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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

FROM EGBERT THE GREAT TO THE REVOLUTION.

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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

From Egbert the Great to the Revolution:

CONSISTING OF

CHARACTERS DISPOSED IN DIFFERENT CLASSES,

AND ADAPTED TO

A METHODICAL CATALOGUE OF ENGRAVED BRITISH HEADS:

INTENDED AS

AN ESSAY TOWARDS REDUCING OUR BIOGRAPHY TO SYSTEM, AND A HELP TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF PORTRAITS:

INTERSPERSED WITH

A VARIETY OF ANECDOTES,

AND

MEMOIRS OF A GREAT NUMBER OF PERSONS,

NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL WORK.

WITH A PREFACE,

SHEWING THE UTILITY OF A COLLECTION OF ENGRAVED PORTRAITS TO SUPPLY THE DEFECT, AND ANSWER THE VARIOUS PURPOSES, OF MEDALS.

BY THE REV. J. GRANGER,
VICAR OF SHIPLAKE, IN OXFORDSHIRE.

Animum picturâ pascit inani.—VIRG.
Celebrare domestica facta.—HOR.

FIFTH EDITION,

WITH UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED ADDITIONAL LIVES.

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

JAMES I.

BEGAN HIS REIGN THE 24TH OF MARCH, 1602–3.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

JACOBUS I. &c. *Vandyck p. ab originali minuta,* facta per Fra. Hilyard,* 1617. *Smith f.* 1721; *h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS I. &c. *A copy of the above print, by Faber; h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *From a painting of Vandyck; Vertue sc.* 8*vo.*

At Hampton-court are whole length portraits of James I. the Queen of Bohemia, and Prince Henry, by Vandyck, from originals done in this reign. The last has great merit.

JAMES I. &c. *Van Somer p. Vertue sc. From an original at Hampton-court. Engraved for Rapin's "History;" fol.*

* Sir Ant. Weldon informs us, that James could not be prevailed on to sit for his picture.—"Court and Character of K. James," p. 177.

JACOBUS, &c. *Van Somer p. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Cornelius Johnson (Jansen) p. R. White sc.* 1696; *sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Cornelius Johnson p. J. Faber f.* 4*to. mezz.*

"James, the first of England, and sext of Scotland, a gude, godlie, and learned prince, succeeded to his mother, in the yeire of the warld 5537, yeire of Christ 1567: and nove (now) to his cousinge of blessed memorie, Elisabeth, lait queine of England, in the yeire of the warlde, 5563, in the yeire of Christ, 1603. He married Anna daughter to Frederik II. king of Denmarke, &c. and Sophia, Ulricus the duke of Mekelburgh his only daughter; quha (who) has borne unto him alreadie, Henrie Frederik the prince, the 19 of Febr. 1593; Elizabeth, 19th August, 1596; Margaret, 24 Decemb. 1598; Charles duke of Rosay,* 19 Novemb. 1600; and he is now presenthe king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; and this yeir, 1603, is the first of his reigne in England, &c. and the 37 yeir of his reign in Scotland." *One of the set of Stuarts, before described; 4to.*

JACOBUS VI. &c. A°. 1603, *Æt.* 37. *P. de Iudeis (de Jode) Antverp. sc.* 4*to.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Æt.* 38, 1604. *Crispin van de Pass exc. Coloniæ,* 8*vo. In a square frame, supported by a lion and griffon.*—The latter belonged to Queen Elizabeth's arms, and was placed here by mistake; *four English verses.*

JAMES I. *on horseback. F. Delaram sc. View of London; h. sh. rare.*

JACOBUS, &c. *F. D. (Francis Delaram) sc.* 1619; 4*to.*

* The first duke of Rothsay was the eldest son of Robert III. who was before earl of Carrick and Athol.

JAMES I. *crowned and sitting; a sword in his right hand, a death's head in his left, which rests on his knee. Before him stands Prince Henry, whose left hand is upon a death's head on a table; W. Passæus sc.* 1621; *rare.* —This seems to be an altered plate.

JAMES I. inscribed *Solomon;* by which appellation, and that of the *Platonic king,* he was sometimes distinguished. *The portrait is in the title to Bishop Carleton's "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy;" 4to. and engraved by Wm. Pass.*

JAMES I. *S. Passæus sc. sitting; whole length; h. sh*

JACOBUS, &c. *S. Passæus delin. et sc. 4to.*

JACOBUS et ANNA, &c. *Johan. Wierix f. whole lengths; h. sh. scarce.*—This was afterward cut to make two portraits.

GIACOMO re della Gran Bretagna. *A. B. (Bloom) sc.*

JAMES I. *sitting in a chair. Vaughan sc. 4to. "Kings have their Periods," &c.*

JAMES I. *hat and feather; gloves in his hand; Stent;* h. sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *a sword in his right hand, and a globe in his left; Stent; 4to.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Pet. Iselb. exc. 4to.*

JAMES I. *oval; underneath, "Mars Puer," &c. small.*

JAMES I. *four English verses:—"View here the effigies of a prudent king," &c. 12mo.*

* Stent was a printseller, and a copper-plate printer, as the word *excudit* on his prints intimates.

James I. *holding a sword and globe, which he rests on a cushion;* 4*to.*

Jacobus, &c. *in armour, over which is an ermined robe; battle at a distance;* 4*to.*

James I. *together with King David, supporting the Book of Psalms; neat whole lengths, in Marshal's best manner,* 12*mo. Frontispiece to the King's Translation of the Psalms.*

It is obvious to remark here, that James was sarcastically called Solomon, the son of David, by Henry IV. of France.

James I. and his Queen: *the king is in armour, the queen in a ruff and farthingale, very neatly engraved; whole lengths; h. sh.*

James the First, and his Queen Anne of Denmark; *whole lengths, in the same print, Renold Elstracke sculp. small half-sheet, extremely rare.*

Jacobus et Anna, &c. *Elstracke sc. neat: in the engraved title to "Basiologia," a set of our kings published by Holland,* 1618.—The Portraits of James and Anne were erazed, and those of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria inserted for a second edition of the work.

Jacobus et Anna, &c. *whole lengths, under two arches, with a genealogy of their family.*

Jacobus et Anna; *near whole lengths; a helmet on the ground; eight Latin verses; h. sh.*

James I. and his son Prince Henry; *with the genealogy of the Stuarts at the top; h. sh.*

James I. and his son Prince Henry, *on horseback; the horses richly caparisoned; sh. scarce.*

JAMES I. *sitting, crowned, holding a sword and globe. Prince Charles stands before him, with a feather in his left hand. English verses at bottom;* 1621. *W. Pass figuravit & sc. fine; first state; it was afterward altered.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Smith f.* 4*to. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Simon f. h. sh. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *Pelham f. mezz.*

JACOBUS, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

JAQUES premier, &c. *P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

JACOBUS, &c. *P. a Gunst sc. large h. sh.*

JAMES I. *in an oval;* 8*vo. J. Lamsveld.*

JAMES I. *four Latin verses; sold in Lombard-street, by John Boswell. C. Galle.*

JAMES I. *in an oval, supported by a lion and dragon; six Latin verses. C. Pass; scarce.*

JAMES I. *oval; hat and feather; fol. Pass; in Meteran's "History of the Low Countries."*

JAMES I. *oval; four Latin verses,* 8*vo. F. Delaram.*

JAMES I. *richly dressed, sceptre in his right hand; folio; Lau. Johnson; rare.*

JAMES I. *small whole length, in his robes, trampling on the Pope; six verses, "Although the Pope by force the upper hand," &c. wood-cut; in Williamson's "Sword of the Spirit;" rare.*

JAMES I. *on horseback; view of London; mezz. C. Turner.*

JACOBUS, &c. *crowned; sword in one hand, in the other a globe; six English verses, "Behold Great Britaine's," &c. Sold by Roger Daniell,* 1621.

JAQUES I. roy d'Angleterre, &c. *four French verses, "Un seul Peintre," &c. Thomas de Leu fecit.*

Prince JAMES, &c. *richly dressed; hat and feather; arms in one corner; Laurence Johnson sculp.* 1603; *large half sheet; scarce. Copy of the above sold by S. Woodburn.*

HISTORICAL PRINTS.

JAMES I. *joining the hands of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark; a wood print; in the title to the "Joyful Peace concluded between the King of Denmark and the King of Sweden, by means of James," &c.* 1613.

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament. Elstracke sc. In "Time's Store-house;" fol.* 1619.

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament. Cockson sc.*

JAMES I. *sitting in parliament; Lord Bacon, the chancellor, standing on his right hand, and Henry Montague, lord-treasurer, on his left; beneath the latter sits Prince Charles. The portrait in the herald's coat is Sir Wm. Segar: above are the king's arms, and the arms of the English and Scottish nobility; large sh. engraved by Elstracke; rare and curious.*

JAMES I. *on his death-bed, with Dr. Lamb, &c. in the collection of Mr. Beckford. W. Hollar.*

JAMES I. *ditto; copy from the above.*

The apotheosis of JAMES I. *It is in the ceiling of*

the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and is engraved in three sheets by Gribelin, after Rubens.

The love of peace seems to have been the ruling passion in James I.* To this he sacrificed almost every principle of sound policy. He was eminently learned, especially in divinity; and was better qualified to fill a professor's chair, than a throne. His speculative notions of regal power were as absolute as those of an eastern monarch; but he wanted that vigour and firmness of mind which was necessary to reduce them to practice. His consciousness of his own weakness in the exertion of his prerogative, drew from him this confession: "That though a king *in abstracto* had all power, a king *in concreto* was bound to observe the laws of the country which he governed." But if all restraints on his prerogative had been taken off, and he could have been in reality that abstracted king which he had formed in his imagination, he possessed too much good-nature to have been a tyrant. See Class IX.

ANNE of Denmark, queen of King James I. *C. Johnson p. At Somerset House; Illust. Head.*

* He is said to have been painted abroad with a scabbard without a sword, and with a sword which nobody could draw, though several were pulling at it.† Sir Kenelm Digby imputes the strong aversion James had to a drawn sword to the fright his mother was in, during her pregnancy, at the sight of the swords with which David Rizzio, her secretary, was assassinated in her presence. "Hence it came," says this author, "that her son, King James, had such an aversion, all his lifetime, to a naked sword; that he could not see one without a great emotion of the spirits, although otherwise courageous enough; yet he could not overmaster his passions in this particular. I remember, when he dubbed me knight, in the ceremony of putting the point of a naked sword upon my shoulder, he could not endure to look upon it, but turned his face another way; insomuch that, in lieu of touching my shoulder, he had almost thrust the point into my eyes, had not the Duke of Buckingham guided his hand aright."‡ I shall only add to what Sir Kenelm has observed, that James discovered so many marks of pusillanimity, when the sword was at a distance from him, that it is needless, in this case, to allege that an impression was made upon his tender frame before he saw the light. Sir Kenelm might as well have told us, that it was owing to as early a sympathetic impression that this prince was so great an admirer of handsome men. Sir Anthony Weldon says, that "he naturally loved not the sight of a soldier, nor any valiant man."

† Wilson's "Life of James I."

‡ Digby's "Discourse of the Powder of Sympathy," p. 104, 105. edit. 1658.

"Anna, daughter to that nobil prince of worthie memorie, Frederik the II. king of Denmark, &c. marijt unto James the sext, in the yeir of Christ 1590; who hath born unto him alreadie fyve children befoir mentioned. The Lord in mercie indevv thame and their posterities, with sick measure of his grace, that not onlie the kirk of Christ, in thair dominions, but also in whole Europe, may find a blessinge in their happie government: Amen." 4to. 1603.

ANNA, Frederici II. Danorum Regis Filia, Jacobi VI. Scotorum, Anglorum primi electi Regis uxor; lectissima heroina; 4*to.*

ANNA, &c. *in a square sprigged ruff. Crispin de Pass f.* 1604; 8*vo.*

ANNE, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. On horseback; view of Windsor Castle; h. sh. four English verses; rare.*

ANNA, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 1617; 4*to.*

ANNA, &c. *S. P. fe. A crown over her head; jewels in her hair.*

This print, which is a small oval, is from a silver plate in the Ashmolean Museum. A few proofs only were wrought off, by order of the Reverend Mr. Huddesford, the late worthy keeper, which he presented to his friends.

ANNA, &c. *a wood print; her name is in a semicircle above the head;* 12*mo.*

ANNA, Frederici Danorum regis filia, &c. 4*to.*

ANN of Denmark, &c. *Stent; h. sh.*

ANNE of Denmark, *richly dressed; sold by William Sherwin, mezz. h. sh.*

ANNE of Denmark; *a monumental effigy, lying on a tomb, in her royal robes: her head rests on a square stone, inscribed "Jacob's Stone," alluding to his dream of the ladder; various emblems; Latin and English verses; sold by Geo. Humble; rare and curious.*

ANNA; *in an oval; rose and lily at the corners; six Latin verses; C. Pass; scarce.*

ANNA, &c. *in a rich dress, large feather fan in her left hand; sixteen English verses, "Thee to invite," &c. no name of engraver, &c. small sheet; rare.*

ANNE OF DENMARK, queen of James VI. *Roberts sc. 8vo. In Pinkerton's "Iconographia Scotica."*

Anne, queen of James I. was the daughter of Frederic II. king of Denmark and Norway. In October, 1589, James proceeded himself in quest of his bride, as his grandfather James V. had set an example of this gallantry. They were married in Denmark; and Anne was crowned in the ensuing spring.—The character of Anne of Denmark was the reverse of her countrywoman, Margaret, wife of James III. Amorous, bold, intriguing, impressed with little reverence for her husband's spirit, or abilities for government, she was immersed in politics, though her supreme cunning have veiled her from historical observation. That, in particular, she had no small share in the Gowrie conspiracy, Mr. Pinkerton has endeavoured to shew, in a short tract on that embroiled subject; in which he hints that the main actor, Gowrie's brother, was a paramour of Anne, that she highly offended James by her continued favour to the forfeited family; that the Earl of Gowrie himself appears to have been entirely innocent, and that Anne's ambition might conspire with her lover's infatuation, to imprison her husband, and rival Elizabeth in female sovereignty. Had the lover been a man of ability, had not his mind been almost distracted with the weight of the enterprise, another example might have been added to those in ancient and modern history, of imperious queens who have imprisoned or murdered their husbands.

At St. John's College, Cambridge, in the master's lodge, is a portrait of her, with the hair in much the same form as it was worn in the year 1770.

Though the portrait of Anne of Denmark be among the heads of illustrious persons, she was only illustrious as she was a queen. There was nothing above mediocrity in any circumstance of her character. *Ob.* 1 Mar. 1618-19.

HENRY, prince of Wales, eldest son of King

James I. *G. Vertue sc. From a curious limning by Isaac Oliver, in the collection of R. Mead, M. D.*

Henry, prince of Wales. *J. Oliver p. J. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Dr. Mead; Illust. Head.*

Henricus princeps. *C. Johnson p. Gribelin sc.*

Prince Henry. *Elstracke sc. whole length; hat and feather on a table by him;* 4*to.*

Henricus princeps. *Crispin van de Pass exc.* 8*vo.*

Henricus princeps, *with his genealogy; a small head. Crispin Pass sc.*

Henricus princeps, *in armour, exercising with a lance; a whole length. S. Passæus sc.* 1612; *h. sh. The original print.*

Henricus princeps, *exercising with a lance; W. Hole sc. copied from Pass: there is another copy in the "Heroologia;"** 8*vo. and a third in* 4*to.*

He was employed in this exercise when the French ambassador came to take his leave of him, and asked him if he had any commands to France: "Tell your master, said the prince, how you left me engaged."

Henricus princeps Walliæ; *a head, in the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

Henry, prince, &c.; *sold in Lombard-street, by Henry Balaam;* 4*to.*

* Hugh Holland, a stationer† in London, was author of the "Heroologia." The portraits in it, which are genuine and neatly executed, were engraved in this reign, by Crispin Pass, and his sister Magdalen. See the commendatory verses before the book, which is a small folio.

† Qy. if a stationer? He was bred at Westminster school, under Camden; and from thence elected fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Fuller says, he was an excellent Latin, and a good English poet. See Wood's "Athen. Oxon."

HENRY, prince, &c. *in a cloak and trunk breeches: sold in Pope's Head Alley; h. sh. scarce.*

HENRICUS princeps. *F. Delaram sc.* 4*to.*

HENRICUS princeps. *C. Boel f. P. de Jode exc. oval; ornaments; h. sh.*

Prince HENRY. *W. Hole sc. whole length.*

HENRICUS princeps; *in the same plate with the three other princes who died young; namely, Edward VI. Henry, duke of Gloucester, brother to Charles II. and Wm. duke of Gloucester, son of the Prince and Princess of Denmark. S. Gribelin sc. h. sh.*

Prince Henry's portrait, by Van Somer, is at Hampton-court.

HENRY, prince, with Lord Harrington, *slaying a stag. Clamp sc.*

HENRY, prince; *whole length. Hind.*

HENRY, prince; *in an oval, supported by a lion and dragon; six Latin verses. C. Pass.*

HENRY, prince; *lying in state. W. Hole.*

HENRY, prince, &c. *W. Holl sc. From the original of Mytens, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset; in Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Persons."*

HENRY, &c. *in armour, exercising with a lance; mezz. R. Dunkarton.*

HENRY, &c. *exercising with a lance;* 8*vo. W. Marshall sc. scarce.*

Arms, literature, and business, engaged the attention of this excellent young prince, who seems to have had neither leisure nor inclination for the pursuits of vice or pleasure. The dignity of his behaviour, and his manly virtues, were respected by every rank and order of men. Though he was snatched away in the early prime of life, he had the felicity to die in the height of his popularity

and fame, and before he had experienced any of the miseries which awaited the royal family. It is remarkable, that the king, who thought himself eclipsed by the splendour of his character, ordered that no mourning should be worn for him.* *Ob.* 6 Nov. 1612, *Æt.* 18.

CHARLES, by the grace of God, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, &c. *view of Richmond Palace in the back ground; W. Hollar, but without his name; scarce.*

CHARLES; *an oval, with order of the Garter, angels supporting the crown, and motto, "Ich dien;" at bottom the arms of England; Latin inscription, Jollain incidit; scarce.*

CHARLES, prince. *Simon Passæus delin. et sculp. Compton Holland exc.*

CHARLES, prince, &c. *in a hat; small square. (Pass.)*

CHARLES, prince, *on horseback; mezz. C. Turner.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales. *R. E. (Renold Elstracke) sc. whole length; in armour;* 8*vo.*

CAROLUS princeps, &c. *Fr. Delaram sc. on horseback; Richmond at a distance; h. sh.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales. *F. Delaram sc.* 4*to.*

CAROLUS princeps. *Crisp. de Pass exc.* 4*to.*

* So says Rapin; but when the Princess Elizabeth "was espoused to the Count Palatine of the Rhine, which was a few weeks after the death of Prince Henry, she appeared in a black velvet gown; which, Mr. Anstis doubts not, was worn as mourning for Prince Henry. On the 14th of February following, at her wedding, the king was in a most sumptuous black suit, which, Mr. Anstis supposes, was worn as mourning for the prince." See Miscellaneous Pieces at the end of the second edition of Leland's "*Collectanea*," vol. v. p. 330, 334, and compare the passages with Neale's "History of the Puritans," ii. p. 101. In Birch's "Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels," p. 217, it is said, that James "would not suffer his subjects to wear mourning for the deceased queen." Hence, possibly, a mistake might arise with regard to Prince Henry.

CAROLUS princeps; *four Latin verses. Crispin de Pass sc.* 8*vo.*

CHARLES, prince, &c. *Will. Pass sc. At the bottom are two soldiers presenting their muskets;* 4*to.**

CAROLUS princeps. *Sim. Pass f.* 12*mo. Over the dedication of James the First's Works in Latin, translated by Bishop Montague.*

Another, by the same hand, 8*vo; and a third, in the robes of the Garter,* 4*to.*

CAROLUS prince de Galles; *ten French verses,* 4*to. uncommon.*

Prince CHARLES, and the Infanta, Donna Maria; *Christ joining their hands,* 4*to.*† *This has been mistaken for the Prince and Henrietta Maria.*

Prince CHARLES, and "Maria Henrietta,‡ *with the arms and marriages past betwixt England and France;*" *sheet.*

This prince, though possessed of many excellent qualities, was never so popular as his brother. The king continued to call him "Baby Charles," from his infancy, even to the time of the marriage-treaty with France. In 1623, Charles, with more than Spanish gallantry, but less than Spanish prudence, went to Madrid to visit the infanta.§ Howel, in his "Letters," and Wilson, in his "Life

* I have seen these figures in a border which was engraved on a distinct plate, and affixed to several prints.

† This was originally the frontispiece to "The Spanish—English Rose; or, the English—Spanish Pomgranat;" a pamphlet by Michel du Val; written to recommend the match with Spain, and addressed to Count Gondomar by the author, in a long dedication, filled with the most hyperbolical expressions of adulation and servility that are, perhaps, any where to be met with: indeed, the whole book is a complete extravagance, and a great curiosity of its kind.

‡ See Orig.

§ Sister of Philip IV. There are three prints of this princess, one by Crispin Pass, and two by Simon. She afterward married the Emperor Ferdinand III.

of James I." have given us an account of the prince's journey to Spain, of the tedious and tantalizing formalities during the course of the treaty; of the interview between these two great personages; and several other curious and interesting particulars in relation to that romantic and mysterious affair.

ELIZABETH, daughter to King James; *eight Latin, and as many English, verses, by John Davies. C. Boel fec. Sold by John Boswell; sheet; scarce.*

The Lady ELIZABETH, daughter of James I. *Delaram sc. 4to. Compton Holland exc.*

ELIZABETHA, Regina Bohemiæ. *Crispin Pass sc. 8vo. four Latin verses.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Crispinus Passæus, junior, sc. h. sh.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *high ruff, and a large rose on her shoulder, feather in her hair; h. sh. uncommon. F. Brun.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *on horseback, the horse richly caparisoned; h. sh. scarce.*

ELISABETHA, &c. *Crisp. Queborinus sc.* 1662; *8vo.*

The Princess ELISABETHA, queen of Bohemia; *a book in her left hand; sold by J. Balaam; large h. sh.*

ELISABE Serenissima Domina; *under an arch, half length, richly dressed; four Latin lines. Crispin Pass fig. sculp. et exc. scarce.*

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia. *Bocquet sc. In Park's "Royal and Noble Authors;" 8vo.* 1806.

ELIZABETH, princess Palatine; *with a Latin dedi-*

*cation to James I. Mireveldius * p. Boethius Bolsuerdus sc.* 1615; *sh. fine.*

Elizabeth reine de Boheme. *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. h. sh.*

Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia. *Faber f. 4to.* See the next reign.

At Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, the seat of Lord Craven, are the portraits of the Queen of Bohemia and all her children.

This amiable princess, who saw only a phantom of royalty, and had nothing more than the empty title of queen, bore her misfortunes with decency, and even magnanimity. So engaging was her behaviour, that she was, in the Low Countries, called the "Queen of Hearts." When her fortunes were at the lowest ebb, she never departed from her dignity; and poverty and distress † seemed to have no other effect upon her, but to render her more an object of admiration than she was before.

CHARLES, second son of the elector Palatine; *an infant; sold by Jenner; small 4to.* See the next reign, Class I.

Princeps RUPERTUS; *a child, in an oval, encompassed with scrolls; 4to.*

Prince Rupert, or Robert; *a child, with a jewel at his breast; oval; 4to.*

ELIZABETH, princessa Palatina, filia regis Bohemiæ; *a child; the four seasons in the ornaments; small h. sh.*

* Or Miereveldius.

† Poverty, especially in great personages, and great characters, has ever been an object of ridicule to men of vulgar understandings. Arthur Wilson tells us, that "in Antwerp, they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish mantler, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back; with the king her father carrying the cradle after her."

That pregnancy of genius, by which the Princess Elizabeth was so eminently distinguished, was conspicuous at this early period of her life. She was one of the most extraordinary children, as she was afterward one of the most illustrious women, of her age. See the next reign.

FAMILY PIECES.

JAMES I. his Queen, and Prince Henry; *a small oval, two inches $\frac{3}{8}$, by one inch $\frac{7}{8}$: from a silver plate in the Ashmolean Museum. It was engraved by one of the family of Pass, probably by Simon.* But few proofs have been taken from this curious plate.

Progenies JACOBI et ANNÆ, R. R. Mag. Brit. *viz. Henricus, Carolus, Elizabetha, Maria, & Sophia. In eádem tabulâ, progenies R. R. Bohemiæ.* 1. *Frederick;* 2. *Carolus;* 3. *Elizabetha;* 4. *Robertus;** 5. *Mauritius*; 6. *Lovisa Hollandina;* 7. *Ludovicus. Will. Passæus sc.* 1621; *large h. sh. scarce.*

In the family of James I. there is no portrait of Robert, the king's second son, nor any of the Princess Margaret, who died before Mary and Sophia. These two last princesses are represented as very young, leaning on death's heads, with palms in their hands. It is probable, that there were no originals of the other two to engrave from.

The progenie of the renowned Prince JAMES, &c. *This print, which is similar to the next above, was engraved by George Mountaine.*

JAMES I. with his Queen, *standing in niches; vignette of Prince Henry, &c. scarce.*

* "He was named Rupert, in memory of Rupert the first emperor of the Palatines."—CAMDEN.

JAMES I. and Queen, *in two ovals, joining hands; with portraits of the Kings from William the Conqueror, ovals; rare.*

ANN of Denmark, with Prince Charles and Princess Elizabeth; *small oval, from a silver plate. S. Pass sc. Companion to James, queen, &c.*

Progenies JACOBI et ANNÆ, &c. *mezz. C. Turner.*

JAMES I. and his Family; *in a square, within a pyramidal triangle, supported by Christ; "Vox Dei" at the top; in the manner of Pass; 4to. It appears to be a companion to the next, engraved in the same manner.**

JAMES I. *on his throne; Prince Charles presenting the King and Queen of Bohemia, in parliament, to his father; the people at the bottom, holding out their hands and hearts; "Vox Regis" at the top.*†

JAMES I. and his Family, *kneeling at the top of a triumphal arch; Guy Fawks, &c. below; in the manner of Simon Pass; sh. This curious print was done in commemoration of the deliverance from the powder-plot.*

As I shall have occasion hereafter to make particular mention of the Palatine family, I shall only observe here, that Frederic, the eldest son of the King of Bohemia, returning with his father from Amsterdam to Utrecht, in the common passage-boat, the vessel overset, in a thick fog; and the prince, clinging to the mast, was entangled in the tackling, and half drowned, and half frozen to death. The king, with some difficulty, saved his life by swimming.

JAMES I. *sitting; Prince Charles and his sister standing; nobles, &c.*

* Prefixed to a pamphlet, entitled "Vox Dei," 4to.

† Prefixed to a pamphlet, entitled "Vox Regis," 4to.

The King and Queen of Bohemia, and four only of their Children. *Will. Pass fecit, ad vivum figurator*, 1621. *This, and the other family-piece, by Pass, have verses at bottom; scarce.*

The King and Queen of Bohemia,* with eight Children, seven only are named; *twelve English verses. Vaughan sc. 4to.*

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, &c. *from an original at Knowle, in the possession of Lionel, duke of Dorset. G. Vertue sc. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS SACKVILLE, lord Buckhurst; *in "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, first earl of Dorset. *E. Scriven sc.* 1816. *From the original in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

The Earl of Dorset, who may be ranked with the first men of his age in his literary and political character, was an admirable manager of his private fortune and the public revenue. He succeeded, early in life, to an immense estate, which, as he thought, set him above economy; but in a few years, by excessive magnificence and

* It is worthy of remark, that Frederic, elector Palatine, and the Princess Elizabeth, were asked by the publication of banns in the chapel royal.—Winwood's "Memorials," iii. p. 431.

dissipation, he found himself involved in debt. The indignity of being kept in waiting by an alderman, of whom he had occasion to borrow money, made so deep an impression upon him, that he resolved from that moment to be an economist; and managed his fortune so well, that he was thought a proper person to succeed Lord Burleigh in the office of lord high-treasurer. He was continued in this office by James I. and on the 13th of March, 1603-4, created earl of Dorset. *Ob.* 19 April, 1608. See Class IX. May 15, 1598.

ROBERT CECIL, comes Salisburiæ. *H. H. (Henry Hondius) del. & exc.* 4*to.*

Robertus Cecilius, comes Salisburiæ; 8*vo. in the "Heroologia."*

Robertus Cecilius, &c. *H. Stock sc.* 4*to.*

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; *Illust. Head.*

There is a fine portrait of the Earl of Salisbury, in the robes of the Garter, by Zucchero, in the possession of Edward Turner, esq.

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; 8*vo. in Hentzner's "Travels;"* 1797.

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; *whole length,* 8*vo. in "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury; *in Smollett's "History of England." Chambers sc.*

Robert Cecil was youngest son of William, lord Burleigh. He was one of the principal secretaries of state to Queen Elizabeth, and master of the court of wards. Upon the accession of James, he was constituted sole secretary of state; and in the sixth year of his reign, lord-treasurer. He discharged his high offices with great abilities; and was, indeed, in industry and capacity scarce inferior to his father; but more artful, more insinuating, and far more insincere. King James used to call him his "Little Beagle," alluding Creat. May 4, 1605.

to the many discoveries he made, of which he sent him intelligence. *Ob.* 24 May, 1612.*

THOMAS HOWARD, comes Suffolciæ, & totius Angliæ thesaurarius. *R. Elstracke sc. small* 4*to.*

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Suffolk. *Bocquet sc. In "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Suffolk; *with autograph. Thane.*

See also Pine's Tapestry.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Suffolk. *J. Blood sc. From the original of Zucchero, in the collection of the Right Honourable Thomas, earl of Carlisle, K. G.; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, was son of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk; by his second dutchess, Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas, lord Audley of Walden. He was one of the volunteers in the memorable engagement with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and afterward in the expedition to Cadiz; on both which occasions he gave signal proofs of his courage. He was, soon after
Cr. 1603. the accession of James, created earl of Suffolk; was afterward constituted lord-chamberlain of the household, and in 1614 lord-treasurer of England. In 1619 he was dismissed from his office, and fined 30,000*l.* for taking bribes, and embezzling the king's treasure; crimes more imputable to his countess than himself. His ruin was, with great probability, supposed to be involved with that of his son-in-law, the Earl of Somerset. Thomas Howard his

* He built the magnificent house at Hatfield, where much of the old furniture is preserved which was there in his lifetime. There may be seen his portrait, and several of the lord-treasurer, his father; one of which is in Mosaic. There is also a portrait of the celebrated Laura, of whom Petrarch was enamoured, inscribed,

"Laura fui, viridem Raphael facit atque Petrarcha."

There is a print of this lady in Thomasin's curious book, entitled, "Petrarcha redivivus."

second son, was the first earl of Berkshire of this family. *Ob.* 28 May, 1626.*

Sir HENRY MONTAGUE, one of the leading members of the House of Commons in this reign, and lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, was, by the interest of the Countess of Buckingham, mother to the duke, made lord-treasurer. His staff, which he was forced to resign in less than a year, is said to have cost him 20,000*l.* He was succeeded by the Earl of Middlesex, who was soon succeeded by others. The Earl of Suffolk said to one of his friends, " that the best way to prevent death, was to get to be lord-treasurer; for none died in that office." The head of Sir Henry Montague is in the class of lawyers. 18 Jac. I.

EDWARD SOMERSET, earl of Worcester, &c. lord privy-seal. *S. Passæus sc.* 1618; 4*to. Sudbury and Humble; scarce. Second address sold by William Peake.*

EDWARD, earl of Worcester, *with autograph. Thane.*

The Earl of Worcester was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the courts of Queen Elizabeth and James I. In his youth, he was remarkable for his athletic constitution, and distinguished himself by the manly exercises of riding and tilting, in which he was perhaps superior to any of his contemporaries. In the 43d of Eliz. he was appointed master of the horse; which office he resigned in the 13th of James, and was made lord privy-seal. *Ob.* 3 Mar. 1627-8. He was ancestor to the present Duke of Beaufort. Cr. 1514.

* He built the vast structure called Audley Inn,† the greatest part of which is demolished. There is a set of views of this stately palace, by Winstanley. The prints are scarce, as the plates were engraved for one of the descendants of the lord-treasurer. It is remarkable, that forty-nine, and even fifty pounds, were bid for this book of views, at Dr. Mead's sale, by Messieurs Bathoe and Ingram, booksellers in London, who received unlimited commissions from Mr. Walpole, and the late Mr. Barrett of Kent, to buy it. The value of the book is four or five guineas.

What remains at Audley End hath been improved, with much taste, by Sir John Griffin.

† Or Audley End.

HENRY VEERE, earl of Oxford, lord high-chamberlain; *RV (aughan) in a cypher; sold by Compton Holland;* 4*to.*

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford, *on horseback, with Henry, earl of Southampton; small folio. J. Jenner exc.*

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford; *in an ornamented border of soldiers. W. Pass sc.*

HENRY VERE, earl of Oxford. *J. Payne sc.*

His portrait is at Welbeck.

The Earl of Oxford, who had been a dissolute and debauched young man, was, when the fervour of his youth abated, one of the most distinguished characters of his time. He was ever among the foremost to do his country service, in the senate or the field; was one of the few among the nobility, who dared to check the prerogative; and could not forbear giving vent to his indignation, when he saw the king's tameness with respect to the Palatinate, in such terms as occasioned his being sent to the Tower. Though he inherited all the martial ardour of his family, he could never exert it in this reign, but in attempting impossibilities. He was one of the "handful of men" who went under Sir Horace Vere against the great army of Spinola;* and headed a party of brave soldiers in a desperate attack on the impregnable works of that general, at Terheiden; in which he exerted himself so much, that it threw him into a fever, which soon put an end to his life.

CHARLES HOWARD, earl of Nottingham, baron of Effingham, lord high-admiral, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 4*to. Compton Holland exc.*

There is a whole length of the Earl of Nottingham, in the robes of the Garter, standing under an arch, engraved by William Rogers, for Sir William Segar's "Honour civil and military," folio.

His portrait, by Mytens, is at Hampton-court.

* The portraits of the chief of them, by Miereveit, are at Lord Townshend's, at Raynham, in Norfolk.

The Earl of Nottingham, who in the late reign made so great a figure as a sea-officer, was, in this, employed as an ambassador; the pacific king thinking that he could do as much by negotiation, as Elizabeth did by fighting. In his embassy to Spain, he was attended by a splendid train of five hundred persons. The ignorant Spaniards, who had heard much of the Kentish long-tails, and other monsters, in this nation of heretics, were astonished when he made his public entry, not only at seeing the human form, but at seeing it in superior health and beauty to what in their own country it appeared.* *Ob.* 1624.

GEORGE, earl of Buckingham, &c. 1617. *Simon Passæus sc. L. Laur. Liste exc. a head in an oval.*

GEORGE, marquis of Buckingham, &c. *Simon Passæus sc. To the knees; in an oval.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham; *on horseback; ships, &c. alluding to his office of lord high-admiral. Guil. Passæus; h. sh.* Promoted Jan. 30, 1617–18.

The Duke of Buckingham, by the elegance of his person,† and the courtliness of his address, presently gained as great an ascendant over James, as the favourite of any other prince is known to have done by a long course of assiduity and insinuation. It is no Cr. duke 1623.

* It is observable, that Mons. Buffon includes the seat of beauty within a certain latitude, so as just to take in all France, and exclude England. One would imagine, that he formed his ideas of the persons of the English from the vile portraits of some of their engravers.

† It was for his fine face that the king usually called him *Stenny*, which is the diminutive of Stephen. He, by this appellation, paid a very singular compliment to *the splendour of his beauty*,‡ alluding to Acts vi. 15, where it is said of St. Stephen, "All that sat in the council looking stedfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." Some of the duke's compliments and expressions of servility to the king were no less singular in their kind: one of his letters concludes with, "Your faithful Dog STENNY."

‡ He did not long retain his good looks; see his latter portraits. At his first coming to court, when his majesty cast his eye on him, he asked Lord Arundel what he thought of him; who answered that his blushing bashfulness was such as he thought would but ill succeed at court. However, he soon gained the ascendant; from which his majesty formed an opinion, that bashfulness did soonest prevail at court.—LORD HAILES.

wonder that an accumulation of honour, wealth, and power, upon a vain man, suddenly raised from a private station, should be so invidious; and especially as the duke was as void of prudence and moderation in the use of these, as the fond king was in bestowing them. But it must be acknowledged, that this great man was not without his virtues. He had all the courage and sincerity of a soldier; and was one of those few courtiers who were as honest and open in their enmity, as military men are in their friendship. He was the last reigning favourite that ever tyrannized in this kingdom.* See the next reign.

GREAT OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond, lord great-chamberlain, and admiral of Scotland, &c. *Simon Passæus sc.* 4*to.* See the next division.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond; 4*to. S. Pass;* 1616.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond; *whole length, in his robes, fol. P. v. Somer. Clamp sc.* 1795.

LODOWICK, duke of Richmond, *lying in state; curious.*

Promot. Nov. 1, 1615. LODOWICK, duke of Richmond and Lenox (or Lennox), lord-steward of his majesty's household.

* There is still a tradition in Spain, that the Duke of Buckingham, who had ever a violent propensity to intrigue, was very particular in his addresses to the Countess of Olivares, who made an ample discovery of his gallantry to her husband. Upon which it was concerted betwixt them, that the countess should make the duke an assignation, and substitute a girl who had been long infected with an infamous distemper, in her place. The assignation was accordingly made, and the effect fully answered their expectation. This story, supposing it a fact, which Lord Clarendon will not allow, accounts for the duke's avowing the most determined enmity against Olivares, at parting from him; and is similar to his conduct in France, where he had the temerity to be as particular in his addresses to Anne of Austria, queen of Lewis XIII. Arthur Wilson plainly hints at this piece of secret history, which passed current in his time. See Wilson's Life of James I. in Kennet's "Complete Hist." vol. ii. p. 773.

P. v. S. (Paul van Somer) p. Jo. Barra sc. 1624; *whole length; large h. sh. very scarce and fine.*

At the Earl of Pomfret's, at Easton, was a portrait of him by Rubens; there is one at Gorhambury; but the most considerable is the excellent whole length of him, by Van Somer, at Petworth.

This nobleman was son to Esme Stuart, duke of Lenox in Scotland, and grandson to John, lord D'Aubigne, younger brother to Matthew, earl of Lenox, who was grandfather to King James. On the 17th of May, 21 of James I. he was created earl of Newcastle, and duke of Richmond. He had a great share of the king's confidence and esteem; which, indeed, he merited, as he was a man of an excellent character. He married three wives: his first was of the family of Ruthven; his second of that of Campbell; and his last, Frances, daughter of Thomas, viscount Howard, of Bindon. He died suddenly, 1623. His dutchess assigned a very particular reason for his being in high health the night before he was found dead in his bed.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, &c. *Martin D. (Droeshout) sc. London,* 1623; *a whole length, in armour, standing in a tent with fringed curtains. On a table is a helmet, with a large crest of bristles and ostrich's plumes; a small h. sh. I have seen some proofs of this print without the inscription: these were taken when the plate was much worn.*

There is an octavo print of him, by Vaughan; which has been mistaken for a portrait of his son, who was beheaded.

James, marquis of Hamilton, was a distinguished favourite of King James, who, before he was twenty-one years of age, appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and a lord of his privy council. He was afterward made steward of his majesty's household, and, in 1619, created a peer of England, by the title of Baron of Innerdale, in Cumberland, and Earl of Cambridge. In 1621, he was appointed lord high-commissioner of the parliament

Created 1599.

* Kennet, ii. p. 777.

of Scotland. On the 7th of July, 1623, he was installed knight of the Garter. He was naturalized in England by act of parliament, and died in 1625. See more of him in Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland," p. 333.

ROBERTUS CAR, comes Somerset. *S. P. (Simon Passæus) sc. 4to. Compton Holland exc.*

ROBERTUS CAR, &c. *two Latin lines at bottom, "Hic ille est," &c. small 4to.*

ROBERT CAR, earl of Somerset, viscount Rochester, &c. and the Lady Frances, his wife; *4to. in a book, entitled "Truth brought to Light, and discovered by Time; or, a Discourse and historical Narration of the first fourteen Years of King James's Reign,"* 1651, *4to. There is a copy of this print before "The Cases of Impotency," printed by Curl. It was engraved by Michael Vandergucht.*

ROBERT CAR, earl of Somerset. *Houbraken sc. Illust. Head.*

This portrait, which represents him as a black robust man, is not genuine. The Earl of Somerset had light hair, and a reddish beard.* His face was rather effeminate; a kind of beauty which took much with James the First.

At Newbottle, the Marquis of Lothian's, not far from Edinburgh, is a head of him, with small features and flaxen hair.

Robert Car was page to King James before his accession to the throne of England; and was, at his coronation, made one of the knights of the Bath. This circumstance is contradictory to the story so confidently told by several of our historians, of his introduction to the king at a tilting, about eight years after.† He was afterward created viscount Rochester, and earl of Somerset; and was advanced to the office of lord-chamberlain. On the death of the Earl of Salisbury, he became prime minister, and dispenser of the

Cr. earl Nov. 4, 1613; and made lord-chamberlain, July 10, 1614.

* See Lloyd's "State Worthies," p. 746.

† See Dr. Birch's Lives, with the "Illustrious Heads," vol. ii. p. 19.

king's favours; and had the prudence to shew a due regard to the English, without slighting his own countrymen. His talents were neither shining, nor mean; and he was habitually a courtier and a statesman. In the plenitude of his power, he grew insolent, and visibly declined in the king's favour; especially upon the Duke of Buckingham's appearance at court. In May, 1616, he was condemned for being accessary to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; a crime in which he was involved with his countess;* but they both received the king's pardon. *Ob.* July, 1645.

The Right Hon. GEORGE, EARL MARICHAL, founder of Marichal College, Aberdeen; *from an original picture by Jamieson, in the possession of the Earl of Kintore, at Keith Hall, Aberdeenshire. Wilkinson exc.* 8*vo.*

George Keith, fifth earl marischal, succeeded his grandfather in 1581, after having studied several years in foreign universities, and visited most of the courts in Europe. In 1587 he was sworn a privy-counsellor to King James VI. and, in 1589, was sent ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Denmark, to settle the marriage of his majesty with Anne of Denmark.—He made a very splendid appearance, and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the king and council, that he obtained an act of approbation from them Nov. 25, 1589; had charters of the baronies of Innerugie, Dunottar, Keith, &c.; also of the lordship of Altrie to him and William, his eldest son, Sept. 26, 1592, and, in 1593, founded the Marischal College, in Aberdeen, which he endowed from his own great estates, with funds sufficient for the support of a principal, and four professors of philosophy. The foundation was ratified by act of parliament, and approved of by the general assembly; and the seal of the college bears the arms of Keith, quartered with those of Aberdeen.

After the accession of King James to the throne of England, he conferred on the earl the highest honour a subject was capable of receiving, by constituting him his high-commissioner to represent

* His inauspicious marriage with this lady, which in the event proved his ruin, was attended with greater pomp and festivity than the marriage of any other subject of this kingdom. See a particular account of it in "The Detection of the Court and State of England, during the four last Reigns," p. 69, et seq.

his majesty in the parliament of Scotland; his commission to that effect passed the great seal June 6, 1609.

He concluded an eminent, useful, and active life, at Dunottar Castle, on the 22d of April 1623, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in St. Bride's church, now called Dunottar.

JOHN ERSKINE, earl of Mar, high-treasurer of Scotland. *P. Roberts,* 1796.

John, the sixth earl of Mar, was a great favourite of King James VI. who committed to his care the tuition of his young son, Prince Henry; and, by a letter under his own hand, charged his lordship, in case of his majesty's demise, not to deliver the prince either to the queen or the estates, till he should be eighteen years of age.* In 1601 his lordship was sent ambassador to the court of Queen Elizabeth; where he deported himself with such prudence, that his majesty gratefully owned, that his peaceable accession to the crown of England was, next to the goodness of God, to be ascribed to the Earl of Mar; and thereupon made him a knight of the most noble order of the Garter, one of his privy council in England, and lord-treasurer in Scotland. He died 1635, aged 79.

AN OFFICER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household. *P. van Somer p. S. Passæus sc.* 1617; 4*to.*

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. *Sold by Stent;* 4*to.*

GUIL. comes Pembroch. Acad. Canc. *with Sir Thomas Bodley, and others; in the frontispiece to the Catalogue of the Bodleian Library. M. Burghers sc.*

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke; 4*to. John Hind; scarce. This is a copy from Passæus.*

* See the letter in Crawford's "Peerage of Scotland."

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1744.

WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke, &c. *W. Holl sc.* 1816; *from the original of Vandyke, in the collection of the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke. *C. Jansen pinx. R. Cooper sc.* 1810; *from the original in the possession of M. Barnes.*

The Earl of Pembroke was as generally and deservedly esteemed as any nobleman of his time. He was well-bred; but his breeding and his manners were entirely English. He was generous, open, and sincere; loyal, and yet a friend to liberty. Few men possessed a greater quickness of apprehension, or a more penetrating judgment; and none could express themselves with more readiness or propriety. He was a man of letters himself, and an eminent patron of learned men. But he had, with all his excellences, a strong propensity to pleasure, and frequently abandoned himself to women. He died suddenly, April 10, 1630.* Cr. 1551, app. lord-chamb. 15 Jac. I

* When his body was opened, in order to be embalmed, he was observed, immediately after the incision was made, to lift up his hand. This remarkable circumstance, compared with Lord Clarendon's account of his sudden death,† affords a strong presumptive proof that his distemper was an apoplexy. This anecdote may be depended on as a fact; as it was told by a descendant of the Pembroke family, who had often heard it related.

† Vol. i. p. 58; 8vo.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

EARLS.

FRANCIS MANNERS, earl of Rutland; *sold by T. Jenner;* 8*vo. Geo. Ferbearde exc.*

FRANCIS MANNERS, earl of Rutland; 8*vo. W. Richardson.*

Cr. 1525. The Earl of Rutland, chief-justice in Eyre of all the king's forests and chaces north of Trent, and knight of the Garter. In 1616, he attended the king to Scotland, and afterward commanded the fleet sent to bring Prince Charles out of Spain. The calamities, supposed to be the effects of witchcraft, in the earl's family, are said to have occasioned the famous act of parliament in this reign, against sorcery, and other diabolical practices, which was lately repealed. Howel tells us in his Letters,* "that King James, a great while, was loath to believe there were witches; but that which happened to my Lord Francis of Rutland's children convinced him." This is contradictory to the tenor of the "Dæmonologia," which was published long before. In 1618, Joan Flower and her two daughters were accused of murdering Henry, lord Roos, by witchcraft, and of torturing the Lord Francis his brother, and the Lady Catharine his sister. These three women are said to have entered into a formal contract with the devil, and to have become "devils incarnate themselves." The mother died as she was going to prison: the daughters, who were tried by Sir Henry Hobart and Sir Edward Bromley, confessed their guilt, and were executed at Lincoln. See Turner's "Hist. of remarkable Providences;" fol. &c. &c. This peer died without issue male, 17 Dec. 1632.

HENRY WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton, &c. *Simon Passæus sc.* 1617; 4*to. scarce.*† *Sudbury and Humble.*

* Page 427.

† Most of the heads by the family of Pass, Elstracke, and Delaram, are scarce; and some of them extremely rare.

His portrait is at Bulstrode, together with the cat, which was with him in the Tower, in the reign of Elizabeth.

HENRY WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton. *W. Sharp sc. In Malone's "Shakspeare,"* 1789.

HENRY, earl of Southampton, *on horseback, with Henry Vere, earl of Oxford; small folio. I. Jenner ex.*

HENRY WRIOTHESLY, earl of Southampton, &c. *W. Richardson.*

The Earl of Southampton was one of the privy council, but bore little or no part in the administration of affairs in this reign; as he was overborne, in the former part of it, by the Earl of Salisbury, who conceived a dislike to him, on account of his attachment to the late Earl of Essex. He was a sincere friend to his country: and such was his patriotic spirit, that he could not help expressing his indignation at the pacific measures of the king; for which he was committed a prisoner to the dean of Westminster, about the same time that the Earl of Oxford was committed to the Tower. Shakspeare gratefully acknowledges the distinguished generosity with which his lordship patronised his literary labours. *Ob.* 1624. Cr. 1547.

HENRICUS PERCY, comes Northumberlandiæ. *Delaram sc.* 1619; *eight English verses; 4to. Another of him in a hat, by the same hand. (Both scarce.)*

HENRICUS PERCY, &c. *bald head; eight English verses. W. Richardson.*

Henry, earl of Northumberland, was one of the gallant young noblemen, who, in 1588, when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion, hired ships at their own expense, and joined the grand fleet under the lord high-admiral. He was afterward one of the volunteers at the famous siege of Ostend. In the reign of James, he fell under a suspicion of being a party in the gunpowder-plot; and, though innocent, suffered a tedious imprisonment of fifteen Cr. 1557

years * He was a great lover and patron of learning. *Ob.* 5 Nov. 1632.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, *when young; in an oval. R. E. (Elstracke) scarce.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *a small square; hat and truncheon. J. P. (John Payne)* 12*mo. Another of him on horseback. W. Pass sc.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *R. E. (Elstracke) sc.* 4*to.*

Cr. 1572. Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, son of the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth, served with reputation in the wars in the Low Countries. He was one of the few noblemen in parliament who dared to attack, or at least to keep at bay, the "great monster of the prerogative."† But he never appeared to so great an advantage as at the head of an army. See his character among the swordsmen in the next reign; see also that of the Countess of Essex in this.

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, &c. *Mir. (Mierevelt) p. Order of the George. S. Passæus sc. Sold by C. Holland,* 1616; 4*to.*

Cr. 1579. The Earl of Arundel was a great promoter of building with brick. It has been erroneously said, that he was the first who introduced that kind of masonry into England.‡ See more of him in the reign of Charles I.

RICHARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset. *S. Passæus sc.* 1617; 4*to. Sudbury and Humble; scarce.*

* Thomas Percy, a distant relation of the earl, and one of the band of gentlemen-pensioners, of which his lordship was captain, was proved to have been with him at Sion House the day before the intended execution of the plot. This unlucky circumstance was the occasion of his confinement.

† So called by Sir Edward Coke.

‡ As to brick-buildings in England, see Bagford's "Letter relating to the Antiquities of London," p. lxxviii. It is prefixed to Leland's "Collectanea." See also a Dissertation by Dr. Lyttelton, then dean of Exeter, on the Antiquity of Brick Buildings in England, posterior to the time of the Romans, in vol. i. of "Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity," p. 140, &c. See also Mr. Gough's Preface to his "Anecdotes of British Topography," p. 21, &c.

There is a whole length portrait of him at Charlton, the seat of Lord Suffolk, in Wiltshire.

The Earl of Dorset was an accomplished gentleman, and an excellent judge and munificent patron of literary merit. He was hospitable and bountiful to profusion; and was a great lover of masking, tilting, and other princely exercises, which recommended him to the notice, and gained him the esteem, of Prince Henry. *Ob.* 28 Mar. 1624, *Æt.* 35. Cr. 1603.

ROBERT SIDNEY, earl of Leicester, &c. *Simon Passæus sc.*

Robert Sidney, viscount Lisle, &c. 1617. *S. Passæus sc. 4to.*

Robert Sidney, viscount Lisle, descended from a sister of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, was, by James I. created earl of Leicester, and baron Sidney of Penshurst, the 2d of August, 1618. In the early part of his life he was lord-chamberlain to Queen Anne; and, with Sir Francis Vere, greatly distinguished himself in the celebrated battle of Turnhoult, gained by Prince Maurice, 1597; that general himself ascribing the glorious success of the day to their good conduct and gallant behaviour. *Ob.* 1626. His portrait,* with others of the Sidney family, was lately at Penshurst, in Kent; but that valuable collection is now sold and dispersed. Cr. 1618. Cr. May 13, 1603.

CHARLES BLOUNT, earl of Devonshire; *whole length mezz. P. v. Somer pinx. V. Green sc.*

Charles Blount, &c. *in the King's library; rare.*

Charles Blount, second son of James, the sixth Lord Montjoy, had early a command in the fleet which defeated the famous Armada. He was appointed lieutenant of Ireland, where he repulsed the Spaniards with great honour, and was created by

* He was younger brother of Sir Philip Sidney. Great part of Languet's Epistolæ, addressed to Sir Philip, concerns the education of this young man. It is surprising that the Letters of Languet should be so little read; they abound in anecdotes of the Sidney family, and shew Sir Philip Sidney to great advantage. Besides, Languet was, in all probability, the author of the Vindiciæ.—Lord Hailes.

James I. 1603, earl of Devonshire, and made knight of the Garter. He is said to have been beautiful in person, valiant, and learned: his character was sullied by his connexion with Penelope, sister to the Earl of Essex, and wife to Robert, lord Rich, whom she abandoned, and had several children by this earl; who, finding her, upon his return from Ireland, divorced from her husband, married her at Wanstead, in Essex, in 1605. The ceremony was performed by his chaplain, William Laud, afterward archbishop of Canterbury; an act which gave great concern to that prelate upon deliberate reflection. *Ob.* 1606, *Æt.* 43. Daniel wrote a Funeral Poem upon him. See "Memoirs of the Peers of England," 1802.

JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol, &c. *R. Elstracke sc. Sold by Wm. Peake; 4to. rare.*

JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol. *Harding.*

JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol. *Thane.*

JOHN DIGBY, earl of Bristol. *C. Johnson; Houbraken sc. In the "Illust. Heads;" by mistake inscribed, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.*

Cr. Sept. 15, 20 Jac. I.

This nobleman was one of the most accomplished ministers, as well as most estimable characters, of his time. He was ambassador from James to the emperor, and afterward to Spain. He possessed all the phlegm requisite for a Spanish embassy, and even for the tedious and fruitless negotiations of this reign. His credit in the court of Spain was beyond that of any other ambassador; and he received greater marks of distinction from his Catholic majesty. In the next reign, the Duke of Buckingham, who hated the man, dared to attack the minister; but he was bravely repelled.* Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he sided with the parliament, and had the command of two troops of horse in their service; but when he saw that monarchy itself was in danger, he adhered to the king. He

* His defence of his conduct in Spain, which was publicly called in question by the Duke of Buckingham, is in the State Trials, and in the tenth volume of Rapin's History.

was, in his juvenile years, a poet; but his poetry seems to be rather the effect of youth, than the production of genius. *Ob.* 6 Jan. 1652-3.

JOHN HOLLIS, earl of Clare, *in a round hat. R. Clamp. In Harding's "Biographical Mirrour;"* 1792.

JOHN HOLLES, earl of Clare. *Bocquet fec. In "Royal and Noble Authors," by Parke;* 1806.

John Holles, first earl of Clare, was born at Haughton, in Nottinghamshire, being the son and heir of Denzil Holles, who died 1590. At thirteen years of age, he was sent to Cambridge; from thence he went to Gray's-Inn, where he spent some years in such studies as were necessary. Thus accomplished, he attended the court, and then served in the Netherlands under Sir Francis Vere. He distinguished himself in the navy against the Spanish Armada; and was so active, that, being heavily armed, he would easily climb to the top of the tallest ship of that fleet. He had the courage to oppose Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Lord Burleigh; and James's minion, the Duke of Buckingham. He was a favourite of Henry, prince of Wales, who made him comptroller of his household, and visited him at Haughton, where he was entertained splendidly for many days. With this prince's death, his influence at court vanished; and three years after he was brought before the star-chamber for private conferences with Garnet and Jervis, the Jesuits, and imprisoned; from which confinement he bought himself out by a present of £10,000, to Buckingham; and afterward obtained the earldom of Clare for £5000; though that title had been just before declared by the court lawyers to be peculiar to the blood royal. He returned to his mansion at Haughton, avoiding the tumults of public life. *Ob.* 1687, *Æt.* 73. He seemed to have some presage of his death; for, the Sunday before, going from prayers in St. Mary's church, he suddenly put his staff upon a particular spot, and said, "here will I be buried." See "Royal and Noble Authors;" Harding's "Biographical Mirrour," &c.

WILLIAM KNOLLIS (KNOLLES), viscount Wallingford, &c. *Sold by John Hind. (Simon Pass); 4to.*

WILLIAM KNOLLIS, viscount Wallingford, *with autograph. Thane.*

WILLIAM KNOLLIS, viscount Wallingford; *8vo. W. Richardson.*

William, son of Sir Francis Knolles, by Catharine Cary, daughter to Sir Thomas Bolen, and cousin-german to Queen Elizabeth. He succeeded his father in the office of treasurer of the queen's household, and was one of the delegates for making peace, 41 Eliz. Upon the accession of James, he was created baron of Grays, in Oxfordshire, the place of his residence; in the twelfth year of this reign he was constituted master of the court of wards; and about two years after, created viscount Wallingford.* He died the 25th of May, 1632, in the 88th year of his age, and lies buried at Grays. The ancient seat of this family is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Stapleton, bart.

Cr. Jan. 5, 1616–7.

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Northampton; *from an original at Castle Howard. S. Pickard. (Half-penny fec.)*

Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, (second son of the celebrated Earl of Surrey beheaded by Henry VIII.) was born at Shottisham, in Norfolk, about 1539. He was educated at Cambridge; and in 1568 was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Oxford. He was neglected during the reign of Elizabeth; but in the next reign he rose rapidly; being made a privy-counsellor, warden of the Cinque Ports, earl of Northampton, lord privy-seal, and knight of the Garter. He was a man of considerable talents, but destitute of principle. He was a party in the intrigue of his niece, the countess of Essex, with Carr, viscount Rochester; and strongly suspected of being concerned in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Affecting to be a Protestant, he enjoyed great favour with James I. but being, by an intercepted letter to Cardinal Bellarmine, discovered to be a confirmed papist, he was deprived of his estate. *Ob.* June 15, 1614. His works are, 1. "A Defensative against the Poison of supposed Prophecies," 4to and folio. 2. "An Apology for the Government of Women;" a manuscript in the Bodleian library. Some other manuscripts also from his pen are extant.

* He was created earl of Banbury, 18 Aug. 1626.

BARONS.

JOHN, lord Lumley; *a small head; in Sandford's "Genealogical History," by Stebbing, p.* 423.

JOHN, lord Lumley, 1609; *in a circle, with arms and crest. Fittler;* 1789–1797.

JOHN, lord Lumley; *dated* 1588. *Thane exc.*

In the opposite page of the above-mentioned history, the character of Lord Lumley, for piety, integrity, constancy, and patience, is mentioned with respect and honour. His first wife Joanna, eldest daughter and coheiress of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl of Arundel, is celebrated as a learned lady by Ballard. She translated a considerable part of the works of Isocrates into Latin, and the Iphigenia of Euripides into English.* This lord was the last baron of Lumley. Mention is made of one of his ancestors in Mr. Walpole's "Noble Authors," vol. i. p. 90, &c. edit. 2. Baron Lumley died April 10, 1609. Cr. 1514.

EDMUND, baron Sheffield, &c. knight of the Garter. *R. Elstracke sc. 4to. Sold by John Sudbury and Geo. Humble. The inscriptions were altered when he was created earl of Mulgrave.*

Edmund, lord Sheffield of Butterwicke. He was knighted by the lord-admiral for his distinguished bravery in the engagement with the Spanish Armada, in 1588. He was afterward governor of Brill, one of the cautionary towns delivered by the states of Holland to Queen Elizabeth. In the 14th of James I. he was appointed lord-president of the North; and 1 Car. I. created earl of Mulgrave. *Ob.* 1646, *Æt.* 80.

JOANNES HARINGTON, baro de Exton;† *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

* See Ballard's "Memoirs," p. 121.

† In Rutland.

JOHN, lord Harrington, *with autograph. Thane.*

Cr. July 3, 1603. Lord Harrington, who was highly and deservedly esteemed by James, had, together with his lady, the care of the education of the Princess Elizabeth, only daughter to that monarch. In 1613, soon after the marriage of that princess with the elector palatine, he, by Aug. 24. the king's command, attended her into Germany. He died at Worms the same year, a few days after he left the electoral court. He was father of the pious and amiable Lord Harrington, mentioned in the next article.

JOANNES HARINGTON, baro de Exton; *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo.*

Dominus JOANNES HARINGTON, baron de Exton; *Æt.* 22; *in an oval, supported by a lion and a cock; verses underneath; 4to. scarce.*

JOHANNES HARINGTON, &c. *on horseback; verses in two compartments at bottom; very scarce; h. sh. There is a small wood print of him, with four Latin, and as many English, verses, before Stock's "Funeral Sermon and Life of John, lord Harrington,"* 1614.

His portrait, together with Prince Henry's, is at Lord Guildford's at Wroxton. The prince is represented cutting the throat of a stag.* The young lord, then Sir John Harrington, and the prince's particular friend, as is intimated by his arms hung on a tree, is at a little distance. The painter is not known.

This excellent young nobleman, amidst the allurements of a court, arrived at a pitch of virtue rarely to be found in cloisters.† He was pious, temperate, and chaste, without the least tincture of sourness or austerity. His learning and experience were far beyond his years; and he lived more in the short period of his life, than others in an advanced age. *Ob.* 1614, *Æt.* 22. His estate was inherited by his two sisters, Lucy, countess of Bedford, and Anne, wife of Sir Robert Chichester.

* See Pennant's "London," 4to. 1805, p 97.

† This was apparent from his Diary.

JAMES, lord Hay, baron of Saley (Sawley), master of his majesty's wardrobe, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 4*to.* 1617.

JAMES, lord Hay, &c. *with autograph. Thane.*

JAMES HAY, earl of Carlisle; *with his arms. Tuck sc. Doubtful.**

The portrait of him, at Castle Duplin, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland, represents him young, and very handsome. It was painted by Cornelius Jansen.

Lord Sawley was employed in several embassies in this reign. He was princely in his entertainment, magnificent in his dress, and splendid in his retinue. The king considered the vanity of this lord as ministerial to his purposes, and thought to dazzle foreign courts into respect for his ambassador; but he was generally treated with coldness, if not with contempt.† Arthur Wilson has given us a description of one of his dresses,‡ and Lloyd of one of the pies which was brought to his table,§ by which we may judge of his extravagance.‖ He was, abstracted from his vanity, a man of a valu- Creat. June 29, 1615.

* This portrait was engraved for a series of Scotch portraits, which the brothers, Sylvester and Edward Harding, were endeavouring to bring into notice; but, being unable to adapt this to their purpose, it was thrown aside as useless; and has lately been obtruded on the public, with the appendage of a coat of arms, and made to pass as Hay, earl of Carlisle.

† Prince Maurice, having received intelligence that the English ambassador and his retinue were to dine with him, called for the bill of fare which was intended for the ordinary course of his table that day; and finding a pig among other articles, ordered two pigs to be dressed, instead of one, without any other addition. This was an affront to the king, as well as his ambassador, as James had a particular aversion to that animal. The opprobrious pig was the occasion of much laughter at this time.

‡ See Kennet's "Complete Hist." ii. p. 703.

§ "State Worthies," p. 775.

‖ When he made his public entry at Paris, his horses were shod with silver. It is probable, that some of their shoes were but slightly fastened, for the more ostentatious display of this vanity; and especially, as a smith went in the procession with a bag of horse-shoes of the same metal, for a supply. If James had married his son Charles to the infanta, and she had received the mines of Potosi for her dowery, he could not well have carried his profusion to a higher pitch, than he did in this embassy. When the Earls of Carlisle and Holland espoused Henrietta Maria, in the name of Charles I. they were clothed in beaten silver.

able character, and a complete gentleman. He was afterward created viscount Doncaster, and earl of Carlisle. It should be observed, that his passion for feasting and dress continued almost to the last moment of his life, even when he knew that he was given over by his physicians. *Ob.* 25 April, 1636.

HENRY BROOKE, lord Cobham; *oval frame, arms at the top; R. Hogenberg*, 1582.

HENRY BROOKE, lord Cobham, &c. *J. Thane.*

Henry, second son of William, lord Cobham, being a thoughtless and weak man, was easily led into any rash enterprise. He, with the Lords Gray of Wilton, Sir George Carew, and others, engaged in what was called the "*Raleigh* conspiracy," and was the principal witness against the unfortunate Raleigh, when he retracted all that he had previously deposed.* On his trial, he heard the indictment with much agitation; sometimes interrupting it, by forswearing what he thought to be wrongly inserted. He was found guilty, and reprieved; yet, attainted, and left to drag on in prison a life of misery, and extreme poverty, till 1619; when he died.

EDWARD, lord Zouch; *an etching. Paul*, 1777; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."*

EDWARD, lord Zouch. *R. Cooper sc.*

Edward, lord Zouch, one of the peers who sat in judgment on Mary, queen of Scots, was afterward sent ambassador into Scotland to palliate that matter. He was lord-president of Wales in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; and constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, for life; during which the celebrated Sir Edward Nicholas was his secretary. He was the well-known friend of Sir Henry Wotton, and Ben Jonson. The following is from Bridge's History of Northamptonshire: "Eastward from the church of Heryngworth, and contiguous to the old manor-house, are large ruins of the outward walls of a chapel; and against the south wall are remains of the monument of George, lord Zouch, who died in 1569 (father of Edward). At the bottom of the north wall is a small hole communicating with the cellar of the

* See Hume.

house; which, according to tradition, gave occasion to the following verses of the facetious Ben Jonson:

" Whenever I die, let this be my fate,
To lye by my good Lord Zouch;
That when I am dry, to the tap I may hye,
And so back again to my couch."

He died 1625.

FULKE GREVILLE, first lord Brooke. *Scriven sc. E. Jeffery exc.*

FULKE GREVILLE, first lord Brooke. *R. Cooper sc. In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Sir Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, was son to Sir Fulke Greville the elder, of Beauchamp-court, in Warwickshire. He was born in 1554, the same year with his truly illustrious friend Sir Philip Sidney, who appears to have been his schoolfellow at Shrewsbury, and was admitted a fellow-commoner at Trinity College, Cambridge, though he afterward passed some time at Oxford. He subsequently travelled abroad; and upon his return, being well accomplished, was introduced at court by his uncle, Robert Greville; and having a taste for polite learning, and being an encourager of arts and sciences, he soon grew into favour with Queen Elizabeth; and in 1597 received the honour of knighthood. He was by King James the First, at his coronation, installed knight of the Bath, and allowed a grant of Warwick Castle. He was made under-treasurer and chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1620 created Lord Brooke, of Beauchamp-court, &c. He was murdered 1628, aged 74, by his servant Ralph Heywood, who had spent the greater part of his life in his lordship's service; but, not thinking himself sufficiently rewarded, and being sharply rebuked for some offence, gave his lordship a mortal stab in the back with a knife, of which wound he died. See "Noble Authors," by Park.

GEORGE CALVERT, lord Baltimore. *E. Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

GEORGE CALVERT, lord Baltimore. *Caldwall.*

GEORGE CALVERT, lord Baltimore. *Harding.*

GEORGE CALVERT, lord Baltimore. *Thane exc. with autograph.*

George Calvert, lord Baltimore, descended from the ancient house of Calvert in the earldom of Flanders, was born at Kepley, in Yorkshire, about 1580. He was secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, and appointed clerk of the council. In 1619, he was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state; which situation he resigned, conscientiously, in 1624, on having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. King James granted him a yearly pension of £1000 out of the customs, and created him baron of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland. He also obtained a patent for him and his heirs, to possess the colony of Maryland, in North America. *Ob.* 1622, *Æt.* 53.

SIR WILLIAM POPE, of Roxton, bart. and knt. of the hon. order of the Bath, *Ætatis suæ* 52. A. D. 1624. *Cornelius Jansen pinx. Godefroy sc. From an original picture in the collection of the late Isaac Reed, esq. of Staple Inn*, 1794.

Sir William Pope, born at Wroxton in 1573, became a student of Gray's-Inn; was made knight of the Bath at St. James's 1603, and a baronet in 1611, being then styled of Wilcote. In 1629, he was created baron of Bellteirot, and earl of Downe, in Ireland. He died 1631, and was buried in the church at Wroxton. See "Topographical Miscellanies," vol. i. 1792, 4to.

A SCOTCH PEER.

EDWARD BRUCE, first lord Kinloss, *Ob.* 1610. *from his monument in the Rolls' chapel. King sc.* 8vo.

This eminent statesman was the second son of Sir Edward Bruce, of Blair-hall; and the progenitor of the Earls of Elgin and Aylesbury. He was bred to the law, and displayed abilities which gained him the confidence of James VI. who sent the Earls of Mar and Bruce, to congratulate Elizabeth on the suppression of the insurrection by Essex, in 1601. The subsequent correspondence, be-

tween Bruce and Sir Robert Cecil, operated greatly towards the peaceable accession of James to the English throne. On the 22d of Feb. 1603, James erected the dissolved abbey of Kinloss, in Moray, into a lordship, in favour of this able negotiator.

Lord Kinloss, attending his sovereign into England, was farther rewarded by the office of master of the Rolls: the patent is dated July 8th, 1604, and his epitaph mentions that he died on the 14th of January, aged 62 years.

The following inscription is on his tomb:

Sacræ Memoriæ
Domini Edvardi Brucii, Baronis
Brucii Kinlossensis, Sacrorum Scriniorum
Magistri, dicatum Qui obijt 14° Jan. Sal. 1610, Ætat.
62° Jacobi Regis 8°.
Brucius Edvardus situs hic, et Scotus, et Anglus;
Scotus ut Ortu, Anglis sic oriundus Avis.
Regno in Utroq; decus tulit, auctus honoribus amplis
Regi a Consilijs Regni utriusq; fuit.
Conjuge, Prole, Nuru, Genero, Spe, Req; Beatus
Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.

Lord Kinloss was father of Lord Bruce, killed in a duel by Edward Sackville, earl of Dorset.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

RICHARDUS BANCROFT, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. *G. Vertue sc. small h. sh.*

RICHARDUS BANCROFT, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis. *G. Vertue sc. ornamented border; 4to.*

RICHARD BANCROFT, archbishop of Canterbury; *in a square small 4to. W. Richardson.*

RICHARD BANCROFT; *from the original at Lambeth. G. P. Harding; J. Stow,* 1815.

Bishop Bancroft, who was translated from London to Canterbury, was a stout and zealous champion for the church, which he learnedly and ably defended, to the confusion of its adversaries. Hence it was, that he was censured by the Puritans as a friend to popery; but the imputation was absolutely groundless; on the contrary, by his address, in setting some of the secular priests against the Jesuits, as St. Paul did the Pharisees against the Sadducees, he greatly reduced the force of the most formidable body of men engaged in the service of the church of Rome.* In the conference at Hampton-court, he acquitted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that he thought him the fittest person to succeed Whitgift in the chair of Canterbury. He was indubitably a friend to the royal prerogative, and earnest in his defence of it in which he followed the dictates of his conscience, and the genius of the times. *Ob.* 2 Nov. 1610, *Æt.* 67. Bishop Bancroft is the person meant as the chief overseer of the last translation of the Bible, in that paragraph of the preface to it beginning with "But it is high time to leave them," &c. towards the end.

ABBOT, archbishop of Canterbury. *J. Houbraken sc. From an original in the possession of Mr. Kingsly. Illust. Head.*

GEORGIUS ABBATTUS, &c. 1616. *Simon Passæus sc. 4to. Another by Simon Pass, with a view of Lambeth. Compton Holland exc.*

GEORGIUS ABBATTUS, &c. *A copy from Pass, in Boissard; 4to.*

GEORGE ABBOT, *a small head by Marshall; in the title to his "Briefe Description of the whole World."*

* This was in the preceding reign. See Sir John Harrington's "Brief View of the State of the Church of England," p. 13, edit. 1653.

GEORGE ABBOT, &c. *M. Vandergucht sc. In Lord Clarendon's "Hist." 8vo.**

ABBOT, archbishop of Canterbury. *G. Vertue sc. Ornamented border; 4to.*

ABBOT, archbishop; *in an oval. Thos. Trotter sc. From Mr. Kingsly's picture.*

There is a portrait of him in the university library at Cambridge, and another in the gallery at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's.

George Abbot was born at Guilford, where his parents lived in low circumstances; his father being a weaver. His mother, during her pregnancy, dreamed, that if she could eat a pike her child would be a son, and arrive at great preferment. The pike came miraculously to hand; for she caught it out of the river accidentally, whilst dipping a pail of water: the story of the dream was circulated, the child was befriended and put to school, and at length became primate of all England. At the close of life he met with a lamentable misfortune; for being upon a visit at the seat of Lord Zouch, he was persuaded to exercise himself in the park with a cross-bow; and, by accident, shot the keeper, instead of the deer. A commission was appointed, to examine whether this irregularity incapacitated him from the office of primate; and the determination being left to the king, he decided in favour of the archbishop; who, ever after, kept a monthly fast on account of the disaster, and settled twenty pounds a year on the keeper's widow.

Archbishop Abbot recommended himself to King James, by his prudent behaviour in Scotland, in relation to the union of the churches of that kingdom; and by his "Narrative of the Case of Sprot," who was executed in 1608, for having been concerned in the Gowrie conspiracy. As the reality of that dark design had been called in question, he endeavoured, by this narrative, to settle the minds of the people in the belief of it. He was a prelate of great

Tr. from London, Ap. 1611.

* The heads in Lord Clarendon's "History" were originally engraved for Ward's "History of the Rebellion," in verse, 1713. Michael Vandergucht, and Vertue his scholar, did the greatest part of them. The rest were engraved by R. White, Sturt, Kirkal, and Sympson. Many of them are from original paintings. See the preface to the first, and also to the third and last volume of the above-mentioned book, where the names of the engravers, and the heads done by them, are particularly enumerated.

learning and piety, but was esteemed a Puritan in doctrine; and in discipline, too remiss for one placed at the head of the church.* He had a considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament now in use, and was founder of the Lambeth library. *Ob.* 4 Aug. 1633, *Æt.* 71.†

MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York; *Jan.* 16, 1605, *Æt.* 80. *From an original picture, in the possession of Mrs. Hutton, widow of the late Dr. Matthew Hutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury. F. Perry sc.* 4*to.*

MATTHEW HUTTON, archbishop of York, &c. *in Hutchinson's "Durham."*

Tr. from Durham, 1595.

Matthew Hutton was some time master of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, and regius professor of divinity in that university. When Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, he gained the highest applause from his public exercise before her, to which he owed his great preferments in the church.‡ I have seen none of his works in English.§ He died, according to his epitaph, 16 Jan. 1605, *Æt* 80. Hence it appears, that the word *obiit* on the original picture, is obliterated, as it is not engraved on the print; and that Fuller is mistaken in his age, who says he died in his seventy-sixth year. The epitaph is in Le Neve's "Lives." It is remarkable, that the date of his death, in Le Neve's "Fasti" differs from that in the epitaph; it is there said to have been on the 15th of Jan.‖

* Clarendon.

† This prelate was dean of Winchester in 1599. Lord Clarendon was certainly mistaken, in saying that he had no preferment in the church before he was bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. See Le Neve, and Dr. Burton's "Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History," p. 104.

‡ Nicholas Robinson, afterward bishop of Bangor, speaks thus of his performance on this occasion: "Unum illud audeo affirmare; in Huttono nostro Buceri judicium, Martyris memoriam, vim Calvini, Musculi methodum, ex hac concertatione liquido aparuisse: nemo potuit facere ut iste, nisi dominus fuisset cum eo." Le Neve, in his article.

§ "Commentatiunculam emisit de electione et reprobatione." "Ric. Parkeri Sceletos Cantabrigiensis;" in the fifth vol. of Lelandi "Collectanea," p. 205.

‖ Concerning his age at the time of his death, see B. Willis's "Survey of the Cathedral of York," &c. p. 52.

Archbishop Hutton had the boldness, in a sermon which he preached before Queen

TOBIAS MATTHÆUS, archiepiscopus Eboracensis. *R. E. (Renold Elstracke) sc. H. Holland exc. Sold by Geo. Humble, in Pope's Head-alley;* 4*to.*

TOBIAS MATTHÆUS; *a copy in Boissard;* 4*to.*

TOBIAS MATTHÆUS; *eight Latin verses. W. Richardson.*

TOBIAS MATTHEW, archbishop of York; *in Hutchinson's "Durham,"* 4*to.*

There is a portrait of him in the hall at Christ Church, Oxon. of which he was dean.

This worthy prelate, who had been an ornament to the university of Oxford, was no less an ornament to his high station in the church. He had an admirable talent for preaching, which he never suffered to lie idle; but used to go from one town to another, to preach to crowded congregations. He kept an exact account of the sermons which he preached, after he was preferred; by which it appears, that he preached, when dean of Durham, 721; when bishop of that diocess, 550; and when archbishop of York, 721; in all, 1992.* He left nothing in print, but a Latin sermon against Campian, and a letter to James I. *Ob.* 29 Mar. 1628, *Æt.* 82. He, especially in the early part of his life, was noted for his ready wit; and was equal, if not superior, to Bishop Andrews, in the courtly faculty of punning. Tr. from Durham, 1606.

Elizabeth, at Whitehall, to urge home to her conscience the delicate point of fixing the succession. He even told her, "that Nero was especially hated for wishing to have no successor; and that Augustus was the worse beloved for appointing an ill man to succeed him;" and very plainly intimated, that the eyes of the nation were turned upon the King of Scots, as the prince who, from proximity of blood, might reasonably expect to ascend the throne. It is probable, that this highly pleased every one of the audience but the queen; who, contrary to their expectation, had command enough of her temper to stifle her resentment, and, with great composure in her countenance, to thank him for his discourse: but she soon after sent two counsellors to him with a very sharp reproof. It appears that she was very desirous of procuring the sermon; but the archbishop could never be prevailed with to let it go out of his hands.—See Sir John Harrington's "Brief View of the State of the Church of England," p. 188, &c.

* Drake's "Antiq. of York."

RICARDUS VAUGHANUS; *a Latin distich, "Londini Præsul," &c. In the "Heroologia;" 4to.*

RICHARDUS VAUGHANUS; *in Freherus.*

Tr. from Chester, Dec. 1604.

Richard Vaughan, a native of Caernarvonshire, was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, and was an admired preacher in that university. He was chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; and successively bishop of Bangor, Chester, and London. His merit was universally allowed to be equal to his dignity in the church; but none of his writings were ever printed. Fuller tells us, in his usual style, that "he was a very corpulent man, but spiritually minded;* and Owen, his countryman, has addressed one of his best epigrams to him, in which he gives him an excellent character.† *Ob.* 30 Mar. 1607.

JOHANNES KING, episcopus Londinensis. *N. Lockey p. et fieri curavit, S. Passæus sc. 4to. A copy in Boissard.*

JOHANNES KING, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

His portrait is at Christ Church, Oxon.

1605.

John King was a very celebrated preacher at court, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He was, by the latter, preferred to the deanery of Christ Church; whence he was, for his merit, removed to

Consec. Sept. 1611.

the see of London. He was a great master of his tongue and his pen, and was styled by James, "the king of preachers."‡ He published lectures on Jonas, and several other sermons. The calumny of his dying in the communion of the church of Rome, which was

* "Worthies in Caernarv." p. 31. The quaint compliment of King James to Dr. Martin Heaton, bishop of Ely, who was as fat as Vaughan, is equally applicable, and, indeed, hath been applied to that prelate. "Fat men are apt to make lean sermons; but yours are not lean, but larded with good learning."§ The mode of larding was far from being limited to divinity; it prevailed in almost every species of composition; and it is a known fact, that those sermons were generally double larded, which were preached at court.

† Lib. ii. epig. 24.

‡ A character founded on a pun, or verbal allusion, is very cautiously to be admitted; but there is great truth in this, as he was the most natural and persuasive orator of his time.

§ Harrington's "Brief View," &c. in the article of Heaton, p. 81.

asserted in print, has been amply refuted. *Ob.* 1621. He was buried under a plain stone in St. Paul's church, on which was inscribed only the word, "Resurgam."*

GEORGE MOUNTAINE (MOUNTAIGNE), bishop of London, &c. *G. Y. (Geo. Yeats) sc. 4to.*

GEORGE MOUNTAIGNE, archbishop of York, 1628; *small 4to. W. Richardson.*

There is a good portrait of him at Wroxton.

George Mountaigne, bishop almoner to James I. received his education at Queen's College, in Cambridge. He was some time divinity lecturer at Gresham College, and afterward master of the Savoy. When the famous Neile was promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, he succeeded him in the deanery of Westminster. He was successively bishop of Lincoln, London, and Durham; in 1628, he succeeded Tobie Matthew in the see of York, and died the same year, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was buried at Cawood, in Yorkshire, the place of his nativity. Tr. to Lond. July 20, 1621.

JACOBUS MOUNTAGU (OR MONTAGUE), episcopus Winton; *in the "Heroologia;" 8vo. A copy in Boissard.*

JAMES MONTAGU; *24to.*

JACOBUS MOUNTAGU. *Elstracke.*

JACOBUS MONTAGU, episcop. Winton; *six Latin lines. S. Pass,* 1617. *Henricus et Compt. Holland exc.*

* When Sir Christopher Wren was describing the ground-plot of the new church of St. Paul, he spoke to one of the men who attended him, to bring him something to mark a particular spot. The man took up a fragment of a tomb, which lay among the ruins, upon which was inscribed "Resurgam;" "I shall rise again." Sir Christopher was struck with the inscription the moment he saw it, and interpreted it as a good omen. The event was answerable, as he lived to see the church finished.† I conjecture, that this was part of the stone under which Bishop King was buried; and my conjecture is more than probable, as this word occurs in no other epitaph in Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's."

† See Wren's "Parentalia," or "London and its Environs described."

Tr. from Bath and Wells, Oct. 1616.

James, son of Sir Edward Mountagu of Boughton, and brother to the lord chief-justice of the King's Bence in this reign. He was educated at Christ's College, in Cambridge, and was the first master of Sidney College in that university, to which he was a great benefactor. He may, indeed, be traced through all his preferments by his public benefactions, and acts of munificence. He was at the expense of bringing a rivulet into the town of Cambridge, through King's Ditch; which, before it was cleansed for this purpose, was a great nuisance to that place. He laid out large sums in repairing and beautifying the church and episcopal palace at Wells; and in finishing the church at Bath, which Oliver King his predecessor had begun, and which for nearly a century had the appearance of a ruin. While he sat in the see at Winchester, he was employed in his elaborate edition of King James's works in Latin. *Ob.* 20 July, 1618, *Æt.* 80. He lies buried in the abbey church at Bath, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory.

LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, episcopus Winton. *J. Payne f. Frontispiece to his "Exposition of the Ten Commandments;" fol. This is copied by R. White, in* 12*mo.*

LANCELOT, bishop of Winchester, &c. *Vaughn sc.* 4*to.*

LANCELOT ANDREWS, &c. *Hollar f.* 12*mo. In Bishop Sparrow's "Rationale of the Common Prayer;" in which are several other heads by Hollar.*

LANCELOT ANDREWS, &c. *Loggan sc.* 1675.

LANCELOTUS ANDREWS, &c. *Frontispiece to his "Devotions;"* 18*mo.*

"If ever any merited to be
The universal bishop, this was he;
Great Andrews, who the whole vast sea did drain
Of learning, and distill'd it in his brain:
These pious drops are of the purest kind,*
Which trickled from the limbec of his mind."

* Here witticism and conceit would be extremely absurd; as the greatest purity and simplicity of language are highly proper, when we speak of, or to, the Deity.

This pious and very learned prelate, who may be ranked with the best preachers and completest scholars of his age, appeared to much greater advantage in the pulpit, than he does now in his works; which abound with Latin quotations, and trivial witticisms.* He was a man of polite manners, and lively conversation; and could quote Greek and Latin authors, or even pun, with King James. Charles, the son of that monarch, a little before his death, recommended his sermons to the perusal of his children. Bishop Andrews is supposed to have had a considerable hand in the book of Chronology published by the famous Isaacson, who was his amanuensis. *Ob.* 21 Sept. 1626, *Æt.* 71. Bishop Buckeridge, in a sermon preached at his funeral, informs us, that he understood fifteen languages;† and justly observes, that all the places where he had preferment, were the better for him. It is certain, that he refused to accept of any bishopric in the reign of Elizabeth, because he would not basely submit to an alienation of the episcopal revenues.‡ See Granger's Letters, p. 270.

Tr. from Ely, Feb. 1618.

ROBERT WRIGHT; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1732.

Robert Wright, born in the parish of St. Alban, in Hertfordshire, was scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and, after various promotions, became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth and to King James I. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol in 1622, and in 1632 translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. He was one of the bishops who drew up a petition to the king and peers, as they could not attend the house without danger of their lives; which so much displeased the rebellious party, that ten of the bishops were committed to the Tower, where they continued for more than four months. On his release from confinement he retired into Staffordshire, where he died 1642-3.

* No species of composition, except poetry, has been more improved since the reign of James I. than sermons. There is a much greater disparity between our best modern discourses and those of Bishop Andrews, than between the sermons of that prelate and those of Latimer.

† John Boyse, his contemporary, styles him, "In linguis Mithridates, in artibus Aristoteles."

‡ See an answer to a letter written at Oxford, and superscribed to Dr. Samuel Turner, concerning the church and the revenues thereof, 4to pamphlet, p. 33.

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, episcopus Wigorniensis, *Æt.* 59.

" Non melior, non integrior, non cultior alter,
Vir, Præsul, Præco, More, Fide, arte, fuit:
Osque probum, vultusque gravis, pectusque serenum:
Alme Deus, tales præfice ubique Gregi."—M. S.

Ren. Elstracke sc. Frontispiece to his Works, fol. 1615. *The verses were written by Miles Smith, bishop of Glocester, who wrote the preface. He was also author of the preface to the Bible now in use.*

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, &c. *in the " Heroologia ;"* 8*vo.*

GERVASIUS BABINGTON, &c. *in Boissard; it is copied from Elstracke.*

GERVASIUS BABINGTON ; *in Freherus.*

Tr. from Exeter, Oct. 1597.

Gervase Babington was some time chaplain to Henry, earl of Pembroke, and was supposed to have assisted his countess in her translation of the Psalms.* He left his books, which were of considerable value, to the library of the cathedral of Worcester. His works consist of notes on the Pentateuch, expositions of the Creed and the Ten Commandments, and several sermons. His style is not free from such puerilities as are found in most of the best writers of this age. *Ob.* 17 May, 1610.

MARTIN HETON, bishop of Ely; 8*vo. Harding sc.* 4*to.*

Martin Heton was born at Heton Hall, in Lancashire, in the year 1545, and received his education at Oxford, of which university he became vice-chancellor in 1588. He was made dean of Winchester in 1589, and bishop of Ely in 1600, and died at Mildenhall, Suffolk, in 1608.

JOHANNES JEGON, C. C. C. C. Custos. Epis. Norv. *Æt.* 50, 1661 ; *etched by Mr. Tyson. He is*

* Ballard.

represented in his doctor's robes, but placed here as bishop of Norwich.

JOHANNES JEGON, C. C. C. C.; *copied from the above. W. Richardson.*

Dr. John Jegon succeeded Dr. Copcot in the mastership of Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, the 10th of August, 1590, where he soon signalized himself by that just economy and singular prudence which gained him the esteem of the society over which he presided. Hence it was that they considerably augmented his salary, and fee for preaching. He was, in five years, four times vice-chancellor of the university; in which office he acted with ability and spirit. Being appealed to, in a controverted election of a master of Catharine Hall, he boldly and uprightly gave his opinion contrary to that of the queen and the archbishop of Canterbury. As a bishop, he distinguished himself by his zeal for conformity, and the exact management of his revenues, by which he was enabled to purchase a very considerable estate, and to enrich his family. This, in the latter part of his life, seems to have been the principal object of his attention. He deceased the 13th of March, 1617; and was thought to have died too rich for a bishop, and to have expended too little of his ample fortune in acts of charity. The station in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, was that of master of his college, where he displayed all the discretion and gravity which was suitable to the character of a governor, and all that pleasantry and facetiousness which could recommend him as an agreeable companion. See more of him in Masters's "History of Corpus Christi College." Consec. Feb. 19, 1602.

HENRY ROBINSON, bishop of Carlisle; a monumental effigy, inscribed, "Henrico Robinsono Carleolensi, Collegii hujus, annis XVIII. præposito providissimo, tandemque ecclesiæ Carleolensis totidem annis episcopo vigilantissimo: XIII Cal. Julii, anno a partu Virginis 1616, Ætat. 63°. pie in Domino dormienti, et in ecclesia Carleol. sepulto: Hoc Coll. ipsius laboribus vastitate creptum, munificentia de- Confirmed Bp. July, 1598.

mum locupletatum, istud qualecunque MNHMEION gratitudinis Testimonium collocavit***.

" Non sibi, sed patriæ, præluxit lampadis instar;
Deperdens oleum, non operam ille suam.
In minimis fido servo, majoribus apto,
Maxima nunc Domini gaudia adire datur."

*He is represented kneeling with a candle in his right hand, and a crosier resting on his left arm; with several emblematical figures. Under the print, in the handwriting of Mr. Mores, an ingenious antiquary, late of Queen's College, Oxford, is this inscription: " Quond. in vet. Capella Coll. Reg. Oxon." sheet.**

Henry Robinson was a native of Carlisle. In 1581, he was unanimously elected provost of Queen's College, in Oxford, at the head of which he continued about eighteen years; and by his example and authority restored its discipline, and left it in a most flourishing state, when he was deservedly promoted to the see of Carlisle. He was eminent in the university as a disputant and a preacher.

FRANCISCUS GODWIN, episcopus Landavensis, *Æt.* 51, 1613. *Vertue sc.* 1742; *h. sh.*

Francis Godwin was a learned divine, and a celebrated historian and antiquary. His laborious and useful " Catalogue of the Bishops of England," first published in 1601, was generally approved. It was for this valuable work, that Queen Elizabeth, who knew how to distinguish merit, promoted him to the bishopric of Landaff.† Dr. Richardson has published an improved and elegant edition of this book. In his younger years, he wrote his " Man in the Moon; or, a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonsales, 1638;" 8vo. This philosophic romance, which has been several times printed, shews that he had a creative genius.‡ His " Nuncius ina-

Consec. Oct. 1601.

* In the print is a view of the cathedral in its entire state, before it was demolished in the time of Charles I.

† Translated to Hereford 1617.

‡ Domingo Gonsales, a little Spaniard, is supposed to be shipwrecked on an uninhabited island; where he taught several ganzas, or wild geese, to fly with a light machine, and to fetch and carry things for his conveniency. He, after some

nimatus," which contains instructions to convey secret intelligence, is very scarce. *Ob.* April, 1633.

LANCELOT ANDREWS, episcopus Elyensis, &c. 1616; 4*to*. *By Simon Pass, but without his name. There is another of him, looking to the left, by the same hand, and with the same date, inscribed "Episcopus Winton;"* 4*to*.

The former has been copied by Vertue. See Lancelot, bishop of Winchester.

JOHN OVERALL, bishop of Norwich. *Hollar f.* 1657, 12*mo*. *In Sparrow's "Rationale," &c.*

JOHANNES OVERALL, &c. *R. White sc.* 4*to*.

John Overall was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and was thence elected to the mastership of Catharine Hall, in that university. Sir Fulke Greville, who was well acquainted with his learning and merit, recommended him to Queen Elizabeth as a proper person to succeed Dr. Nowel in the deanery of St. Paul's; to which he was elected in May, 1602. In 1614, he was promoted to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, whence he was translated to Norwich, and died within a year after his translation, 12th May, 1619. He was one of the translators of the Bible in this reign.* I have heard of none of his works besides, but his "Convocation Book." Camden, in his "Annals of James I." styles him *a prodigious learned man.*

Consec. 1614. Tr. to Norwich, Sept. 1618.

ROBERTUS ABBATTUS, episcopus Salisburiensis. *Delaram sc.* 4*to*.† *A copy, in Boissard.*

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time, ventured to put himself into the machine, and they carried him with great ease. He happened to be in this aërial chariot, at the time of the year when these ganzas, which were birds of passage, took their flight to the moon, and was directly carried to that planet. He has given a very ingenious description of what occurred to him on his way, and the wonderful things which he saw there. Dr. Swift seems to have borrowed several hints from this novel, in his voyage to Laputa.

* See the names of the translators, and the parts assigned them, in the "Biographia," Artic. Boys.

† The first impressions, by mistake of the engraver, were inscribed JOHANNIS.

ROBERTUS ABBATUS, episcopus Sarum; 8*vo. in the "Heroologia."*

ROBERT ABBAT; 24*to.*

Consec. Dec. 3, 1615.

Robert Abbot, elder brother to George, archbishop of Canterbury, and in learning much his superior, was some time master of Baliol College, in Oxford, and regius professor of divinity in that university. In 1615, he was, for his great merit, preferred to the see of Salisbury. The most celebrated of his writings, which are chiefly controversial, was his book "De Antichristo." King James commanded his "Paraphrase on the Apocalypse" to be printed with the second edition of his work; by which he paid himself a much greater compliment, than he did the bishop, *Ob.* 2 Mar. 1617, *Æt.* 58. He was one of the five bishops who, within six years, sat in the chair of Salisbury, in this reign.

ARTHURUS LAKE, olim episc. Bathon. et Wellens. &c. *J. Payne sc. h. sh. A copy, in Boissard. It has also been copied by Hollar, in* 4*to. His head is before his works, fol.* 1629.

ARTHUR LAKE; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1729.

Consec. Dec. 8, 1616.

Arthur Lake, brother to Sir Thomas Lake, principal secretary of state to James I. was educated at New College, in Oxford. In the beginning of this reign, he was preferred to the rich mastership of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. He was afterward archdeacon of Surrey, and dean of Worcester; and in 1616, he succeeded Bishop Montague in the see of Bath and Wells. Several writers speak of him as a pattern of every kind of virtue. He was an excellent preacher, of extensive reading in divinity, and one of the best textuaries of his time. His works, which were published after his decease, consist of expositions of several of the Psalms, sermons, and meditations. *Ob.* 4 May, 1626, *Æt.* 59.

He was a considerable benefactor to the library of New College, where he endowed two lectureships; one for the Hebrew language, and another for the mathematics.*

* Richardson's "Godwin," p. 391.

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, episcopus Cicestriensis ; 4*to.*

It is the original of the next print, and is prefixed to his "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercie," 1630. *This and the other prints in the same book were engraved by Frederic Hulsius.*

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, &c.: *at his breast hangs a medal of the synod of Dort. In Boissard; small* 4*to.*

GEORGIUS CARLETONUS, episcopus Cicestriensis; 4*to. W. Richardson.*

George Carleton was educated under the care of Bernard Gilpin, the famous northern apostle. His parts were shining and solid; and wore, without any sensible diminution, to an advanced age. He distinguished himself, whilst he was at Oxford, as a logician, an orator, and a poet; and was still more distinguished as a divine. He, perhaps, wrote upon a greater variety of subjects than any other clergyman of his time: of these the Oxford antiquary has given us a catalogue. He was deeply engaged in the Arminian controversy, and was one of the five divines sent to the synod of Dort by James; where he maintained, that the bishops were successors to the twelve apostles, and the presbyters to the seventy disciples. His elegant oration before the states of Holland is in print. His "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercie," &c. has gone through more editions than any of his works. In the fourth, printed in 4to. 1630, are a series of upwards of twenty small historical prints, chiefly relating to the plots and conspiracies against the church and state in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, engraved by Fred. Hulsius. *Ob.* 1628. He had by his first wife Anne, relict of Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbere, in Berkshire, a son named Henry, who was an antiepiscopalian, and had a captain's commission in the parliament army in the civil war.

Consec. July, 1618. Tr. from Landaff, Sept. 1619.

JOHANNES (WILLIAMS), Lincoln. episcop. Magni Angliæ sigilli custos, &c. *F. Delaram sc. Ornaments; h. sh. scarce.**

* The first impressions are in a close cap, instead of a hat, and are *scarce*.

JOHANNES WILLIAMS, episc. Linc. *Sold by Jenner. The original of Boissard's copy,* 4*to.*

JOANNES GULIELMUS, &c. *in Boissard; small* 4*to.*

Archbishop WILLIAMS; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1733.

Consec. Nov. 1621.

Made lord-keeper July 10, 1621.

Bishop Williams seems to have owed his first preferment, and to that his succeeding dignities, to his magnificent and well-conducted entertainment of the lord-chancellor Egerton, and the Spanish ambassadors, during his proctorship, at Cambridge. The chancellor told him, "that he was fit to serve a king;" and soon after recommended him at court. Lord Clarendon has given us a more disadvantageous, but probably a truer, character of him, than Bishop Hacket, who was his chaplain; as the probity of the former is less to be suspected, than the partiality of the latter. Both these authors have given us to understand, that his parts, whatever his principles might be, were very extraordinary; and his constitution still more extraordinary than his parts; as he could apply himself to study or business, and support his health, with only three hours' sleep. He was at first despised by the lawyers, in his office of lord-keeper; but was soon admired for his deep penetration, solid judgment, and retentive memory; which enabled him to recapitulate any cause tried before him, without losing a circumstance. See the next reign Class VI.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

PATRICIUS FORBESIUS, a Coirse, episcopus Aberdonensis, consiliarius regis.

"Pectoris indicio data frons est; quæque profundo
Corde latent, tacitis reddit imago notis.
Hoc vultu pietas, probitas, constantia, candor,
Sinceri referunt archetypos animi."

R. G. (Glover) sc. a small oval; rare.

Patrick Forbes, bishop of Aberdeen, was born in 1564, when the affairs of the church of Scotland were in much confusion; to the settlement of which he greatly contributed. As chancellor of the university of Aberdeen, he improved that seat of learning by repairing the fabric, augmenting the library, and reviving the professorships. He published "A Commentary on the Revelation," at London 1613. *Ob.* 1635.*

AN IRISH PRELATE.

BERNARD ADAMS, bishop of Limerick, &c. *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1732.

Bernard Adams, born in Middlesex 1566, was at 17 years of age admitted scholar of Trinity College, Oxford; and elected fellow five years after. When master of arts, he was, by favour of the lord-lieutenant, consecrated bishop of Limerick in 1604; and by a dispensation kept the see of *Kilfenore* with it to the year 1617, at which time he voluntarily resigned it. He is said to have been liberal and pious. *Ob.* 1625. He was buried in the cathedral church of Limerick, where a monument was erected to his memory.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

JOHN BOYS, D.D. dean of Canterbury; *four small portraits of him, in the engraved title to his works,* 1629, *fol. J. Payne sc.*

John Boys, who was educated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge, was famous for his *Postils* in defence of our Liturgy; and was also much esteemed for his good life. He gained great applause by turning the Lord's prayer into the following execration,† when he preached at Paul's Cross, on the 5th of November, in this reign. "Our pope, which art in Rome, cursed be thy name; perish may thy kingdom; hindered may thy will be as it is in heaven, so in earth. Installed May, 1619.

* See his epitaph in Monteith's "Theatre of Mortality," part ii. p. 80, &c. Edinburgh, 1713, 8vo.

† See Boys on the last Psalm, p. 21.

Give us this day our cup in the Lord's supper; and remit our monies which we have given for thy indulgences, as we send them back unto thee; and lead us not into heresy, but free us from misery: for thine is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever and ever. Amen."* *Ob.* Sept. 1625.

JOHN DONNE, dean of St. Paul's. *Æt.* 42. *M. Merian, jun. sc. Frontisp. to his Sermons; fol.* 1640.

JOHN DONNE, &c. *Loggan sc.*

Elected dean, Nov. 27, 1621.

John Donne entered into holy orders by the persuasion of James I. who often expressed great satisfaction in his having been the means of introducing so worthy a person into the church. We hear much of him as a poet, but very little as a divine, though in the latter character he had great merit. His "Pseudo-martyr," in which he has effectually confuted the doctrine of the papal supremacy, is the most valuable of his prose writings. His sermons abound too much with the pedantry of the time in which they were written, to be at all esteemed in the present age. Some time before his death, when he was emaciated with study, and sickness, he caused himself to be wrapped up in a sheet, which was gathered over his head, in the manner of a shroud; and, having closed his eyes, he had his portrait taken; which was kept by his bed-side as long as he lived, to remind him of mortality. The effigy on his monument, in St. Paul's church, was done after this portrait. See Dugdale's History of that Cathedral, p. 62. *Ob.* 31 March, 1631.

RICHARD EEDES; *from a picture in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford. E. Harding sc. 4to.*

Dr. Richard Eedes, a native of Bedfordshire, was born about the year 1555, at Sewell in that county, where his family had for some

* Polemical divinity, which is sometimes styled "Theologia armata,"† was never more encouraged, or better disciplined, than at this period. Almost every divine attacked the pope, or one of his champions; and the most intemperate rage against the enemy was generally the most applauded. The king contrived an excellent expedient to perpetuate hostilities, by erecting a college for this branch of theology at Chelsea, where he appointed veterans for training up young divines to the service.

† By Bishop Bull, &c.

time resided. He was, at an early age, sent to Westminster school; and from thence, in 1571, was elected a student of Christ Church in the university of Oxford. He proceeded to his degree in arts in 1578, and in the same year he took holy orders, and became a celebrated preacher.

His talents soon attracted the notice of his superiors, and gained him preferment. In 1584, he was installed prebendary of Yarminster in the church of Sarum, and appointed chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. In 1586, he was made a canon of Christ Church, and took the degree of doctor in divinity in 1589. On the decease of Dr. F. Willis, in the latter end of 1596, he was advanced to the deanery of Worcester, and was continued as one of the royal chaplains at the accession of King James.

A great intimacy subsisted between him and Dr. Toby Matthews, dean of Christ Church; and when Dr. Matthews was to remove to the deanery of Durham, to which he was appointed in 1584, Dr. Eedes intended to accompany him for one day's journey; but so pleased were they in each other's company, that he not only brought him to Durham, but for a pleasantry wrote their whole journey in Latin verse, entitled "Iter Boreale." Of this poem there is a copy among Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian library.

Dr. Eedes was appointed by King James one of the persons who were to translate the New Testament; but he died at Worcester, on the 19th of November, 1604, and was buried in the cathedral at the east end of the choir, leaving a widow, named Margaret, daughter of Dr. Herbert Westphaling, bishop of Hereford. He was succeeded in his deanery of Worcester by Dr. James Montague, afterward bishop of Winchester. Dr. Eedes was supposed to be the author of a Latin tragedy, on the subject of Julius Cæsar, which was acted at Christ Church in 1582; and he is recorded by Francis Meres among the best tragic writers of that time. He also left various poems in manuscript, Latin and English; and some discourses, which were published after his death.

FRANCISCUS WHITE, S. T. P. et ecclesiæ cathedralis Carleolensis decanus; *Æt.* 59, 1624. *T. Cocksonus sc.* 4*to.*

There are two other prints of him; one with a Latin and the other with an English distich.

Installed 1622.

Consec. bishop Dec. 3, 1626.

Francis White, the king's almoner, was some time dean, and afterward bishop, of Carlisle. In January, 1628, he was translated to Norwich; and on the 15th of November, 1631, was elected to the see of Ely, and confirmed the 8th of December following. He distinguished himself by his writings and his disputations against popery, both in public and private. Arthur Wilson mentions a *public conference and dispute*, in which he and Dr. Daniel Featly opposed Father Fisher and Father Sweet, both Jesuits of eminence, at the house of Sir Humphrey Lind, in London.* He also held a conference with Fisher the Jesuit, three several times, in the king's presence. This was with a view of making the Dutchess of Buckingham a convert to the Protestant church; but she still adhered to that of Rome.† The most considerable of Dr. White's writings is his "Reply to Jesuit Fisher's Answer to certain Questions propounded by his most gracious Majesty King James," 1624, fol. to which his portrait is prefixed. Mention is made of more of his works in the Bodleian Catalogue. *Ob.* Feb. 1637.

JOHN WHITE, S. T. P. *six Latin verses, signed R. B. minister of Eccles, Lancashire; prefixed to the works of that learned and reverend divine John White; together with "The Way to the true Church," published by Francis White, D. D. dean of Carlisle,* 1624; *fol.*

John White, brother to Francis White, was born at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire; brought up at Caius College, Cambridge, and afterward became vicar of Eccles, in Lancashire. After some years of distress, Sir John Crofts bestowed on him the best living in his gift, and in other respects was a valuable friend. He was chaplain in ordinary to the king; and, as well as his brother, distinguished himself by preaching and writing against popery. He wrote "The Way to the true Church," and a defence of it against Fisher the Jesuit, and other works mentioned in the Bodleian Catalogue, and died about 1617. See Wood's "Athenæ," vol ii. page 62, 1692.

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, archiepiscopus Spalatensis, *Æt.* 57, 1617. *Michael a Mierevelt ad vivum p. W. Delff sc. a head; 4to.*

* See Kennet's "Complete History," ii. p. 770.

† Dod's "Church History," ii. p. 394.

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, &c. *Elstracke sc. half length: the head is exactly copied from the above. Frontispiece to his book "De Republica Ecclesiastica,"* 1617; *fol.*

MARCUS ANTONIUS DE DOMINIS, *Æt.* 57, 1617. *Mierevelt. J. Jansen.*

There is a portrait of him by Tintoret, at Devonshire-house, in Piccadilly.

Marc Antonio de Dominis came into England in this reign; where he professed the Protestant religion,* and published his book "De Republica Ecclesiastica." The king gave him the deanery of Windsor, the mastership of the Savoy, and the rich living of West Ildesley, in Berkshire. Though the publication of this book was a crime never to be forgiven, he was weak enough to give credit to a letter sent him by the procurement of Gondamor, which not only promised him pardon, but preferment, if he would renounce his new religion. He returned to Italy, relapsed to the church of Rome, and was presently after imprisoned by the inquisition. Grief and hard treatment soon put an end to his life, in the year 1625, and the 64th of his age. He was the first that accounted for the *phenomena* of the rainbow, in his book "De Radiis Visûs et Lucis." We are much indebted to him for Father Paul's excellent "History of the Council of Trent," the manuscript of which he procured for Archbishop Abbot. Installed May 18, 1618.

RICHARD MIDDLETON; *a small round; in the title to his "Key of David,"* 1619; 12*mo. R. Elstracke sc.*

He is supposed by Anthony Wood to be a son of Marmaduke Middleton, bishop of St. David's; and to have been archdeacon of Cardigan. He was author of several little practical treatises, one of which was entitled, "The Card and Compass of Life;" and was chaplain to Charles, prince of Wales.

* Bishop Andrews was asked by King James, at the first coming over of the bishop of Spalatro, whether he were a Protestant or no? He answered, Truly I know not;—but he is a *Detestant* of divers opinions of Rome.

ANDREW WILLET, D. D. *ruff and tippet.*

ANDREAS WILLETTUS, S. T. D. *six Latin verses, subscribed P. S. h. sh.**

Andrew Willet, rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire, and prebendary of Ely, was educated at Peter-house, in Cambridge. He gave a public testimony of his proficiency in learning when he was only twenty-two years of age, by his treatise "De Animæ Natura et Viribus." He was author of no less than forty books, of which the most considerable are his commentaries on the Scriptures, and his polemical pieces. His "Synopsis Papismi," the fifth edition of which was printed by command of James I. gained him the highest reputation of any of his works. His industry is evident from his numerous writings; but his Christian and moral virtues were not exceeded by his industry. *Ob.* 1621, *Æt.* 59. See a particular account of him from Dr. Smith, in Barksdale's "Remembrancer of excellent Men," 1670; 8vo.

HENRY AIRAY, *kneeling on a pedestal, on which is the following inscription:* "Memoriæ viri sanctitate et prudentia clarissimi Henrici Airay, S. Theol. D. hujus Collegii præpositi vigilantis, reverendi Robinsoni* (ut Eliæ Elisha) successoris et æmuli. Chariss. patruelis, Christoph. Potter hujus Coll. Socius, hoc amoris et observantiæ testimonium L. M. Q. posuit.

"Non satis Elishæ est Eliæ palla relicta,
Dum (licet in cœlum raptus) amicus abest.
Tristis agit, quæritque amissum turturis instar
Consortem, ac moriens, "te sequar," orbus ait.
Splendeat ut mundo pietas imitabilis Ayrie,
In laudem Christi, hoc ære perennis erit.

Matth 5. 16.

Mortalitatem exuit, A°. 1616, 6° Id⁹. Oct. natus

* Mr. Walpole, in his "Catalogue of Engravers," thinks P. S. to be the engraver's initials; probably Peter Stent. I rather think they are the initials of the author of the Latin verses.—BINDLEY.

† See the first division of this class.

An. 57, et hic sepul. alterum Messiæ adventum expectat."

Under the print is this inscription, in manuscript, by Mr. Mores: "*Quond. in vet. Capella Coll. Reg. Oxon.*" *sheet.*

Henry Airay, who succeeded Dr. Henry Robinson in the provostship of Queen's College, in Oxford, was born in Westmoreland, and educated by the care, and under the patronage, of Bernard Gilpin, well known by the appellation of The Northern Apostle. He was a constant and zealous preacher at Oxford, especially at St. Peter's in the East. His principal work is a "Course of Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians." He was one of those Calvinists who wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus; and was, for his learning, gravity, and piety, greatly admired and revered by those of his persuasion. Christopher Potter, his cousin-german, was the editor of his works.*

JOHN DENISON, D. D.

John Denison, who was an eminent preacher in this reign, was educated at Baliol College, in Oxford. He was some time domestic chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham, and afterward to King James. It is probable, that he never had any preferment in the church, besides the vicarage of St. Mary's, in Reading; which he held, together with the free-school there. His predecessor in the employment of schoolmaster was Andrew Bird, and his successor William Page. He published many sermons, and several pieces of practical divinity and controversy. The most considerable of his works seems to have been his book, in Latin, on auricular confession, which is a confutation of the arguments of Bellarmine on that subject. *Ob.* Jan. 1628-9.

WILLIAM SLATER, *(The true portrait of the learned)* D. D. *large beard; 12mo. prefixed to his* "*Version of the Psalms*," 1650; *scarce.*

* See, Art. Gilpin, in Brit. Biog. III. 120. note 1. His "Apologie relating to his suit at Law for the recovery of Charlton upon Otmere," 8vo. 1621, is scarce.

William Slater, D. D. *W. Richardson.*

William Slater,* or Slatyer, was born in Somersetshire, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of divinity in 1623; having acquired a very considerable reputation, for his poetical talent, and his knowledge in English history. He was author of Elegies and Epitaphs on Anne of Denmark, to whom he was chaplain. They were written in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English; and printed in 1619. He also published "Psalms, or Songs of Sion, turned into the Language and set to the Tunes of a strange Land." Psalms in four languages, with musical notes engraved on copper: to one of the tunes is prefixed the name of Milton, the father of our great poet. I am very credibly informed, that the head was placed before an edition of this book dated 1650; but it is certain, that it was not then published by the author, who died at Otterden, in Kent, 1647. His "Palæ-Albion, or the History of Great Britain from the first peopling of this Island to the Reign of King James," London, 1621, folio, in Latin and English verse, is his capital work; of this the English marginal notes are the most valuable part. His genealogy of King James, deduced from Adam, is a laborious trifle.

Doctor SUTTON; *a small head, in a sheet of divine instructions, entitiled "The Christian's Jewel fit to adorn the Heart, and deck the House of every true Protestant; taken out of St. Mary Overies Church, in the lectureship of the late deceased Doctor Sutton."*

Thomas Sutton, one of the most eloquent and admired preachers of his time, was born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's College, in Oxford. He was minister of Culham, near Abington, and was there much followed for his preaching, as he was afterward at St. Mary Overies, in Southwark, where he was lecturer. Many of his discourses are in print, and specified by Mr. Wood. His "Lectures on the 11th Chapter to the Romans" were published by John Downham,† who married his widow. The pious author, who had been to "put the last hand" to a free-school which he had founded at his native place, was, to the great regret of all that knew his worth, drowned in his passage from Newcastle

* So spelt on the print; Wood calls him Slatyer.

† Brother to George, bishop of Derry.

to London, the 24th of August, 1623. The sheet in which his head is engraved, seems to contain some passages which were taken in shorthand from his mouth, while he was preaching.

ROBERTUS HILL, Theo. Doct. et S. Bartho. prope Exchange Lond. Pastor; *in Simon Pass's manner.*

Robert Hill, a man of learning, industry, and piety, and an eminent preacher, was author of several books of practical divinity, mentioned by Wood in his "Fasti," vol. i. p. 167. *Ob.* 1623.

JOHN HART, D. D. *a wood print; large square beard,* 8*vo.*

John Hart was author of "The burning Bush not consumed; or, how to judge whether one be the Child of God or not;" 1616; 8vo.

GILBERTUS PRIMROSIUS, Scotus, *Æt.* 52. *I. E. Lasne sc.* 8*vo.*

Gilbert Primerose, a Scotsman, was well known at this period for his learning and piety. He was a considerable time one of the preachers belonging to the Protestant church at Bourdeaux, as he was afterward to that of the French Protestants in London. He was chaplain in ordinary to the king, who, in 1624, recommended him to the university of Oxford, where he was created doctor of divinity. In 1628, he succeeded to Dr. John Buckridge in his canonry of Windsor. He was author of several well written theological books in the French language, some of which have been translated into Latin and English. He died in October, or November, 1642. Mr. Wood, who has given us a detail of his works, informs us, that Gilbert Primerose, serjeant-surgeon to King James, was of the same family.

ROBERT BOLTON, B. D. minister of God's Word, at Broughton, in Northamptonshire; 12*mo.*

Robert Bolton. *J. Payne sc.* 4*to. There is a copy of this, in* 12*mo. inscribed "Robert Bolton, bachelor in divinity."*

Robert Bolton, a divine of Puritan principles, was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and very eminent for his piety. The

Greek language was so familiar to him, that he could speak it with almost as much facility as his mother tongue. In 1605, when King James visited the university of Oxford, he was appointed by the vice-chancellor to read in natural philosophy, and dispute before him, in the public schools. He was generally esteemed a most persuasive preacher, and as judicious a casuist. His practical writings are numerous. His book "On Happiness," which has gone through many editions, was the most celebrated of his works. When he lay at the point of death, one of his friends, taking him by the hand, asked him if he was not in great pain; "Truly," said he "the greatest pain that I feel is your cold hand;" and presently expired. *Ob.* 17 Dec. 1631, *Æt.* 60.*

SAMUEL PURCHAS, B. D. *Æt.* 48, 1625; *small; in the title to his "Pilgrimes," in five vols. fol.*

SAMUEL PURCHAS, B. D. *in Boissard; small* 4*to.*

SAMUEL PURCHAS; *from the one in the title-page. W. Richardson.*

Samuel Purchas, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and chaplain to Archbishop Abbot, received his education in the university of Cambridge. He, with great pains and industry, enlarged and perfected Hakluyt's "Collection of Voyages and Travels." This work is not only valuable for the various instruction and amusement contained in it; but is also very estimable on a national, and, I may add, a religious account.† He died in distressed circumstances,

* Neale, who, in his "History of the Puritans," 4to. tells us that he reconciled himself to the church of Rome; and repented of what he had done, seems to have confounded Bolton with his friend Anderton. See Bolton's Artic. in Athen. Oxon.

† A late ingenious author has opened a new source of criticism from books of this kind, for illustrating the Scriptures.‡ His treatise, entitled, "Observations on divers Passages of Scripture, &c. grounded on Circumstances incidentally mentioned in Books of Voyages and Travels into the East," 1764, 8vo. contains many curious and useful remarks, deduced from the manners and customs of the eastern countries.

‡ This ingenious person is, as I am informed, Mr. Thomas Harmer, who wrote Remarks on the fecundity of Fishes, printed in the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. LVII. p. 280, &c. It is strongly conjectured, that he also wrote "the Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song, drawn by the Help of Instructions from the East."

occasioned by the publication of this book, 1628, *Æt.* 51. He appears to have been a man of general learning. His compilations are in five volumes folio.

RICHARDUS WIGHTWICK, T. B. alter fund^m. Coll. Pembrochiæ, 1624. *J. Faber f. large* 4*to. mezz.* —One of the set of Founders, whose portraits are at Oxford and Cambridge.

RICHARD WIGHTWICK; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1744.

Richard Wightwick, rector of East Ildesley, in Berkshire, gave 100*l.* per annum to Pembroke College, in Oxford, for the maintenance of three fellows, and four scholars. See TESDALE, Class VIII.

THOMAS SCOTTUS, *Æt.* 45, 1624. *Crisp. de Pas del. & sc.** *Before his "Vox Dei," &c.*

THOMAS SCOTTUS, geographus et theologus Anglus.

"Quæ Draco,† quæve Magellanus potuere Britannis
Præstare, hic Scottus præstitit ingenio."

In Boissard; small 4*to. This print and the following represent the same person.*

THOMAS SCOTT, sacræ theologiæ baccalaureus; *Ob.* 1626. *Marshall sc. sixteen verses.*

The verses under the Head intimate, that he wrote a book to expose the treachery of the King of Spain in his treaties with Great Britain; and that the pope, who is styled "Hell's vicar-general," was the *original plotter*. It also appears, that he was stabbed by one Lambert, for writing that book. The head is probably prefixed

* This seems to be a presumptive proof that Crispin de Pas was in England.
† Drake.

to the following pamphlet, mentioned in the Harleian Catalogue: "A Relation of the Murder of Mr. Thomas Scott, preacher of God's Word;" dated 1628; 4to.*

ROBERT BURTON, or Democritus Junior.

C. le Bon f. a small oval, in the title to his "Anatomy of Melancholy."

Robert Burton, better known by the name of Democritus Junior, was younger brother to William Burton, author of the "Description of Leicestershire." He compiled "The Anatomy of Melancholy," a book which has been universally read and admired.† This work is, for the most part, what the author himself styles it "a Cento;" but it is a very ingenious one. His quotations, which abound in every page, are pertinent; but if he had made more use of his invention, and less of his common-place book, his work would perhaps have been more valuable than it is.‡ He is generally free from the affected language, and ridiculous metaphors, which disgrace most of the books of his time.§ He was famous for his skill in astrology; and is said to have foretold the precise time of his own death. It is certain, that the same thing was reported of him that was before said of Cardan, that he died a voluntary death, that his

* *Vox Populi*," or Count Gondamor's Transactions during his Embassy in England, part ii. by T. S. in eight sheets, 4to. reprinted in the quarto volume of the "*Phœnix Britannicus*," p. 341, was judged by Thomas Rawlinson, esq. to be written by this Thomas Scott. His conjecture was unquestionably right.

† He composed this book with a view of relieving his own melancholy; but increased it to such a degree, that nothing could make him laugh but going to the bridge-foot, and hearing the ribaldry of the bargemen, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter. Before he was overcome with this horrid distemper, he, in the intervals of his vapours, was esteemed one of the most facetious companions in the university. His epitaph, at Christ Church, in Oxford, intimates, that excessive application to his celebrated work, was the occasion of his death. *Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus Junior, cui vitam dedit et mortem melancholia.*

‡ We are now freed from the yoke of pedantry; and a man may say that envy is a tormenting passion, and love an agreeable one; without quoting Horace, Ovid, Seneca, and twenty other poets and moralists, who have said the same thing. The mode of citation did not only prevail in books, but also in common conversation; and even at the bar, and on the bench. Sir Edward Coke, in his speech concerning the gunpowder-plot, takes occasion to quote the Psalmist and Ovid in several places.

§ Some instances of this kind occur in his book; as p. 465, sixth edit. he calls the eyes "the shoeing-horns of love."

prediction might prove true: but this is very improbable. *Ob.* Jan. 1639. See Athen. Oxon.

Mr. STOCK; *under an arch composed of books. Frontisp. to his "Commentary on Malachi,"* 1614; *fol.*

Mr. STOCK; *in Boissard; another in Clarke's "Lives;" both small 4to.*

Mr. STOCK; *prefixed to his "Commentary on Malachi,"* 1641. *J. Jenner exc.*

Richard Stock, rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, was a very assiduous and pathetic preacher, and of a most exemplary life. His success in his ministry was answerable to his character. His "Commentary on Malachi" was esteemed a learned and useful work. *Ob.* 20 April, 1626. See Fuller's "Worthies," in Yorkshire, p. 231.

THOMAS WILSON. *T. Cross sc. ruff; black cap. Frontispiece to his "Christian Dictionary;" fol.*

Thomas Wilson, minister of St. George's church, in Canterbury, was highly esteemed for his learning and piety. In 1614, he published his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," which was generally approved. His "Christian Dictionary," which has been often printed, seems to have been the first book ever composed in English, by way of concordance.* He died in the latter end of this reign, or in the beginning of the next; as he is styled, "late minister," &c. in the title to the second edition of his Commentary, 1627. His Funeral Sermon, which is in print, was preached, January 25, 1621, by William Swift, minister of St Andrew's, in Canterbury, and great-grandfather of Dr. Swift.†

NICOLLAS BYFIELD, "Minister, sometimes of the city of Chester, but last of Isleworth, in the county of Middlesex, where he deceased on the fourth day of September, Anno Domini 1620, Ætatis

* See the preface to Cruden's "Concordance."

† Appendix to Swift's "Life of Dr. Swift."

suæ 40. The next day after his death he was opened by Mullins the Chirurgeon, who took a stone out of his bladder of this form; being of a solid substance, 18 inches compass the length way, and 13 inches compass in thickness; weighed 33 ounces avoirdupois weight." *(Trotter sc.)* *W. Richardson,* 1790; *quarto; with the representation of the stone.*

WILLIAM PEMBLE, M. A. *Vertue sc. His portrait is in the right hand group of figures in the "Oxford Almanack" for* 1749; *it is between William Tindall and Dr. Pocock; the former of whom holds a book.*

William Pemble, of Magdalen Hall, in Oxford, was a celebrated tutor and divinity reader of that house, to which he was a singular ornament. His learning was deep and extensive; and he has given abundant proofs of it, in his writings on historical, metaphysical, moral, and divine subjects. Adrian Heereboord, professor of philosophy in the university of Leyden, speaks very highly of his abilities in his "*Meletemata Philosophica.*" This truly learned and pious man, and excellent preacher, died the 14th of April, 1623, aged only thirty-two years. His English works have been collected into one volume, which has been four times printed. The two last editions are in folio.

JOHN RAWLINSON, A. M. S. T. P. *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1747.

John Rawlinson, a fluent and florid preacher of his time, was born in London, educated in Merchant Taylors' school, elected scholar of St. John's College 1591, aged 15, and was afterward fellow and M. A. He became, successively, rector of Taplow, in Bucks, vicar of Asheldam, in Essex, prebendary of Sarum, D. D. principal of St. Edmund Hall, chaplain to Tho. Egerton, baron of Ellesmere, lord-chancellor of England, and chaplain in ordinary to King James I, rector of Selsey, in Sussex, and of Whitchurch, in Shropshire: in all which places he was much followed for his edifying preaching, great charity, and public spirit. He died 1631,

and was buried in the chancel of the church at Whitchurch, in Shropshire. See a list of his works in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses."

THEOPHILUS WODENOTE, B. D. *in the title to "Hermes Theologus, or new Descants upon old Records,"* 1649; 12*mo.*

Theophilus Wodenote, born at Lankenhorn, in Cornwall, descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, was educated at Eton, and from thence removed to King's College, Cambridge, and was incorporated at Oxford July 13th, 1620. He was made rector of Lankenhorn, the place of his birth. Mr. Wodenote wrote "Good Thoughts on bad Times;" "Hermes Theologus," 1649, and other works. See Wood's "Athenæ."

ROBERT BOYD, *of Trochrig, from an original in the college of Glasgow. Rivers sc.* 8*vo.*

This learned professor was the son of James Boyd, of Trochrig, in Airshire, archbishop of Glasgow, who died in 1581. The Boyds of Pinkhill, and of Trochrig, were descended from Adam Boyd, third son of Alexander, the second son of Robert, lord Boyd, the famous chamberlain of Scotland in the minority of James III.

The celebrated Mark Alexander Boyd was of the family of Pinkhill, and first-cousin to the professor.—Robert Boyd, of Trochrig, was professor of divinity at Saumur, in France, when he was invited by James VI. to the office of principal of the university of Glasgow. But not supporting the king's views in promoting episcopacy, he resigned, and was then called by the city of Edinburgh to the same station in the university there, and found equal opposition from the court. He therefore abandoned that charge, and became minister at Paisley. He died in 1629.

His writings were, a Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians; and a poem called *Hetacombe Christiana*, preserved in the *Deliciæ Pœtarum Scotorum*, and dedicated to his relation, Andrew Boyd, bishop of Argyle, a prelate eminent for his active virtues in reclaiming that barbaric see.

NONCONFORMISTS.

JOHN DOD; *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 96. *T. Cross sc. four English verses;* 8*vo.*

A grave divine; precise, not turbulent;
And never guilty of the churches rent:
Meek even to sinners; most devout to God:
This is but part of the due praise of Dod.—C. B.

Copied by W. Richardson.

This head may be placed with equal propriety in the next reign.

John Dod received his education at Jesus College, in Cambridge. He was in learning excelled by few, and in unaffected piety by none. Nothing was ever objected to this meek and humble man, but his being a Puritan. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew language, which he taught the famous John Gregory of Christ Church, in Oxford.* He was, from his Exposition of the Ten Commandments, which he wrote in conjunction with Robert Cleaver, commonly called the Decalogist. His "Sayings" have been printed in various forms: many of them on two sheets of paper, are still to be seen pasted on the walls of cottages. An old woman in my neighbourhood told me, "that she should have gone distracted for the loss of her husband, if she had been without Mr. Dod's 'Sayings' in the house."

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, late preacher at Ashby de la Zouch (in Leicestershire); *preaching;* 4*to.*

Arthur Hildersham, &c. *R. Vaughan sc.* 4*to.*

Arthur Hildersham, who was great-grandson, by the mother, to George, duke of Clarence, was educated in the Roman Catholic religion; and when he was about fifteen years of age, disinherited by his father, for refusing to go to Rome. The Earl of Huntingdon, his kinsman, very generously became his patron, and contributed to his support at Cambridge. He was several times silenced in this reign for nonconformity, but was restored by Archbishop Abbot.

* See Mr. John Gurgany's account of his life.

Lilly, the astrologer, in the Memoirs of his own Life, tells us, "that he dissented not from the church in any article of faith, but only about wearing the surplice, baptizing with the cross, and kneeling at the sacrament." His "Lectures on the 51st Psalm," and his book on Fasting, shew him to have been a learned and pious man. *Ob.* 4 Mar. 1631, *Æt.* 69.

JOHANNES CARTER, fidelis ille servus Dei, et pastor Bramfordiensis, in agro Suffolciensi. *J. Dunstall f. In Clarke's "Lives of English Divines." There is another portrait of him engraved by Vaughan.*

John Carter was born in Kent, and educated at Clare Hall, in Cambridge. He was many years minister of Bramford, in Suffolk, and also rector of Belstead in the same county. Though he had been often troubled for nonconformity, he took every occasion of exerting himself against popery, Arminianism, and the new ceremonies. Clarke and Neale speak of him as a man of great industry, charity, and piety. The former tells us, that when he dined with several ministers at one of the magistrates' houses at Ipswich, a very vain person, who sat at the table, undertook to answer any question that should be proposed to him, either in divinity or philosophy. A profound silence ensued, till Mr. Carter addressed him in these words. "I will go no farther than my trencher to puzzle you: here is a soal; now tell me the reason why this fish, which has always lived in the salt water, should come out fresh?" As the challenger did not so much as attempt any answer, the scorn and laugh of the company were presently turned upon him. *Ob.* 21 Feb. 1634.

HUGO BROUGHTON, theolog. literarum et linguarum sacrarum callentissimus, *Æt.* 37. *J. Payne sc. 4to. six Latin verses. Idem; Van Hove sc.*

Payne's print is very like, as Clarke informs us in his "Life of Broughton."

Hugh Broughton, a youth of an agreeable and promising aspect, was travelling on foot on the northern road, when he was accosted by the celebrated Bernard Gilpin, who asked him whither he was going. He told him to Oxford, in order to be a scholar. The apos-

tolic Gilpin was so pleased with his appearance, and the quickness of his replies, that he took him with him to his own home, placed him in the school which he had founded, superintended his education, and at length sent him to Christ's College, in Cambridge. He was particularly famous for biblical learning; and his writings in that kind, particularly his "Consent of Times,"* shew him to have been an uncommon genius; but his descending to disputes about the colour of Aaron's ephod, and other things equally frivolous, denote him a mean one. He was some time at the head of a conventicle in England, and afterward belonged to a congregation of Brownists at Amsterdam. He was a vehement preacher, and had a very strong propensity to wrangling, both at home and abroad; but was, however, esteemed a notable writer in controversy. He has been very justly censured by the Reverend Mr. Gilpin† for his ingratitude to his excellent patron, whom he endeavoured to supplant in the rectory of Houghton in the Spring. His fame was upon the decline when he returned to England; and his character became at length so despicable, that he was publicly ridiculed upon the stage.‡ Fuller conjectured that he died about the year 1600; but his death really happened, according to Mons. Bayle, in 1612, *Æt.* 64. He was the first of our countrymen that explained the descent of Christ into hell by the word Hades, the place into which Christ descended after his crucifixion. This did not mean hell, or the place of the damned; but only the state of the dead, or the invisible world, in which sense it was used by the Greek fathers.§

* A Treatise of Scripture Chronology. He tells us in this book, that Rahab commenced harlot at ten years of age.

† See his "Life of Bernard Gilpin."

‡ See the Alchymist of Ben. Jonson, Act. II. Scene 3. and Act IV. Sc. 5. The Fox, Act II. Sc. 2.

§ Thomas Bilson, bishop of Winchester, one of the best scholars and purest writers of his time, was unfortunately the principal antagonist of Broughton in this doctrine, which is now received by the church of England. It is worthy of remark, that as this prelate was preaching a sermon at St. Paul's Cross,‖ a sudden panic, occasioned by the caprice or folly of one of the audience, seized the multitude there assembled, who thought that the church was falling on their heads. The good bishop, who sympathized with the people more from pity than from fear, after a sufficient pause, reassumed, and went through his sermon with great composure.

‖ A pulpit in form of a cross, which stood almost in the middle of St. Paul's Churchyard.

ABRAHAMUS AURELIUS, eccles. Gall. Londini pastor, *Æt.* 43, 1618; *Voerst f.* 1631; 4*to.*

" Vivos Aureli vultus exsculpsit in ære;
Mores haud potuit sculpere chalcographus;
Neve opus: æternis dictis, factisque, librisque,
Jampridem Mores sculpserat ipse suos."

PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

" The portraiture of the Jesuits and priests, as they use to sit at council in England, to further the Catholic cause. Dr. Bishop, Dr. Bristow, Dr. Wright, F. Palmer, F. Wood, F. Lurtice, F. Maxfield, F. Higham, F. Sweete, F. Ployden (or Plowden), D. Smith, F. Lovet, F. Anineur, F. Worthington, F. Porter, F. Pateson." *No engraver's name. The print is in the second part of "Vox populi," towards the end.*

The persons represented are said in this pamphlet to have held intelligence with Gondamor, and to have met at the house of one Lovet, a goldsmith, in Fetter-lane, who had a printing-press in his house for popish books. They are called Jesuits, and jesuited priests.

Dr. BISHOP.

William Bishop, who was born at Brayles, in Warwickshire, studied at Oxford, and in several foreign universities. He was employed in England as a missionary, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. in both which he suffered imprisonment for acting in that capacity. He was consecrated bishop of Chalcedon at Paris, the 4th of June, 1623, and invested with ordinary power to govern the Catholic church in England. He was esteemed a man of abilities, and was a very active and useful instrument to his party. He wrote several pieces of controversy against Mr. Perkins and Dr. Robert Abbot, and published Pits's book "*De illustribus Angliæ Scripto-*

ribus." His gentle and amiable manners gained him esteem with men of all persuasions. He was the first of the church of Rome that, after the reformation, was sent into England in an episcopal character,* and died the 16th of April, 1624.

Dr. BRISTOW.

Richard Bristow, who was born at Worcester, was educated in the university of Oxford, where he and Campian entertained Queen Elizabeth with a public disputation, and acquitted themselves with applause. He shortly after conformed to the church of Rome, and was invited by the famous Allen, afterward cardinal, to Douay, where he distinguished himself in the English college, as he did afterward in that of Rheims, in both of which he held considerable employments. The following character of him was found by Dod among the records in the former of these colleges: "He might rival Allen in prudence, Stapleton in acuteness, Campian in eloquence, Wright in theology, and Martin in languages." His death was occasioned by severe application to his studies.

Dr. WRIGHT.

Dr. Wright, in the list of the names of Romish priests and Jesuits, resident about the city of London, 1624,† is said to have been a grave ancient man, treasurer to the priests, and very rich. He was probably a different person from Dr. Thomas Wright, who was reader of divinity in the English college at Douay, and author of the book, "*De Passionibus Animæ*," and several noted pieces of controversy. The latter, who, according to Dod, does not appear to have been a missionary here since the reign of Elizabeth, died about the year 1623.

Father PALMER

was a Jesuit.

Father LURTICE

was a Jesuit..

* This and the following short account of priests and Jesuits are chiefly extracted from Dod's History.

† See "*Phœnix Britannicus*," 4to. p. 435.

Father MAXFIELD.

Dod mentions a person, whose name was Thomas Maxfield, that studied at Douay, where he was ordained priest, and sent upon a mission into England in 1615, and executed the 11th of July the following year, on account of his sacerdotal character. Quære, if the person represented in the print?

F. HIGHAM.

John Higham, who, for the most part, lived abroad, employed himself chiefly in translating religious books from the Spanish. The last of his works, mentioned by Dod, is the "Exposition of the Mass," which is dated 1622. Ant. Wood says he was a bookseller at St. Omer's. See Athen. Oxon.

F. SWEET.

John Sweet, a native of Devonshire, studied at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus in 1608. He was sent on a mission from Rome to England, in this reign, and died at St. Omer's, the 26th of February, 1632. He is said to have been the author of "A Manifestation of the Apostacy of M. Ant. de Dominis," printed at St. Omer's, 1617, in 4to. Dr. Daniel Featley, who was his opponent in a disputation, has introduced him in his "Romish Fisher caught, or a Conference between Sweet and Fisher," Lond. 1624.

F. PLOYDEN (or PLOWDEN),

a Jesuit, was probably a relation of the famous Plowden, author of the "Reports," who was a Roman Catholic.

Dr. SMITH.

Dr. Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, appears, according to Dod's account of him, not to have borne any ecclesiastical character in England before the year 1625. It is therefore very probable, that another Dr. Smith is here meant, and especially as the two following persons of the name are mentioned in the list of Romish priests and Jesuits resident about the city of London in 1624. "Dr. Smith, senior, some time of the college of Rome, and author of divers pestilent books; and Dr. Smith, junior, author of divers

other books no less dangerous." A strong party was raised against the bishop of Chalcedon, by the regular clergy, who loudly accused him of infringing their privileges. This forced him to abscond.

Father LOVET

was brother to three goldsmiths in London, who were all papists.

Father ANIEUR,*

who was esteemed an enterprising and dangerous zealot, was a Frenchman.

Father WORTHINGTON.

Thomas Worthington, who was born at Blainscoe, near Wigan, in Lancashire, studied at Oxford and Douay, where he was president of the English college. He was afterward several years at Rome, and was some time apostolic notary. Being desirous of seeing England again, where he had formerly been an active missionary, he obtained leave to return thither, and shortly after died, in 1626. He wrote annotations for the Douay Bible, in the translation of which he had a principal share, and was author of several books mentioned by Dod. His "*Catalogus Martyrum in Anglia*," &c. was sold at the high price of 11*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of Mr. Richard Smith's library, 1682. The original price of this pamphlet was no more than 6d.

Father PORTER

was a Jesuit.

Father PATESON

was also a Jesuit. I know nothing of Father Wood, who was probably of the same fraternity. He is the fifth person mentioned in the description of the print.

HENRICUS GARNETUS, *Anglus, e Societate Jesu; passus* 3 *Maii,* 1606. *Joh. Wierix exc.* 12*mo.*

* The name should be thus spelt, and not Anieur.

HENRICUS GARNETUS; *in an ornamented oval; two Latin lines, "Si quid patimini," &c. scarce. Copied by W. Richardson.*

HENRICUS GARNETUS. *R. Sadeler.*

HENRICUS GARNETUS; *small folio.*

"In the gallery of the English Jesuits," says Dr. Burnet, "among the pictures of their martyrs, I did not meet with Garnet; for, perhaps, that name is so well known, that they would not expose a picture with such a name on it, to all strangers: yet Oldcorn, being a name less known, is hung there among their martyrs, though he was as clearly convicted of the gunpowder treason, as the other was."*

Henry Garnet, who was born in Nottinghamshire, received his education at Rome, where he entered into the society of Jesus when he was twenty years of age. He was a man of various learning, and was professor of philosophy and Hebrew in the Italian college at Rome; and was so well skilled in the mathematics, that he there supplied the place of the celebrated Clavius, when by his age and infirmities he was incapacitated to attend the schools. It does not appear that he was active in the gunpowder-plot; and he declared, just before his execution, that he was only privy to it, and concealed what was revealed to him in confession. He was executed the 3d of May, 1606.†

Ven. P. F. BENEDICTUS, Anglus, Capucinus, Prædicator, &c. *Obiit* 1611, *Æt.* 49, *&c. J. Picart incidit. From the same book with the next print.*

* Burnet's Letter from Rome. Mr. Addison, in his Travels, saw the pictures of of the two Garnets, Oldcorn, &c. at Loretto.

† "That the Jesuit Garnet was honoured as a martyr (though he disclaimed all pretensions to it himself, in his own remarkable apostrophe, '*Me Martyrem! O qualem Martyrem!*') we have the authority of a brother of this order, Eudæmo-Johannes, a Cretan Jesuit, who wrote his 'Apology,' and published it at Cologn, in 1610, with a very curious frontispiece, *Garnet's face pourtrayed in the centre of a wheat straw (such as it appeared to one of his disciples, who kept it as a relic), encircled with this legend*, 'Miraculosa Effigies R. P. H. Garnet, Soc. Jes. Martyris Anglicani, 3 Maii, 1606.'" Note to Benj. Pye's third Letter.

The secular name of Father Benedict was William Fich (Fytche), of Camfield, in Essex. There is a very ancient and opulent family of the name, seated at Danbury Place, near Chelmsford, in that county.

V. P. ARCHANGELUS, Scotus, Capucinus, Prædicator, &c. *Obiit* 1606, *Æt.* 36. *conversion.* 13, *die* 2 *Aug. J. Picart incidit. From the History of his Life, written first in French, and now translated into English by R. R. a Catholic priest; published at Douay,* 1623.

It appears, by this account, that his secular name was John Forbes; and that he was son of the Lord Forbes, by Margaret Gordon,* daughter of the Marquis of Huntley.

SIR TOBIE MATTHEW, son of T. Matthew, archbishop of York, was a Jesuit,† but I believe no missionary; an employment to which he seems not to have been very well adapted, as he was rather of an unclerical character.‡ See the next reign.

ROBERT PARSONS; *fol. Neeffs.*

ROBERT PARSONS; 12*mo. Wierix.*

ROBERT PARSONS; *in Freherus, p.* 274.

ROBERT PARSONS, *with Campian, Garnet, and R. Blond, in a title.*

ROBERT PARSONS, Jesuit; 12*mo. Evans exc.*

* According to Douglas's "Peerage," her name was Christian.

† See the "Biog. Brit." vi. p. 4048.

‡ Arthur Wilson informs us, that a new order called Jesuitrices, was set on foot in Flanders, in this reign, by Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Twittie, English ladies, who assumed the Ignatian habit; and that they were patronised by Father Gerard, rector of the English college of Jesuits, at Liege; but that they were discountenanced by others of that fraternity. Soon after, Mrs. Ward was, by the pope, appointed "mother-general of two hundred ladies of some distinction, whom she commissioned to preach," &c.—Wilson, in Kennet's Hist. vol. ii. p. 729.

There are many political and satirical prints by R. de Hooghe, &c. in which the portrait of Parsons is introduced.

Robert Parsons, born in Somersetshire in 1546, was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, which he left after resigning his fellowship, and went to Cales and Antwerp. He studied physic and civil law at Padua, which he soon relinquished and went to Rome, where he was admitted into the society of Jesus, went through the various studies, and returned to England with Campian and others. He frequented the houses of Catholics in disguise, to inspire them with seditious and rebellious sentiments. Campian being seized, Parsons returned to Rome, in hopes of a cardinal's hat; but was disappointed, and died of grief 1610. His writings are very numerous. See Wood's Athenæ.

EDWARD OLDCORN. *Bouttats sc.*

Edward Oldcorn, alias Hall, was born in Yorkshire, received part of his education in the college of Rheims, and finished it at Rome. He came over to England with Father Gerard, and was sent by Garnet into Worcestershire; where, on an accusation of being concerned in the powder-plot, he was apprehended, tried, and executed, 1606, *Æt.* 45.

CLASS V.

COMMONERS IN GREAT EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR RALPH WINWOOD, secretary of state; *Æt.* 49. *Mierevelde p.* 1613. *Vertue sc.* 1723; *h. sh. Another by Henry Hondius. The former is before his "Memorials." It was engraved for the Duke of Montagu.*

Sir Ralph Winwood, who was a man of eminent ability and unblemished integrity, was not sufficiently polished as a courtier, as

there was "something harsh and supercilious" in his demeanour.* When he was resident at the Hague, he delivered the remonstrance of James I. against Vorstius the Arminian, to the assembly of the States; to which they seemed to pay very little attention. Upon this the king proceeded to threaten them with his pen; and plainly told them, that if they had the hardiness "to fetch again from hell, ancient heresies long since dead, &c. he should be constrained to proceed publicly against them.†" It is certain, that his majesty wrote a pamphlet against Conr. Vorstius, which was printed in 1611: he dedicated it to Jesus Christ. Sir Ralph Winwood died in 1617.

SIR EDWARD HERBERT, ambassador to France. See a description of his portrait in the next reign, Class IX.

Sir Edward Herbert had too much spirit and fire for the phlegmatic and pacific James; and was better qualified to threaten, than to remonstrate. His spirited behaviour to the insults of the constable de Luisnes, the French minister, was the occasion of his being recalled, and he was replaced by the gentle Earl of Carlisle.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, knt. late ambassador from his majesty to the great emperor of Russia, governor of the honourable and famous societies of merchants trading to the East Indies, Muscovy, the French, and Summer Islands company, treasurer for Virginia, &c. *S. Passæus sc.* 1617. *Prefixed to his "Voyage to Russia," 4to.*

SIR THOMAS SMITH, knight. *W. Richardson.*

SIR THOMAS SMITH, *with autograph. Thane.*

Sir Thomas Smith, of Bidborough, in Kent, was second son of Thomas Smith, esq. of Ostenhanger, in the same county.‡ He

* Birch's "Historical View of the Negotiations between England, France, and Brussels," p. 296.

† Idem, p. 715.

‡ See the genealogy of his family, No. 1 and 147 of Dr. Buckler's "*Stemmata Chicheleana*;" whence it appears, that he descended from a brother of Archbishop Chichele, and that Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe is descended from his second son.

was farmer of the customs in the preceding reign; and distinguished himself by his knowledge of trade, which was much cultivated by Elizabeth. He was, soon after the accession of James, appointed ambassador to the Emperor of Russia; and published an account of his voyage to that country, to which his portrait is prefixed. He was a different person from Sir Thomas Smith of Abingdon, in Berkshire, who was master of requests, and Latin secretary to James.*

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON, inscribed, "Illust. excell. ac prudent. Domino, Dudleyo Carleton, equiti, Magnæ Britanniæ regis apud Confæderatarum Provinciarum in Belgio, ordines, legato, &c. Pictoriæ artis non solum admiratori, sed etiam insigniter perito. Sculptor dedicat." *M. Mierevelt p. W. Delff sc. dated* 1620; 4*to. There is another print of him by Sturt.*— His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford.

Sir Dudley Carleton, viscount Dorchester. *Rivers sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

Sir Dudley Carleton. *Harding.*

Sir Dudley Carleton, afterward viscount Dorchester, was ambassador in Holland, and at Venice, where he was chiefly resident. The negotiations of this accomplished minister, lately published, relate, for the most part, to the synod of Dort, in which King James deeply interested himself. In the next reign, he was constituted secretary of state; and was upon the point of being sent to the Tower, for barely naming the odious word *excise*, in the last parliament but one, that met at Westminster, before the long parliament.† *Ob.* 15 Feb. 1631-2.

* In vol. iii. p. 118, of Winwood's "Memorials," is the following passage: "Our East India merchants have lately built a goodly ship of above 1200 tun, to the launching whereof the king and prince were invited, and had a bountiful banquett. The king graced Sir Thomas Smith, the governor, with a chaine, in manner of a collar, better than 200*l.* with his picture hanging at it, and put it about his neck with his own hands, naming the great ship *Trade's Increase;* and the prince, a pinnace of 250 tun (built to wait upon her), *Pepper Corn.*"

† Howel's "Letters," vol. ii. No. 64.

The Right Hon. Sir THOMAS EDMONDS, knt.

Stow sc. half sh.

Sir Thomas Edmonds was the fifth and youngest son of Thomas Edmonds, customer of the ports of Plymouth, and of Fowey, in Cornwall, and was born in the former town in 1563. His mother was Joan, daughter of Anthony Delabere, of Sherburne, in Dorsetshire. He is said to have been introduced at the court of Elizabeth by his namesake, Sir Thomas Edmonds, comptroller of her household; and he certainly received there the rudiments of his political education from Sir Francis Walsingham. In 1592 the queen appointed him her agent in France, in the affairs of the King of Navarre and the Protestants, and he remained there till 1596; when she made him her secretary for the French tongue. He returned to Paris in the following year, in the same character; in 1600 was her resident at Brussels, and a commissioner at the treaty of Boulogne; and in 1601 was appointed one of the clerks of the privy council, and was again minister at Paris. He was knighted by James I. May 20, 1603, and in 1604 was sent ambassador to the emperor; during his absence at whose court the reversion of the office of clerk of the crown was granted to him, and he was chosen member for the borough of Wilton. He returned from Brussels in 1609, and was soon after ambassador at Paris, where he remained for some years. On the 21st of December, 1616, he was appointed comptroller, and on the 19th January, 1618, treasurer of the royal household; and in the intermediate year was sworn of the privy council. He represented the university of Oxford in the first parliament of Charles I. In 1629, he was once more ambassador in France; and on his return retired from public affairs to his manor of Albyns, in Essex, which was brought to him by his wife Magdalen, daughter and coheir of Sir John Wood, knt. clerk of the signet; and where he employed Inigo Jones to build him a mansion, now the seat of the family of Abdy. He died Sept. 20, 1639; leaving one son, Sir Henry Edmonds, K.B. and three daughters; Isabella, wife of Henry, lord Delawar; Mary, married to Mr. Robert Mildmay, ancestor of the lords Fitzwalter; and Louisa, to a servant of her father's family. The original letters and other important papers of Sir Thomas Edmonds, in twelve folio volumes, which were once possessed by Secretary Thurloe, and afterward by Lord Chancellor Somers, have lately been added by the Most Noble Duke of Buckingham, to the superb collection of

MSS. which has been long forming under the judicious direction of his grace, and his ancestors.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, esq. envoy to the court of Brussels, from King James I. and King Charles I. *Otho Venii p.* 1617. *G. Vertue sc.* 1726; *h. sh.*

TRUMBULL, agent pour les roys Jac. I. et Char. I. &c.

M. GUILL. TRUMBULL. *S. Gribelin sc. 4to.*

William Trumbull, esq. was also one of the clerks of the privy council. There is a short account of his descendants on the family monuments in the church of Easthamstead, Berks.* See more of him in Sir Ant. Weldon's "Court of King James," p. 94.

SIR HENRY NEVILLE, ambassador to France, 1599. *W. N. Gardiner.*

Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbere, in Berkshire, owed his introduction at court to a family connexion with Secretary Cecil, and his promotion there, perhaps, yet more to his own merit; for he was a person of great wisdom and integrity. He was appointed ambassador to France in April, 1599; and, in the summer of the following year, acted as first commissioner at the treaty of Boulogne. Unfortunately for him, the negotiation was concluded a few months before the discovery of Essex's conspiracy; and at his return he unwarily listened to some hints of that wild design which his excessive attachment to the earl induced him to conceal. Essex, on his arraignment, named him as a party; he was committed to the Tower for misprision of treason, in the midst of his preparations for a return to his charge in France, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine; which (as appears from a letter printed by Mr. Lodge) was mitigated to five thousand pounds. The alteration caused in his pecuniary circumstances by the rigid exaction of this penalty, compelled him in the next reign to accept of offices beneath his deserts,

* It appears from them, that he was grandfather to Sir William Trumbull, the friend of Mr. Pope.

and repugnant to his spirited disposition. We find him projecting and executing various little schemes for the temporary relief of James's necessities; and, in spite of the efforts made by his friends to get him appointed secretary in 1612, he was never advanced to any high employment; owing, as it is said, to the king's having conceived a personal dislike to him.* Sir Henry died July 10th, 1615. He was ancestor to Lord Braybroke.

ANTONIUS SHERLEYUS, Anglus, &c. magni Sophi Persarum legatus invictissimo Cæsari, cæterisque princibus Christianis, &c. *Ægidius Sadeler (sculptor) D. D.* 4*to.* 1612.

Anton. Scherleyus, Ang. &c. *in a cloak; gold chain, appendant to which is a medal of the Sophi;* 4*to. This scarce and curious print was, probably, engraved by one of the Sadelers.*

Antonius Sherleyus, *in armour, in a square, with arms; Joannes Orlandi formis Romæ, &c.* 1601; *rare.*

Sir Anthony Shirley, second son of Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston, in Sussex,† was one of the gallant adventurers who went to annoy the Spaniards in their settlements in the West Indies in the former reign. He afterward travelled to Persia, and returned to England in the quality of ambassador from the Sophi, in 1612. The next year he published an account of his travels. He was knight of the order of St. Michael in France, a knight of St. Jago in Spain, and was, by the Emperor of Germany, raised to the dignity of a count; and the King of Spain made him admiral of the Levant sea. He died in Spain, after the year 1630.

ROBERTUS SHERLEY, Anglus, Comes Cæsareus, Eques auratus. *Under the oval is this inscription: "Magni Sophi Persarum Legatus ad sereniss. D. N. Paulum P. P. V. cæterosque Principes Christi-*

* See Lodge's "Illustrations of British History," 4to.

† Of which seat there is a view by Hollar.

anos. Ingressus Romam, solenni pompa, die 28 *Septemb.* 1609, *ætat. suæ* 28. *G. M. f. (Romæ)* 8*vo.*

I never saw this print but in Mr. Gulston's collection,

Robertus Sherley, &c. *a fac simile from the original. J. F (ittler) sculp.* 1789.

Sir Robert Sherley; *whole length, fol. Birrell sc.*

Sir Robert Shirley, brother to Sir Anthony, was introduced by him to the Persian court; whence, in 1609, and the twenty-eighth year of his age, he was sent by the Sophi ambassador to Rome, in the pontificate of Paul V. He entered that city with eastern magnificence, and was treated with great distinction by the pope. A spirit of adventure ran through the family of the Shirleys. Sir Thomas, the eldest of the three brothers, was unfortunate.*

"RICHARD PERCEVAL, esq. secretary, remembrancer, and one of the commissioners for the office of receiver-general of the court of wards in England, register of the same court in Ireland, and member of parliament for the borough of Richmond, in the county of York. Born Anno 1550, died 1620, Æt. 69." *Faber f.* 8*vo. Engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery," &c.*

This gentleman descended from a family which was long seated at North Weston, and afterward at Sydenham, near Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset, where it flourished for more than five centuries. He was a principal officer under Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, in the court of wards, and was appointed register of that court when it was erected in Ireland. This occasioned the removal of his family into that kingdom, where it continued to flourish. He was ancestor to the Earl of Egmont.

* In Purchas's "Pilgrims," much is said about these two brothers; and Fuller, in his "Worthies in Sussex," makes mention of all three. Sir John Finet, in his "Philoxenes," gives a curious account of Sir Robert and his embassy to this country. There is also a quarto book, black letter, called "The Travels of Three English Brothers; 1. Sir Thomas Sherley; 2. Sir Anthony Sherley; 3. Sir Robert Sherley; with Sir Thomas Sherley's return into England this present year, 1607."—J. Bindley.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

THOMAS EGERTONUS, baro de Ellesmere, Angliæ cancellarius. *S. Passæus sc.* 4*to.*

Lord Chancellor Ellesmere. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

Thomas Egertonus, baro de Ellesmere, &c. *Hole sc.*

Thomas Egerton, &c. *Cross sc.* 1664. *In "The Conveyancer's Light."*

Thomas Egerton, &c. *oval, sitting in a chair. Trotter sc. The original at Wootton-court, in Kent. Prefixed to "Memoirs of the Peers of England,"* 4*to.* 1802.

Thomas Egertonus, &c. 4*to. W. Richardson.*

Thomas Egerton, viscount Brackley, lord high-chancellor. *R. Cooper sc.* 1816; *from the original in the collection of the Most Noble the Marquis of Strafford; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Made lord-keeper, May, 38 Eliz. And lord-chan. 1 Jac. I. 1616.

The Lord Ellesmere, founder of the house of Bridgewater, adorned the office of chancellor, by his knowledge, his integrity, and his writings. When the king received the seal of him at his resignation, he was in tears,* the highest testimony he could pay to his merit. Several of his writings, relating to his high office, and the court in which he presided, are in print.† He died in a very advanced age, 1617. It was while Lord Ellesmere held the great seal, that the famous contest began between the courts of common law and that of chancery; the jurisdiction of which, by the tyranny

* Camden in Kennet, vol. ii. p. 647.

† See Worral's Cat. of Law Books.

of custom, rather than the design of its institution, was much more circumscribed than it is at present. Sir Edward Coke, who, with great judgment, had strong prejudices, asserted, that a cause gained in the King's Bench, by a flagrant imposture, could not be reversed by the Court of Equity.*

SIR FRANCIS BACON. *Van Somer p. Vertue sc. large* 4*to.*

This was engraved after the original, now in the hall at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's, the seat of Lord Grimston.

FRANCIS BACON, &c. *C. Johnson p. Cooper;*† *h. sh. mezz.*

FRANCISCUS BACONUS, &c. 1626, *Æt.* 66. "*Moniti meliora:*" *probably by Simon Pass; frontispiece to Dr. Rawley's edit. of his Latin Works, fol.* 1638. *This has been several times copied.*

SIR FRANCIS BACON; *a small neat head, together with that of* SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, *and the heads of two foreigners. W. Faithorne sc. Engraved for a title to a book,* 12*mo.*

FRANCISCUS BACONUS, *Æt.* 66. *Hollar f.* 4*to.*

SIR FRANCIS BACON. *Van Hove sc.* 4*to.*

FRANCISCUS BACON. *Vertue sc.* 1728; *h. sh.*

SIR FRANCIS BACON; *a medallion. Vertue sc.*

FRANCOIS BACON. *Desrochers sc.* 8*vo.*

* A fellow swore in court, that he left the principal witness in such a condition, that if he continued in it but half an hour longer, he must inevitably die. This was naturally understood of the desperate state of his disease; but the truth was, that he left him at a tavern, with a gallon of sack at his mouth, in the act of drinking. This fraud, which equals any thing that Cicero relates in his "Offices," lost the plaintiff his suit. See "Biog. Brit." artic. Egerton, note (F). See also Blackstone's "Comment." vol. iii. chap. 4, where the author hints at this imposture.

† The name of the vender.

FRANCISCUS BACON, baro de Verulam, &c. *Æt.*66, 1626; *sitting in a chair. W. Hollar fec.* 1670; *folio.*

SIR FRANCIS BACON. *Geramia sc. In the "Royal and Noble Authors," by Park.*

Made lord-keeper, Mar. 7, 1616-7.

Knowledge, judgment, and eloquence, were eminently united in the Lord Chancellor Bacon. But these great qualities were debased, or rendered useless, by his want of integrity. He that presided with such great abilities, as the arbiter of right and wrong, in the highest court of justice in the kingdom, was the dupe of his own servants, who are said to have cheated him at the lower end of the table, while he sat abstracted at the upper end. It has been alleged in his favour, that though he took bribes, his decrees were just. See Class IX.

SIR EDWARD COKE, lord chief-justice (of the King's Bench). *Houbraken sc. In the possession of Robert Coke, esq. Illust. Head.*

EDOVARDUS COKUS, &c. *Si. Passæus sc. Six Latin verses; small* 4*to.*

SIR EDWARD COKE: "*Prudens qui patiens;*" 1629. *J. Payne sc.* 4*to. A whistle hangs at his breast.*

EDWARDUS COKE, &c. *copied from the next above;* 4*to.; another* 12*mo.*

EDWARDUS COKUS; *six Latin verses.*

SIR EDWARD COKE. *Loggan sc. h. sh.*

EDVARDUS COKE. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

SIR EDWARD COKE, &c. *J. Cooper exc. h. sh. mezz.*

SIR EDWARD COKE; *copied from Houbraken, in mezzotinto, by Millar, of Dublin.*

SIR EDWARD COKE. *Cross,* 1664; *in the title-page to "The Conveyancer's Guide."*

SIR EDWARD COKE; 8*vo. T. Trotter.*

SIR EDWARD COKE; *mezz. A. Millar*, 1744.

There is a whole length of him at Petworth.

Sir Edward Coke, author of the "Commentary on Littleton," was, from his great knowledge and experience in the law, eminently qualified for the highest dignity of his profession. But these qualifications, great as they were, scarcely compensated for his insolence and excessive anger; which frequently vented themselves in scurrility and abuse, when he was sitting on the bench.* He carried his adulation still higher than his insolence, when he called the Duke of Buckingham "our Saviour" upon his return from Spain.† It is remarkable, that there were only fifteen volumes of Reports extant, when his first three volumes were published.‡ There is as great a disproportion between the collective body of the law at present, and that which was in Sir Edward Coke's time, as there is betwixt the latter and the Twelve Tables. Viner has abridged it into twenty-two folios; and Sir William Blackstone, like an expert chymist, has drawn off the spirit, and left the caput mortuum for the benefit of the lawyers. Sir Edward died at his house at Stoke, in Buckinghamshire, the 3d of September, 1634, in the eighty-third year of his age.§

Promot. Oct. 25, 1613.

HENRICUS MONTAGU, miles, summus justiciarus banci regis. *F. Delaram sc.* 4*to.*

Another; or the same plate greatly altered, by Delaram; six Latin verses, 4*to.*

* When he presided at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, he called him "Traitor, monster, viper, and spider of hell:" and he told Mrs. Turner, who was concerned in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, that "She was guilty of the seven deadly sins; she was a whore, a bawd, a sorcerer, a witch, a papist, a felon, and a murderer."

† Clarendon, vol. i. p. 6.

‡ In Barrington's "Observations on the Statutes," 3d edit. p. 112, note, is this passage concerning him: "The late publication of the Journals of the House of Commons shews, that he did not prostitute his amazing knowledge of the municipal law to political purposes; as he generally argues in the same manner and from the same authorities which he cites in his 'Institutes.'"

§ Birch's "Lives." There is a mistake concerning his age, in the "Biographia."

HENRY MONTAGUE, earl of Manchester; *in "Noble Authors," by Park*, 1806.

Promot. Nov. 16, 1616. Sir Henry Montagu, son of Sir Edward, and grandson to Lord Chief-justice Montagu, in the reign of Henry VIII. was, upon the removal of Sir Edward Coke, made lord chief-justice of the King's Bench. Such was his merit in his profession, that he was not at all disgraced by succeeding so great a man. He was afterward, by the interest of the countess, or rather marquis, of Buckingham, promoted to the high office of lord-treasurer; but was soon pulled down by the hand that raised him, as he was not sufficiently obsequious to that haughty favourite. See Class II. see also MANCHESTER in the next reign.

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR, knight, master of the Rolls, &c. *R. Elstracke sc. 4to. Sold by Compton Holland; rare.*

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR. *Thane exc.*

SIR JULIUS CÆSAR. *Stow sc.*

His portrait is at Benington, in Hertfordshire.

Promot. Oct. 1, 1614. Sir Julius Cæsar descended, by the female line, from the Duke de Cesarini, in Italy, was judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and one of the masters of Requests in the preceding reign. Upon the accession of James, he was knighted, and constituted chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer; and in 1607, sworn of the privy council. He was not only one of the best civilians, but also one of the best men, of his time. His parts and industry rendered him an ornament to his profession; and his great charity and benevolence an ornament to human nature.* He died the 28th of April, 1639, and is buried in the church of Great St. Helen's near Bishopgate, London. His monument, designed by himself, represents a scroll of parchment. The inscription, in which he engages

* A gentleman, who once borrowed Sir Julius's coach (which was as well known to the poor people as any hospital in England), was so surrounded with beggars in London, that it cost him all the money in his purse to satisfy their importunities. In short, Sir Julius was a person of prodigious bounty to all who had worth or want to recommend them to his notice; so that he might seem to be almoner-general of the nation.

himself willingly to pay the debt of nature to his Creator, is in the form of a bond; appendant to which is his seal, or coat of arms, with his name affixed. He left many things behind him in manuscript.

SIR HENRY HOBART, knight and baronet, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. *S. Passæus sc.* 4*to.*

SIR HENRY HOBART. *Cross sc.* 1664; *in the title-page to "The Conveyancer's Light."*

His portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at Lord Buckingham's at Blickling, Norfolk, where there are several very old paintings of the same family.

Sir Henry Hobart,* member of parliament for Norwich, in this reign, was knighted upon the accession of James; and, in 1611, created a baronet. On the 26th of November, 1613, he was made lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. His "Reports" have gone through five editions. His head is prefixed to the two first in quarto and folio. Promot. April 2, 1617.

SIR JAMES LEY, knight and baronet, lord chief-justice of the King's Bench. *Payne f.* 8*vo.*

SIR JAMES LEY. *W. Richardson.*

Sir James Ley, sixth son of Henry Ley, esq. of Tesfont, or Tefont, in Wiltshire, was for his singular merit made lord chief-justice in Ireland, and afterward in England, by James I. He was also, by that prince, created baron Ley, of Ley, and constituted lord high-treasurer; in which office he was succeeded by Sir Richard Weston.† On the accession of Charles, he was created earl of Marlborough. *Ob.* 14 Mar. 1628-9. He maintained an unblemished character in all his great offices, and deserves to be remembered as a considerable antiquary, as well as an eminent lawyer. Promot. Jan. 29, 1620.

* The name is pronounced Hubbart, or Hubbard.

† Lloyd says, that "He had a good temper enough for a judge, but not for a statesman; and for any statesman, but a lord-treasurer; and for any lord-treasurer, but in King Charles's active time."—Lloyd's "Worthies," 8vo. p. 944.

His "Reports," before which is his head, were first printed in 1659, folio. Several of his pieces, relative to antiquity, were published by Hearne.

FRANCISCUS MORE, de Faley, in comitatu Berks, miles, &c. *W. Faithorne f. large* 4*to.*

SIR FRANCIS MORE. *F. V. W. exc.* 4*to. neat.*

Sir Francis More, born at East Ilsley, or Ildesley, near Wantage, in Berkshire, was a frequent speaker in parliament in this and the preceding reign. In 1614, he was made serjeant at law; and, in 1616, knighted by King James, at Theobalds. He was a man of merit in his profession, and of a general good character. His "Reports," in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. were published in 1663, with his portrait prefixed. His learned reading concerning the statute on charitable uses, which he drew up himself, is printed with Duke's book on that subject. *Ob.* 20 Nov. 1621, *Æt.* 63. He lies buried at Great Fawley, near Wantage.

MICHAEL DALTON, Arm. *Æt.* 64, 1618; 4*to. Etched by the Rev. Mr. Tyson, in* 1770, *after a painting of Cornelius de Neve, in the possession of W. Greaves, esq. There is a small head of him by Marshall, together with the heads of Coke, Littleton, Lambert,* and Crompton, all very eminent lawyers. Before a small octavo, entitled, "A Manual, or Analecta, formerly called the Complete Justice."*

Michael Dalton, of West Wratting, in Cambridgeshire, was formerly as well known for his book on the Office of a Justice of the Peace, which has been published under different titles, as Burn is at present. His "*Officium Vicecomitum*, or Duty of Sheriffs," was also a book in good esteem. In Neal's "History of the Puritans," vol. i. p. 511, of the octavo edition, mention is made of Mr. Daulton, the queen's counsel, who, in 1590, pleaded against Mr. Udal, who was condemned for writing a libel, called "A Demon-

* William Lambert, author of "Reports, or Cases in Chancery," collected by Sir George Carey, one of the masters of Chancery, 1601.

stration of Discipline."* This was probably the lawyer here mentioned.

SCOTS LAWYERS.

THOMAS CRAIG† de Ricartoun, eques, jurisconsultus Edinburgensis, in Scotia. *Vertue sc.* 1731.

Sir Thomas Craig was author of a learned and accurate treatise on the feudal law, entitled, "Jus Feudale," Lond. 1655. The "Epistola Nuncupatoria" is addressed to James the First.‡ He was also author of "Scotland's Sovereignty asserted," being a dispute concerning homage, 1698; 8vo. In Nicolson's "Scottish Historical Library" is part of a speech by Sir George Mackenzie; in which is the following beautiful passage concerning this able lawyer: "Qui (advocati) ante Cragium floruere nobis vix aliter cogniti sunt quam montes illi qui distantia, non humilitate, minuuntur. Ipse autem Cragius tam recondita doctrina auctus erat, ut eloquentiam sperare vix possit; ejus tanta in foro auctoritas ut eloquentia non indigeret, et trunco, non frondibus, effecit umbram."

ADAMUS BLACUODEUS, Regis apud Pictones Consiliarius. *Joan. Picart delin. & fecit,* 1644. *In a lawyer's habit.*

Adam Blackwood, a Scotsman, who had been a retainer to the unfortunate Queen Mary, and who had great obligations to her, distinguished himself as a violent advocate for that princess. In 1587, he published, in French, his "Martyrdom of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland," written with all that bitterness of resentment which is natural for a man of spirit to feel, who, by an act of flagrant injustice, was deprived of his mistress and his sovereign, his friend and his benefactress. He addresses himself, in a vehement

* Dalton's daughter Dorothy married her uncle, Sir Giles Alington; for which she did penance in St. Mary's church, Cambridge, 1631. She died of the small-pox 1644. Her husband was fined 12,000*l.* and did penance.

† He never was knighted: James 1st wished to knight him; but Craig, to avoid that honour, kept away from court: upon which the king said, "Though he will not be a knight, let every one call him Sir Thomas."—Lord Hailes.

‡ This book is commended by Dr. Hurd, in his "Moral and Political Dialogues," p. 261, 2d edit.

strain of passion, to all the princes of Europe to avenge her death; declaring that they are unworthy of royalty, if they are not roused on so interesting and pressing an occasion. He laboured hard to prove that Henry the Eighth's marriage with Anne Boleyn was incestuous, a calumny too gross to merit a formal refutation. He continued many years in the station of a counsellor, or senator, at Poictiers. He died in 1613. His writings, which shew him to have been a civilian, a poet, and divine, were collected and published at Paris, by Sebastian Cramoisy, 1644. See more of him, in Nicolson's "Scottish Historical Library," in Samuel Jebb's second folio, concerning Mary, queen of Scots, and in his preface to it. Henry Blackwood, royal professor of physic at Paris, of whom there is an octavo print by Mellan, was of the same family.

CLASS VII.

MEN OF THE SWORD.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

ARTHUR, lord Chichester, lord-baron of Belfast lord high-treasurer of Ireland, and some time lord-deputy of that kingdom; eleven years, and upwards, one of the privy council in England; *in armour; rare.*

Lord Chichester, in his youth, robbed one of Queen Elizabeth's purveyors, who were but little better than robbers themselves. He soon after, to avoid a prosecution, fled into France, where he signalized himself as a soldier, under Henry IV. who knighted him for his gallant behaviour. He was shortly after pardoned by the queen, and employed against the rebels in Ireland. In 1604, he was, for his eminent services in reducing and civilizing that kingdom, made lord-deputy, and created baron of Belfast by James. During his government, the Irish began to assimilate themselves to the manners and customs of the English, and the harp was first marshalled with the British arms. This great general, and wise statesman, died 1605.

Made lord-dep. 1604. Cr. baron, 1612.

SIR HORATIO VEER (VERE), knt. lord-general, &c. *Delaram sc. 4to. Compton Holland exc. rare.*

SIR HORACE VERE. *G. Mountain.*

SIR HORACE VERE. *Pass.*

SIR HORACE VERE; *fol. M. Miereveldt; G. Vertue. In Collins's "Historical Collections."*

SIR HORACE VERE, *on horseback; scarce.*

SIR HORACE VERE, *with autograph. Thane.*

SIR HORACE VERE, since baron of Tilbury. *Faithorne sc. In Sir Francis Vere's "Commentaries."*

Sir Horace Vere, younger brother to Sir Francis, had the command of the forces sent by James to recover the Palatinate. He was a man of a most steady and sedate courage; and possessed that presence of mind, in the greatest dangers and emergencies, which is the highest qualification of a general. It was owing to this quality, that he made that glorious retreat from Spinola, which was the greatest action of his life.* His taking of Sluys was attended with difficulties which were thought insuperable. Created baron of Tilbury by King Charles the First.

General CECIL, son to the Earl of Exeter, "employed by his majesty over his forces, &c. in the aid of the Princes of Juliers and Cleve." *S. Passæus sc.* 1618; *4to. scarce.*

EDWARD, viscount Wimbleton, *with autograph. Thane.*

His portrait, known by the name of Lord Wimbleton, is in the possession of Lord Craven.

Sir Edward Cecil, second son of Thomas, the first earl of Exeter,

* A great general, who commands a small army, against another general with a large one, must act with more propriety in securing a good retreat, than in fighting. Spinola said, that Sir Horace Vere, "escaped with four thousand men from between his fingers."

was one of the most considerable generals of his time; he having served for thirty-five years in the Netherlands, the best school for war in this age. He had the command of the English forces at the battle of Newport, and was, in the beginning of the next reign, admiral of the fleet sent against Cadiz. This expedition was attended with some disgrace; as the fleet arrived at that place too late in the year for action, and returned without effectuating any thing. He was, by Charles I. created viscount Wimbleton. *Ob.* 16 Nov. 1638.

Generosissimus GULIELMUS FAIRFAX, præfectus cohortis Ang. in Palat. *R. Gaywood f.* 1656; 4*to.*

" To Frankenthal* when siege Cordoua laid,
So was our British king-craft over-knaved
By Gondomar, as in it martyr made
This honourable cadet; and so stav'd
Off all recruits, that Burroughs their commander,
Our glorious Burroughs, was compell'd to render."

GULIELMUS FAIRFAX, &c. *four Latin verses;* 8*vo. (Droeshout.)*

Captain William Fairfax was one of the brave officers who lost their lives at the siege of Frankendale, in attempting impossibilities; who, without hope of success, fought with all the ardour of the most determined courage, actuated by a prospect of victory.

SIR HENRY RICH, captain to the guard, &c. *W. Pass sc.* 4*to. Sold by Thomas Jenner; scarce.*

The handsome person of this gentleman attracted the notice of King James, who created him baron of Kensington, and earl of Holland. He greatly improved the fine old house at Kensington, called after his name. It was the seat of Sir Anthony Cope, whose sister he married.

ARTHURUS SEVERUS O-TOOLE NONESUCH, *Æt.* 80, 1618; *an old man in armour, with a sword in his hand, on the blade of which are many crowns:*

* Frankendale.

at the bottom are the following verses, representing him as an adventurer:

" Great mogul's landlord, both Indies king,
Whose self-admiring fame doth loudly ring;
Writes fourscore years, more kingdoms he hath right to,
The stars say so, and for them he will fight too:
And though this worthless age will not believe him,
But clatter, spatter, slander, scoff, to grieve him;
Yet he and all the world in this agree,
That such another Toole will never be."

F. Delaram sc. h. sh.

I am informed, that this print was prefixed to Taylor, the Water Poet's " Honour of the noble Captain O'Toole," first edition, 1622. *This pamphlet is reprinted in the folio edition of his works.*

ARTHURUS SEVERUS O'TOOLE NONESUCH, *Æt.* 80; *eight verses. W. Richardson.*

Captain O'Toole was a man of an odd aspect, and a singular composition of vanity, courage, and caprice. He took every occasion of exercising and boasting of his precipitate valour, which he abundantly displayed against the Irish rebels. Ireland was not the only scene of his romantic bravery; he served as a volunteer in various nations, and was as notorious and ridiculous in other parts of Europe as he was in his own country. He, like Tom Coryat, was the whetstone and the but of wit. John Taylor has exercised his rude pen in an ironical panegyric on him, dedicated "To the unlimited memory of Arthur O'Toole, or O'Toole the Great; being the son and heir of Brian O'Toole, lord of Poore's Court and Farre Collen, in the county of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland; the Mars and Mercury, the Agamemnon and Ulysses, both for wisdom and valour, in the kingdoms of Great Britaine and Ireland." In the argument to the history or encomium on him, in verse, the author classes him with Thersites, Amadis de Gaul, Don Quixote, Garagantua, and other wild and redoubtable adventurers; and informs us, that Westminster is now honoured with his residence.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Captain JOHN SMITH, admiral of New England. *S. Passæus sc. The head, of an octavo size, is in the map of New England, in Smith's "History of Virginia," &c.* 1632; *fol.*

His portrait occurs several times, in another map belonging to the same history.

Captain JOHN SMITH; *six English verses. W. Richardson.*

Captain JOHN SMITH; *emblematic ornaments at the four corners; in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Captain John Smith deserves to be ranked with the greatest travellers and adventurers of his age. He was some time in the service of the Emperor, and the Prince of Transylvania, against the Grand Signor, where he distinguished himself by challenging three Turks of quality to single combat, and cutting off their heads; for which heroic exploit, he bore three Turks' heads, between a chevron, in his arms.* He afterward went to America, where he was taken prisoner by the savage Indians, from whom he found means to escape. He often hazarded his life in naval engagements with pirates, Spanish men of war, and in other adventures; and had a considerable hand in reducing New England to the obedience of Great Britain, and in reclaiming the inhabitants from barbarism. See a detail of his exploits in the "History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," written by himself.

* Quære, if it should not be a chevron between three Turks' heads.

CLASS VIII.

SONS OF PEERS WITHOUT TITLES, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, AND PERSONS IN INFERIOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR HUGH MYDDLETON. (Bart.)—" The famous aqueduct, called the New River, was performed at his charge; notwithstanding many natural difficulties, and the envious opposition he met with, A. D. 1613. He also caused to be wrought the silver mines in Wales, to the great advantage of the crown, and of the public." *C. Johnson p. Vertue sc.* 1722; *large h. sh.* Created by James I.

Small copy of the above. W. Richardson.

His portrait is in the possession of John Luther, esq. of Myless, in Essex.

Sir Hugh Myddleton united two springs, one in the parish of Amwell, near Hertford, and the other near Ware; and conveyed them through a winding course of sixty miles to London. He is said to have erected no less than eight hundred bridges, for necessary passages over this river. This great work, which seems to have been better suited to the genius of a Roman emperor, than of a citizen of London, was begun the 20th of February, 1608, and finished the 29th of September, 1613.*

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS; *from a picture by Cornelius Jansen, at Strawberry-hill. W. P. Sherlock sc. 4to.*

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS; *from his monument in Westminster Abbey, in Harding's " Biographical Mirrour;"* 4*to.*

* *There is a large print, of the ceremony of letting the water into the bason at Islington, by Bickham.*

Sir George Villiers was a country gentleman of Leicestershire, of an ancient family, but moderate estate. His grandfather, "Joannes Vyllers," was of sufficient consequence to be recorded by Polydore Virgil, among the chief men who, in 1487, brought forces to the aid of Henry the Seventh against Lambert Simnel, at the battle of Stoke; and at the marriage of Prince Arthur, in 1501, was made a knight of the Bath.

Sir George himself was born in 1544, was sheriff of Leicestershire 33 Eliz. and obtained the honour of knighthood on the accession of King James. He died Jan. 4th, 1605-6. His first wife was Audrey, daughter and heir to William Sanders, of Harrington, in Northamptonshire, esq. and by her he had Sir William Villiers, created a baronet July 19th, 1619; and Sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and ancestor to the Earls of Jersey and Clarendon, and Lord Grandison of Ireland: beside three daughters; Elizabeth, married to John, lord Butler, of Bramfield; Anne, wife of Sir William Washington, of Packington, in Leicestershire; and Frances, who died unmarried. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield, in the county of Leicester, esq. But Roger Coke, in his Detection of the Court of James the First, informs us "that Mary Beaumont was entertained in Sir George Villiers's family, in a mean office of the kitchen; but her ragged habit could not shade the beautiful and excellent frame of her person; which Sir George taking notice of, prevailed with his lady to remove her out of the kitchen into her chamber, which with some importunity on Sir George's part, and unwillingness of my lady, at last was done." Soon after my lady died, and Sir George became very sweet upon his lady's woman, which would not admit any relief without enjoyment; and the more to win Mary to it, gave her twenty pounds to put herself into so good a dress as this would procure; which she did; and then Sir George's affections became so fired, that to allay them he married her. In this coverture Sir George had three sons; John, after viscount Purbeck; Christopher, after earl of Anglesea; and George, the famous duke of Buckingham; and one daughter, married to the Earl of Denbigh.—When Sir George died (in 1606), his son, George, was very young (being born in 1592), and Sir George having settled the estate upon the issue of his former lady, could leave the issue of his second lady but very little, and herself but a jointure of two hundred pounds per annum; nor was it possible for her, out of so contracted a jointure, to maintain herself and them, so as to make scarce any provision for

them after her death: and the issue of Sir George, by his former lady, both envied and hated her; so as little could be expected from them. To supply these defects, she married one Thomas Compton, a rich country gentleman, whereby she became able to maintain and breed up her children in a better than ordinary education.*

SIR THOMAS CHALONER, knt. *a monumental effigy, with his lady, from his tomb in Chiswick church, Middlesex. R. Wilkinson exc.*

Sir Thomas Chaloner was son of Sir Thomas Chaloner, of Gisborough in Yorkshire, and of Steeple Claydon, in Bucks, an eminent scholar, poet, and statesman, in the reigns of Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. He was educated, first, at St. Paul's school; and then at Magdalen College, Oxon.; from thence he went on his travels, and in Italy devoted himself to the study of natural history and chemistry. The proficiency that he gained in those sciences led him, whilst at Rome, to observe the similarity of the soil which supplied the pope's great alum works to that of his own estate at Gisborough. He formed a plan for the establishment of an alum manufactory in England; and having privately engaged some workmen brought them home with him; for which he was formally anathematized by the pope. His scheme, although it proved, through great pains and expense, eminently successful, was rendered useless to his family; for the crown seized his lands, under its prerogative respecting mines royal. It is probable, that the office of governor to Prince Henry was conferred on him as a compensation; and not less probable, that two of his sons, Thomas and James, whose signatures are to the warrant for the execution of Charles I. were actuated in their enmity to that prince by the recollection of his father's injustice toward theirs. The estate and alum works were, however, restored to the family by the Long Parliament. Sir Thomas Chaloner's eldest son was created a baronet; but, he dying without issue, the title became extinct, and Edward, his next brother, inherited the estates, which have passed from him, through five descents, to Robert Chaloner, of Gisborough, esq. their present possessor, M.P. for Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1812.

* Roger Coke's "Detection," fourth edit. vol. i. p. 81.

INSCRIPTION ON SIR THOMAS CHALONER'S TOMB.

"Heere lieth the Bodey of S^r. Thomas Chaloner, who was knighted in the warres of France by Kinge Henrey the Fourthe A°. 1591. And after, governor in the minority, and châberlayne, to the laate prince of famous memorey Henrey, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwal, and earle of Chester; and he married to his first wiffe Elizabeth, daughter to William Fletwood, sergeant at lawe to Q. Eliz: and recorder of London; by whom he had yssue Thomas Decea: Williâ, Edward, Thomas, Henrey Decea: Arthure Decea: James, Eliza Decea: Mary, wiffe to S^r. Edward Fisher, knight, Elizabeth and Dorothey; and died the 22 day of Junne A°. 1603, aged 35 yeares: and to his second wiffe he married Jude the daughter to Will. Blunt, of Londô, esquier; by whom he had also yssue Henrey, Charles, Fredricke, and Arthure: Anne, Katharen, and Frances, and she Decea: the 30 day of Junne A°. 1615, aged 36 yeares. And the afore sayed S^r. Tho. Chaloner died y^e 18 day of Novêber, 1615; being of the adge of 51 yeares.

SIR RICHARD SPENCER; *in a collection of heads published by Hondius,* 1608.

There is a small head of him, inscribed "H. Richard Spencer, Ridder, Ambas. Extraord." It is engraved with seventeen other heads of ambassadors to the states of Holland. This shews that he may be placed in the fifth class.

Sir Richard Spencer of Offley, in Hertfordshire, was fourth son of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp, in Northamptonshire, ancestor of the present Duke of Marlborough. The Spencers of Hertfordshire are descended from Sir Richard.

"SIR PHILIP PARKER, a Morley, of Erwarton, in com. Suffolk, knt. son of Sir Henry Parker, knt. eldest son and heir of Henry Parker, lord Morley, and lineal ancestor of Catharine Parker, countess of Egmont; knighted by Queen Elizabeth, 1578." *J. Faber f.* 1747, 8*vo.*

. In the "History of the House of Yvery," for which this print was engraved, is a particular account of the family of Parker. It there appears, that this gentleman's mother was Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Philip Calthrope, of Erwarton, in Suffolk, knt. by Anne, daughter of William Boleyn, knt. and aunt to Queen Elizabeth. Sir Philip left a daughter, Catharine, who espoused Sir William Cornwallis, ancestor to Lord Cornwallis; and a son, named Calthrope, who, in 1640, was knight of the shire for Suffolk.

SIR HENRY SAVILLE; *from an original picture by Marcus Garrett, in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford. Clamp sc. 4to.*

Sir Henry Saville was the second son of Henry Saville, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Ramsden, gent. and grandson of John Saville, of Newhall, in Yorkshire, esq. He was born at Bradley, near Halifax, in the same county, on the 30th of November, 1549, and became a member of the university of Oxford in the year 1561. In the beginning of Lent, 1565, he was admitted bachelor of arts; and in 1578 he travelled on the continent, visiting France and other countries; where diligently improving himself in all useful learning, in languages, and the knowledge of the world, he became a most accomplished gentleman. At his return he was appointed tutor to Queen Elizabeth for the Greek tongue, and she had a great esteem for his disposition and acquirements.

In 1585 he was made warden of Merton College, which he governed for thirty-six years with much honour, and improved both in finances and learning. In 1596 he was chosen provost of Eton College, into which society he was studious to admit the most learned men; among whom was the memorable John Hales, who, together with Allen, and Jonas Montague, assisted him in his edition of St. Chrysostome. When King James I. ascended the throne, he was desirous to reward the great learning and abilities of Saville with the most lucrative promotions in the church, or in the state; but all these Saville declined, and accepted only the honour of knighthood from his majesty at Windsor, in 1604. His son dying about that time, he devoted his fortune thenceforth to the promotion of learning. In 1619 he founded two lectures, or professorships, one in geometry, the other in astronomy, in the university of Oxford, which he endowed with a salary of 160*l.* a year each, besides a legacy of 600*l.* for purchasing more lands for the same use. He

also furnished a library with mathematical books near the mathematical school, for the use of his professors, and gave 100*l.* to the mathematical chest of his own appointing; adding afterward a legacy of 40*l.* a year to the same chest, to the university, and to his professors jointly. He likewise gave 120*l.* towards the new building of the schools; also several rare manuscripts and printed books to the Bodleian library, and a considerable quantity of Greek types to the printing-press at Oxford. He died at Eton College, February 19, 1621, and was buried in the chapel there.

The university of Oxford honoured him with a speech and verses composed in his praise, which were afterward published in 4to. under the title of "Ultima linea Savilii."

SIR WILLIAM WADD (or WAAD), late lieutenant of the Tower. *T. Jenner exc. small 4to.**

The lively Portraiture of the worthy Knight, SIR WILLIAM WADD, &c. *W. Richardson.*

SIR WILLIAM WADD, *with autograph. Thane.*

Sir William Wadd, a man of great learning, generosity, and benevolence, who had been employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies, was removed from the lieutenancy of the Tower, to make way for Sir Gervase Elways,† a man of a prostitute character, who was the chief instrument in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. The pretence for his removal was his allowing the Lady Arabella Stuart, his prisoner, a key. Lloyd tells us, that "to his directions we owe Rider's 'Dictionary:' to his encouragement Hooker's 'Polity;' and to his charge, Gruter's 'Inscriptions.'"‡ This excellent man employed a faithful and judicious friend to admonish him of every thing that he saw amiss in his conduct. *Ob.* 1623, *Æt.* 77.

* In Bishop Carleton's "Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy," is a small print of him, resembling this; in which he is represented in a studious posture, putting together some fragments of a treasonable paper, which had been torn and thrown into the sea, by Criton, a Scotch Jesuit, and blown into a ship where he was. Like the editors of the inscriptions on Duillius's pillar, and the Arundel marbles, he supplied what was wanting, by conjecture; but what was conjectural, perfectly coincided with what was visible.

† Or Ellis.

‡ "State Worthies," p. 601.

SIR ALEXANDER TEMPLE. *R. White sc.* —*Query if any such print?*

I know no more of this gentleman, than that he was father of Lady Lister, mentioned in the reign of Charles I. There is a good portrait of him at Hagley, by Cornelius Jansen.

DARCY WENTWORTH, *Æt.* 32, 1624. *Wm. Pass sc.*

DARCY WENTWORTH. *W. Richardson.*

We are informed by Collins, in his Peerage, that Michael, eldest son of John, lord Darcy, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, in the county of York, esq. by whom he had a son John, who, in 1587, became lord Darcy. This John, lord Darcy, dying in 1635, left issue his only son John, and two daughters. It appears from this account, that Darcy Wentworth was not a son of any of the noble persons above-mentioned, but was probably allied to this family.*

Watson in his Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, vol. ii. p. 141, informs us, that "Darcy Wentworth of Brodesworth, in Yorkshire, esq. was brother to Sir Thomas Wentworth, of North Elmsall, in that county, and was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Warren, of Poynton.—In the North chancel of South Kirkby church, in Yorkshire, the burial place of the Wentworths, of North Elmsall, is an ancient painted achievement, with the arms of Wentworth impaling Warren.

THOMAS HARLEY, esq. of Brampton Bryan (in Herefordshire); *Æt.* 47, 1606. *Vertue sc. h. sh.*† *Several prints of the Harley family, &c. were engraved by Vertue, for the "Historical Collections of the noble families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle;" compiled by Arthur Collins, esq. at the request of Lady Oxford, mother to the Dutchess Dowager of Portland.*

* Collins's "Peerage," vol. iii. p. 28, 29. edit. 1756.

† His portrait is at Welbeck.

Thomas Harley, a gentleman eminent for his abilities, and affluence of fortune, was several times high-sheriff of the county of Hereford, in this, and the former reign. In the first of James, he had the royal grant for the honour and castle of Wigmore; and was afterward one of the council to William, lord Compton, president of Wales. He, with great frankness, told the king, that if he pursued the measures in which he was engaged, they would infallibly embroil him or his son in a civil war. This prophetic speech occasioned his retiring from court. *Ob.* Mar. 1631.

THOMAS SUTTON, esq. founder of the Charter House, An°. 1611. *Ab originali in ædibus Carthusianis. Faber f.* 1754; *whole length sh. mezz.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Faber f. large* 4*to. or small h. sh.*

THOMAS SUTTON; *in the "Heroologia;"* 8*vo.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Elstracke sc.* 4*to.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Van Hove sc. Frontispiece to Herne's "Domus Carthusiana,"* 1677; 8*vo.*

THOMAS SUTTON, &c. *Vertue sc.* 1737; 8*vo.*

THOMAS SUTTON, *with his autograph. Thane.*

Thomas Sutton, in the early part of his life, travelled to those countries as a gentleman, to which he afterward traded as a merchant. He was, for some time, in the army; in which he behaved himself so well, that he obtained a patent of Queen Elizabeth for the office of master-general of the ordnance for life. No man was better acquainted with the mysteries of trade, and few with the methods of saving. By a long course of frugality and industry, he acquired a fortune superior to that of any private gentleman of his time. This enabled him to build and endow the hospital called the Charter House, one of the noblest foundations in the world. He paid 13,000*l.* for the ground only; and the expense of the building and endowment was answerable. He died the 12th of December, 1611, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. John Aubrey tells

us, that Ben. Jonson has characterized him under the name of Volpone.*

THOMAS HABINGDON, esq. confined to Worcestershire on account of the gunpowder treason plot; the first collector of antiquities for that county; died Oct. 1647, aged 87; *in Nash's "History of Worcestershire;" folio.*

This gentleman was concerned in various plots, for the releasing Mary, queen of Scots, and setting up a papist to succeed her; and shortly after the coming in of James the First, entered into the scheme of blowing up the parliament house by gunpowder, in order to overturn the government, and introduce once more the papal power in England;—he contrived many hiding places in different parts of his house at Henlip, in Worcestershire, to conceal seminary priests, and other persons concerned in this desperate enterprise; the access to some was through chimneys; others through artificial walls, some had trap-doors, which communicated to back staircases: some of these places on the outside had the appearance of chimneys, the better to conceal the purpose for which they were constructed.

On the discovery of the plot, suspicion attaching to Mr. Habingdon, a warrant was directed to Sir Henry Bromley to search Henlip House, for the discovery of suspicious persons; which being put in force, Mr. Habingdon utterly denied the knowledge of knowing, or harbouring any such people; and offered to die at his own gate, if any such were to be found in his house, or in that shire; but this not proving a satisfactory answer, an immediate search took place, when, in the gallery over the gate, were discovered two cunning and very artificial conveyances in the main brick-wall, so ingeniously framed, and with such art, as it cost much labour ere they could

* In his "Anecdotes of several extraordinary Persons," a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum.

S. Herne, in his "Life of Sutton," says, it is probable, that Jonson never intended to characterize him under the name of Volpone; "for, in that age, several other men were pointed at; and who was the true person, was then a matter of doubt. If the poet designed to injure the fame of Sutton, he was first of all an ungrateful wretch, to abuse those hands that afforded him bread; for he allowed him a constant pension: and secondly, he disowned his very handwriting, that he sent to our founder, in vindication of himself in this matter."

be found. Three other secret places, contrived by no less skill and industry, were found in and about the chimneys, in one whereof two of the traitors were close concealed; but not till after a strict search of four days' duration: one of these men, named Owen, afterward murdered himself in the Tower; the other, of the name of Chambers, denied the knowledge of any other persons than themselves being there concealed: but on the eighth day of the search, a secret place in a chimney was discovered; from which most cunning concealment, was extracted Henry Garnet the Jesuit (much sought after), and another named Hall; marmalade and other sweetmeats were found lying by them; but their better maintenance had been by a quill or reed, through a little hole in the chimney, that backed another chimney into the gentlewoman's chamber, and by that passage, caudles, broths, and warm drinks had been conveyed to them.

The whole service continued the space of eleven nights and twelve days; and no more persons being found, Habingdon himself, Garnet, Hall, Owen, and Chambers, were brought to London, in order to learn the king's pleasure as to their disposal. Habingdon was condemned to die, for concealing Garnet, and other dangerous persons; but was pardoned at the intercession of his wife, and her brother Lord Monteagle.

NICOLAUS WADHAM, armiger, Coll. Wadhamensis fund^{t}. A^{o}. D^{i}. 1609. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the set of Founders.*

Nicholas Wadham, of Merifield, in Somersetshire, a man of a respectable character, was, together with Dorothy his wife, the munificent founder of the college in Oxford, called after his name. His generosity and hospitality* were proportionate to the affluence of his *fortune*.† He and his wife, who were both of the Romish religion, had formed a design of founding a Catholic seminary at Venice; but the love of their country got the better of their religious prejudices.

THOMAS TESDALE (Tisdale), armiger, unus

* Fuller says, "that he had great length in his extraction, breadth in his estate, and depth in his liberality. His hospital house was an inn at all times; a court at Christmas."—"Worthies, in Somerset," p. 30.

† Of this various and contradictory accounts have been given. That which is most to be relied on, is in Wood's "Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon." ii. 324.

fundatorum Coll. Pembrochiæ, A. Dom. 1624. *J. Faber f. large 4to. mezz. One of the set of Founders.*

THOMAS TISDALE; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1744.

Thomas Tisdale, of Glympton, esq. was, with Richard Wightwick, or Whitwick, co-founder of Pembroke College, in Oxford. Four of Tisdale's fellows are to be of his kindred, and the rest are to be elected from Abingdon school.

Alderman LEATE; *a head in an oval. About the oval,*

"Let Arms and Arts thy prayses speake,
Who wast their patron, worthy Leate."

Below,

"London may boast thy prayse, and magnifie
Thy name, whose care her ruins did repair;
And in Exchange of fowle deformity
Hath deckt and graced her with beauties rare,
The fame whereof resoundeth farr and neare;
Then honour him, who thus hath honour'd thee,
And love his Name in all posteritie."

J. Payne sc.

Alderman Leate, a man of great ingenuity and public spirit, was well known in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. for the surveys which he took of different parts of the city of London, and the many useful and ornamental alterations which he projected in the streets and buildings. Some of them were, to the projector's honour, carried into execution. Stowe mentions a plan of Moorfields, as it was intended to be laid out by this person. It was to have been inserted in his "Survey of London."

JOHN TREHEARNE, gentleman porter to King James I. *an etching. (Fisher.)*

JOHN TREHEARNE; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons;" mezz.*

Litle more seems to be known of him than the following singular epitaph:

Had kings the power to lend their subjects breath,
Trehearne, thou should'st not be cast down by death;
Thy royal master still would keep thee then;
But length of days are beyond reach of men:
Nor wealth, nor strength, nor great men's love, can ease
The wound death's arrows make; for thou hadst these:
In *thy king's court*, good place to thee is given,
Whence thou shalt go to the *King's court in heaven.*

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON. *Pass sc. rare.*

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON; *from an original picture, in the possession of —— Read, esq. R. Cooper sc.*

Sir Robert Naunton was born in Suffolk, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; whence he removed to a fellowship at Trinity Hall. After having been employed on diplomatic concerns in Scotland and France, he returned to the university, and in 1601 was elected public orator; in which capacity he attracted the notice of James I. who made him master of the requests, surveyor of the court of wards, and secretary of state. His last preferment was that of master of the court of wards, which office he resigned in 1633, and died soon afterward. His "Fragmenta Regalia" contain many curious particulars of the court of Queen Elizabeth.

SIR HENRY COMPTON, K. B. *Thane exc.*

Sir Henry Compton, of Bramble-Teigh, in the county of Sussex, son by a second marriage of Henry 1st, baron Compton, was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of King James I. He married Lady Cecilie, daughter of Robert Sackville, earl of Dorset; by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. He was several times returned in parliament for the borough of East Grinsted; but appears to have spent the greatest part of his time in the pleasures of a country life.

GEORGE HUMBLE; *mezz. 4to. from his Monumental Effigy.*

George Humble, merchant and alderman of the city of London, married Margaret, daughter to John Pierson, of Nathing, in the

county of Essex: he also married a second wife, Isabel, daughter of Robert Kitchinman, of Hemsley, in the county of York, a widow. *Ob.* 1616. The daughter Elizabeth, by his first wife, was buried the same day with her father. His son, Peter Humble, erected a monument to his memory in the church of St. Mary Overies, with the following inscription:

Like to the damask rose you see,
Or like the blossom on the tree;
Or like the dainty flowers of May,
Or like the morning of the day;
Or like the sun or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which *Jonah* had, &c. &c.

See Pennant's "London," p. 42. 4th edition.

RICHARD ANDREWS, *Ob.* 1618. *Æt.* 5 *years: a child lying on a monument, under an arch supported by two pillars, with emblems at his head: a pot with flowers, a candle burning at his feet: the pavement composed of violets and roses; with a Latin inscription: very neat, and extra rare.*

ROBERT CROMWELL, father of the Protector; *mezz. Dunkerton sc. From the original, in the possession of the Earl of Sandwich, at Hinchinbrook.*

Robert Cromwell, esq. was the second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, knight, of a respectable, though not very ancient, family in the county of Huntingdon; where he inherited the several possessions formerly belonging to a monastery of Augustins, and amounting, with the great tithes of Hereford, to about three hundred pounds a year; equal at least to about three thousand of the present day. The 35th of Elizabeth, he was member for the borough of Huntingdon. He is said by Heath to have conducted a large brewery. He married Elizabeth Steward, daughter of William Steward, esq. of the city of Ely; by whom he had three sons (two died in their infancy) and six daughters. He died 1617.

GEORGE HERIOT, jeweller to King James, *Ob.* 1623, *Æt.* 63; *mezz. Jac. Esplens*, 1743.

George Heriot, an eminent goldsmith at Edinburgh, was appointed, in the year 1597, goldsmith to the queen of James VI. and

soon after had the like appointment to the king, whom he followed to London on his accession to the English crown. He furnished jewels to Prince Charles when he went to the court of Spain, which were never paid for by James; but when Charles I. succeeded to the throne the debt to Heriot was allowed to his trustees, in part of their purchase money of the barony of Broughton, then crown-lands, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. These lands are now part of the foundation of his hospital; the revenue of which is upward of 4000*l.* per annum, and is rapidly increasing.

Heriot died at London in 1624. His immense fortune he disposed of by a will made in 1623; in which he remembered all his relations, with many friends and servants, both in England and Scotland, and left the remainder, in trust, to the magistrates of Edinburgh, to found and endow a hospital "for the maintenance, relief, and bringing up of so many poor and fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburgh, as the sum should be sufficient for." The magnificent Gothic fabric of Heriot's hospital, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, was accordingly begun to be built in the year 1628; from a plan, it is said, of the celebrated Inigo Jones, whom James VI. brought from Denmark.

In this hospital the boys are instructed in the knowledge of the English language, writing, arithmetic, Latin and French. When they leave the hospital they receive 25*l.* sterling, and 5*l.* more at the expiration of their apprenticeship; or, if they are inclined to follow a learned profession, they have an annuity of 10*l.* bestowed on them for four years. The number of boys at present in the hospital is above 100; but in the year 1763 they amounted to 140.

"JOHN GRAVES, gent. aged 102 years, when drawn, 1616. He was born in Yorkshire in 1513, and died at London in 1616, aged 103 years. He was grandfather to Rich. Graves, of Mickleton, esq. grandfather to Rich. Graves of Mickleton, now living, 1728." *Vertue sc. h. sh.*

Richard Graves, of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, esq. a noted antiquary, caused this print to be engraved as a memorial of his ancestor; who appears, from his erect posture, and sensible countenance, to have been a very extraordinary person for one of his age.

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

JACOBUS I. &c. rex; 4*to. in the Continuation of Boissard, part II.*

James I. gained great reputation by his book of instructions to his son Henry, entitled, "Basilicon Doron," which shews that he was acquainted with the theory of government. But he seems to have lost as much by his "Dæmonologia," and his "Counterblast to Tobacco."* His works, in general, were formerly more esteemed than they are at present. Meres, in the second part of "Wit's Common Wealth,"† tells us, that James was not only a favourer of poets, but a poet himself; as, says he, "My friend Master Richard Barnefielde hath, in this distich, passing well recorded:

> 'The king of Scots now living is a poet,
> As his Lepanto and his Furies shew it.'"

They indeed shew us so much of his poetical character, as to leave us without regret that his translation of the Psalms was never

* Taking tobacco was much ridiculed by the men of fashion in the reign of James; and the courtiers affected to reject it with horror. The king said, that "tobacco was the lively image and pattern of hell; for that it had, by allusion, in it all the parts and vices of the world, whereby hell may be gained; to wit, First, it was a smoke; so are all the vanities of this world. Secondly, it delighteth them who take it; so do all the pleasures of the world delight the men of the world. Thirdly, it maketh men drunken and light in the head; so do all the vanities of the world, men are drunken therewith. Fourthly, he that taketh tobacco, saith he, cannot leave it, it doth bewitch him; even so the pleasures of the world make men loath to leave them, they are for the most part so enchanted with them. And further, besides all this, it is like hell in the very substance of it; for it is a stinking, loathsome thing; and so is hell. And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have three dishes: first, a pig; second, a poll of ling and mustard; and third, a pipe of tobacco, for digesture."—"Witty Apophthegms delivered by James I." &c. 12mo. 1671. There is an order of James to the university of Cambridge, enjoining them not to take tobacco at St. Mary's church.

† Fol. 284.

finished.* James was not only a bad writer himself, but was so unfortunate as to make many more; and he was the subject of more bad poetry than he ever wrote. The numerous satires and pasquils against him, together with most of their authors, are now forgotten.†

PHYSICIANS.

DR. WILLIAM HARVEY, physician to King James, first found out the circulation of the blood at this period; a discovery which serves to explain

* This translation, though it seems not to have received his majesty's last hand, was certainly published, in 1631, with the permission of King Charles. It is remarkable for its flat simplicity, and the abundance of unmeaning expletives. The king has thus translated the eleventh verse of the seventy-fourth Psalm, which is the twelfth verse in our Liturgy: "Why withdrawest thou thy hand? why pluckest thou not thy right hand out of thy bosom, to consume the enemy?"

Why dost thou *thus* withdraw thy hand,
Even thy right hand restrain?
Out of thy bosom, for our good,
Draw back the same againe.

Here follows the same verse by Hopkins, who has sunk below himself, and seems to have burlesqued the original.

Why dost thou draw thy hand aback,
And hide it in thy lap,
O pluck it out, and be not slack,
To give thy foes a rap.

The next stanza is the first verse of the same Psalm by King James.

O why, our God, for evermore,
Hast thou neglected us?
Why smoaks thy wrath against the sheep
Of thine own pasture *thus?*

The last word, like a closing brick‡ to a builder, was of great use to the translator, when he stood in need of a monosyllable. There is no question but James laboured hard to out-do Sternhold and Hopkins; but he has frequently fallen short of them: he is indeed a single instance, that there is no more a royal way to poetry, than there is to geometry.

† The following work is said, by Dr. King, in the preface to his "Toast," to have been published by James I. "Ane short Treatise, conteining some Reulis and Cautelis to be observit and eschewit in Scottis Poesie:" imprinted at Edinburgh, in 1584.

‡ A brick of the smallest kind, used to fill a chink.

the whole animal economy. Sir Thomas Browne, who well knew the importance of it, prefers it to the discovery of the New World. See the following reign.

GULIELMUS BUTLER, Cantabrig. hujus ætatis princeps medicorum. *S. P. (Pass) sc. 4to. A copy, in Boissard.*

William Butler, of Clare Hall, in Cambridge, was one of the greatest physicians, and most capricious humorists of his time. His sagacity in judging of distempers was very great, and his method of cure was sometimes as extraordinary. Mr. Aubrey informs us, that it was usual with him to sit among the boys at St. Mary's church, in Cambridge; and that when he was sent for to King James, at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, and that the messenger was forced to drive him before him. The reputation of physic was very low in England before Butler's time; hypothetical nonsense was reduced into system, not only in medicine, but also in other arts and sciences. *Ob.* 29 Jan. 1617-8.* His will is among the Harleian manuscripts, No. 7049, Artic. 6. His benefactions to Clare Hall are mentioned at p. 197, of *Richardi Parkeri "Sceletos Cantabrigienſis;"* and there are some notices of him, in vol. iii. p. 429, of Winwood's "Memorials."

ROBERTUS FLUDD, alias DE FLUCTIBUS, Oxoniensis, medicinæ doctor, &c. *frontispiece to his "Philosophia sacra," Frankf.* 1626; *fol.*

* Mr. Aubrey relates the following story of him, which he says was the occasion of his being first taken notice of. A clergyman, in Cambridgeshire, by excessive application in composing a learned sermon, which he was to preach before the king, at Newmarket, had brought himself into such a way, that he could not sleep. His friends were advised to give him opium, which he took in so large a quantity, that it threw him into a profound lethargy. Dr. Butler, who was sent for from Cambridge, upon seeing and hearing his case, flew into a passion, and told his wife, that she was in danger of being hanged for killing her husband, and very abruptly left the room. As he was going through the yard, in his return home, he saw several cows, and asked her to whom they belonged: she said, to her husband. "Will you," says the doctor, "give me one of these cows, if I can restore him to life?" She replied "with all my heart." He presently ordered a cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the warm carcass, which in a short time recovered him.—Aubrey's MS. in Ashmole's Museum.

ROBERTUS FLUDD. *Visscher.*

ROBERT FLUDD, *without his name, &c. Matthæus Merian, Basilien, fecit; large quarto.*

ROBERTUS FLUDD, &c. *in Boissard; 4to.*

ROBERT FLUDD. *Jollain exc. small 4to. This is unlike the other prints.*

Robert Fludd, second son of Sir Thomas Fludd, treasurer of war to Queen Elizabeth, was a celebrated physician and Rosicrucian philosopher. He was an author of a peculiar cast, and appears to have been much the same in philosophy, that the mystics are in divinity: a vein of unintelligible enthusiasm runs through his works. He frequently used this sublime cant when he addressed himself to his patients; which had sometimes a good effect in raising their spirits, and contributed greatly to their cure.

"As charms are nonsense, nonsense has a charm."—ROCHESTER.

The prints in his large work, entitled, "Nexus utriusque Cosmi," &c. are extremely singular, and only to be understood by a second-sighted adept. *Ob.* 1637, *Æt.* 70. See more of him in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

JOHANNES ANTHONIUS, Londinensis, medicinæ doctor, 1623, *Æt.* 70. *T. Cross sc. 4to.**

* The Christian name, and the date, on this print, are evidently mistakes of the engraver of the writing; as the following monumental inscription, in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, proves:

"Sacred to the memory of that worthy and learned
Francis Anthony, doctor in physick.

There needs no verse to beautifye thy praise,
Or keep in memory thy spotless name;
Religion, virtue, and thy skill did raise
A threefold pillar to thy lasting fame.

Though poysonous envy ever sought to blame,
Or hide the fruits of thy intention;
Yet shall they all command that high designe
Of purest gold to make a medicine,
That feele thy helpe by that rare invention.

He died the 26th of May, 1623; his age 74: his loving sonne, John Anthony, doctor in physick, left this remembrance of his sorrow."

He was the son of Dr. Francis Anthony, to whose practice he succeeded, and is said to have lived very handsomely by the sale of his father's nostrum called Aurum Potabile. He died 28th April, 1655, aged 70, leaving behind him one son and three daughters, as appears by the monument erected for himself and his father in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in London. He was author of "Lucas Redivivus; or, the Gospell Physitian; prescribing (by way of Meditation) Divine Physick to prevent Diseases not yet entered upon the Soul, and to cure those Maladies which have already seized upon the Spirit, 1656, 4to." His head is prefixed to this book. Dr. Francis Anthony had another son named Charles, who settled at Bedford.

GILBERTUS JACCHÆUS (Jack), Med. Doct. & Phys. Prof. *4to. in "Athen. Bat."*

This eminent physician, who was equally remarkable for the quickness of his parts and the solidity of his judgment, was a native of Aberdeen, and studied at Leyden; where, in 1611, he took the degree of doctor of physic. He was author of "*Institutiones Physicæ*," "*Institutiones Metaphysicæ*," and "*Institutiones Medicæ*." Lugd. Bat. 1624; small duodecimo.

POETS.

JOHN MILTON, *(Ætat. 10.)*

"When I was yet a child, no childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
What might be public good; myself I thought
Born to that end; born to promote all truth,
All righteous things."———PARAD. REG.

C. Johnson p. 1618; *Cipriani f. h. sh.*

The original, which was sold at Mr. Charles Stanhope's sale for thirty-one guineas, was in the possession of the late Thomas Hollis, esq.

The head of young Milton is mentioned here by a prolepsis; not in the rank in which he now stood, but in that for which nature designed him.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

TO THE READER.

" This figure that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespear cut;
Wherein the graver had a strife
With nature, to out-do the life.
O could he but have drawn his wit
As well in brass, as he has hit
His face; the print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in brass.
But since he cannot, reader, look
Not on his picture, but his book."

B. J. (B. Jonson.)

Martin Droeshout sc. Frontispiece to his works; fol.

This print gives us a truer representation of Shakspeare, than several more pompous memorials of him; if the testimony of Ben Jonson may be credited, to whom he was personally known; unless we suppose that poet to have sacrificed his veracity to the turn of thought in his epigram, which is very improbable; as he might have been easily contradicted by several that must have remembered so celebrated a person. The author of a letter from Stratford-upon-Avon, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine about twenty years since, informs us, that this head is as much like his monumental effigy, as a print can be.*

William Shakspear; *fol. J. Godefroy*, 1796.

William Shakspear; 4*to. T. Trotter*, 1794.

William Shakspear, *with autograph; head only finished. T. Trotter*, 1794.

N. B. These are engraved from the same original picture as engraved by Droeshout.

* The good people at Stratford-upon-Avon have coloured the effigies of Shakspeare, to make it appear as like painting as possible. By a singular incident, his monument stands just by *that* of his friend *John O'Coombe*; who, but for the epitaph bestowed on him by Shakspeare, would never have been heard of beyond his own parish.—Lord Hailes.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR; *oval*, 4*to*. *Chas. Warren*, 1805.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR. *Gravelot*, 1744, *to Hanmer's edition*, 4*to*.

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR. *Le Goux. In Harding's "Shakspeare."*

WILLIAM SHAKSPEAR; 8*vo*. *C. Knight. In Mr. Malone's edition of his Works.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. *R. Earlom f. large octavo, mezz. neat. Engraved for a new edition of Shakspeare's Works.*

This print is said to be from an original by Cornelius Jansen, in the collection of C. Jennens, esq.; but as it is dated 1610, before Jansen was in England, it is highly probable that it was not painted by him; at least, that he did not paint it as a portrait of Shakspeare.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *his monument at Stratford: under his bust is the following inscription.*

"Ingenio Pylium, genio Socratem,* arte Maronem,
Terra tegit, populus mæret, Olympus habet."

"Stay passenger; why dost thou go so fast?
Read, if thou canst, whom envious death has plac'd
Within this monument, Shakespeare; with whom
Quick nature dy'd; whose name doth deck the tomb
Far more than cost; since all that he has writ
Leaves living art but page to serve his wit."
Ob. An°. D^ni^. 1616, *Æt.* 53.

Vertue sc. small h. sh.

His monument is also done in mezz. by Miller.

* It is supposed, that *Socratem* was engraved by mistake for *Sophoclem*; but *false qualities* may be found on monumental stones, as well as *false quantities*.—LORD HAILES.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE; *his monument in Westminster Abbey; two prints h. sh.*

In one of these prints, instead of "The cloud-capt Towers," &c. is the following inscription, on a scroll, to which he points with his finger:

> "Thus Britain lov'd me, and preserv'd my fame
> Pure from a Barber or a Benson's name."—A. POPE.

This monument was erected in 1741, by the direction of the Earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. Mr. Fleetwood and Mr. Rich gave each a benefit towards it from one of Shakspeare's own plays. It was executed by Scheemaker, after a design of Kent.*

BEN JOHNSON. *J. Oliver p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Dr. Mead; Illust. Head. It is very doubtful whether this head be Jonson's portrait.*

BENJAMIN JOHNSON. *E. Pinacotheca noblissimi et honoratissimi Joannis domini Sommers, &c. G. Honthorst p. G. Vertue sc. large h. sh. One of the set of Poets. A copy by Vertue;* 8*vo.*

BENJAMIN JOHNSON; *a small bust in the title to his "Poems,"* 1640; 12*mo. W. M. (arshall.)*

BEN JOHNSON; *in the print with Shakspeare.*

BEN JOHNSON; *oval;* 4*to. Balston,* 1799.

BEN JONSON. *Audinet sc.*

* On the monument is inscribed "*Amor publicus posuit.*" Dr. Mead objected to the word *amor*, as not occurring in old classical inscriptions; but Mr. Pope and the other gentlemen concerned insisting that it should stand, Dr. Mead yielded the point, saying,

Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.

This anecdote was communicated by Dr. Lort, late Greek professor of Cambridge, who had it from Dr. Mead himself.

BEN JOHNSON; *done from his picture in the library at Oxford. J. Faber f. mezz.*

BEN JOHNSONIUS; *eight Latin and two English verses. R. Vaughan sc. 4to. Sold by Geo. Humble.*

BEN JOHNSONIUS. *W. Elder sc. h. sh. Frontisp. to his Works.*

Ben Jonson, poet-laureat* to James I. and Charles I. was one of the greatest dramatic poets of his age. He was familiarly acquainted with the best ancient authors, from whom he has freely borrowed, and was the first that brought critical learning into vogue. He was as defective in tragedy, as he was excellent in comedy; and that excellence is confined to a few of his works. In Shakspeare, we see the force of genius; in Jonson, the power of industry. He is frequently deficient in the harmony, and sometimes even in the measure, of his verses. What appears to be facility in his compositions is generally the effect of uncommon labour. *Ob.* 16† Aug. 1637, *Æt.* 63.

* In Selden's "Titles of Honour," p. 342, we are informed, that "Skelton had the title of laureat under Henry VIII.; and that, in the same time, Robert Whitington called himself *Grammaticæ Magister, et Protovates Angliæ, &c.*‡ Under Edward IV. one John Kay, by the title of his humble poet-laureat, dedicates to him 'The Siege of Rhodes,' in prose. But John Gower, a famous poet under Richard II. buried in St. Mary Overies church, hath his statue crowned with ivy mixt with roses." It is well known, that the laurel crown is of great antiquity, "Anno 1341, Petrarch was crowned poet-laureat." In ancient times, it had been a custom to crown poets who, in public assemblies, had carried the prize and obtained the preference. This lasted till about the days of Theodosius; then it ceased; and afterward revived about the end of the twelfth century, and continued till it was prostituted to such a degree, in various courts of Europe, and bestowed upon such miserable versifiers, that the title became perfectly contemptible and ridiculous."§—Jortin's "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," vol. v. p. 476, 477.

† Birch.—In Wood's "Athenæ" it is said, that when his father was dead his mother was married to a bricklayer, who took him from Westminster school, and employed him in his trade till he was sent abroad with Sir Walter Raleigh's son.

At Surrenden, the seat of Sir Edward Dering, in Kent, he is said to have been employed in building the garden-wall. But those walls are now down, the garden new modelled, and the tradition forgotten in the family.—MSS. W. Gostling.

‡ See Wood.

§ See a dissertation on the laureate poets, in the "*Mem. de la Acad.*" xv. 235.

FRANCIS BEAUMONT, &c. *From an original, in the possession of the Duke of Dorset. G. Vertue sc. l. h. sh. One of the set of Poets. A copy by the same hand;* 8*vo.*

Francis Beaumont, *with the heads of Fletcher, Milton, and Cowley. J. Simon f. h. sh. mezz.*

Francis Beaumont; *mezz. J. Faber.*

Francis Beaumont. *Audinet sc.*

JOHANNES FLETCHER, episcopi Lond. filius. *Vertue sc. large h. sh. One of the Twelve Poets. A copy by Vertue;* 8*vo.*

Fletcherus. *W. Marshall f. h. sh. engraved for the old edition of his and Beaumont's Plays.*

John Fletcher, *in the print with Beaumont, &c.*

John Fletcher. *Audinet sc.*

Beaumont and Fletcher generally wrote in conjunction. The former was remarkable for the accuracy of his judgment; the latter, for the force of his imagination. Their works resemble those of Moliere, in the variety and justness of characters. In Mr. Dryden's time, two of their plays were acted for one of Shakspeare's.* Beaumont died in 1615; Fletcher, in 1625.

JOHANNES DONNE, quadragenarius. *Lombart sc.* 8*vo.*—The original was painted before he took holy orders.

Dr. John Barwick tells us, in his "Life of Bishop Morton," that he saw a portrait of Donne, at Lincoln's Inn, all enveloped with a

* The merit of a dramatic poet is always seen in the strongest light on the stage. Mr. Garrick, who thoroughly understood Shakspeare, exhibited a thousand of his beauties, which had before escaped the mob of actors and of readers; and carried his fame much higher than it was ever raised in any former period. It is hard to say whether Shakspeare owed more to Garrick, or Garrick to Shakspeare.

darkish shadow, his face and features hardly discernible, with this ejaculation and wish written thereon, "Domine illumina tenebras meas:" and that this wish was afterward accomplished, when, at the persuasion of King James, he entered into holy orders. See class the ninth in the preceding reign, and the fourth in this.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, &c. See a description of his head, Class II.

His "Gorboduc," written in conjunction with Thomas Norton, and first published under the title of "Ferrex and Porrex," 1565, gained him a very great reputation; as it was the first tragedy, that deserved that name, in the English language.* Both the tragedies and comedies written before, appear, at best, to be only remnants of Gothicism. There is, in this elegant performance, a simplicity of language, and propriety of character, which are still admired. It was republished by Mr. Spence, in 1736; and after that, in a collection of old plays, printed by Dodsley.

MICHAEL DRAYTON, armiger, *Æt.* 50, 1613. *W. Hole sc. Four Latin verses. Frontisp. to his Works, in a pot folio,* 1619.

MICHAEL DRAYTON, armiger, &c. *in an oval; four Latin verses;* 8vo. *W. Richardson.*

There is a small head of him, by Marshall, in the engraved title to his poems, 1647, 8vo.

The late Lord Lansdowne had an original of him, which he highly valued. It was supposed to have been done by Peter Oliver.

The reputation of Drayton, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. stood on much the same level with that of Cowley, in the reigns of Charles I. and II.; but it has declined considerably since that period. He frequently wants that elevation of thought which is essential to poetry; though, in some of the stanzas of his "Barons' Wars," he is scarcely inferior to Spenser. In his "England's Heroical Epistles," written in the manner of Ovid, he has been, in general, happier in the choice, than the execution of his subjects; yet some of his imitations are more in the spirit of that poet than

* A great part of this tragedy was written by Thomas Norton.

several of the English translations of him. His "Nymphidia, or Court of Fayrie," seems to have been the greatest effort of his imagination, and is the most generally admired of his works. His character among his friends was that of a modest and amiable man. *Ob.* 1631.

SAMUEL DANIEL. *Cockson sc.* 1609.—*His head is before his "History of the Civil Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, a Poem, in eight Books," Lond.* 1623; 4*to. This head has been copied by Bretherton.*

SAMUEL DANIEL; 8*vo. W. Richardson.*

Samuel Daniel succeeded Spenser as poet-laureat to Queen Elizabeth, and was then thought to have merited the laurel. His prose, in his "History of England," has much more simplicity and elegance than is to be found in the generality of the writers of his age; but his poetry is too prosaic to gain many admirers in the present. He was one of the grooms of the privy-chamber to Anne of Denmark, who was much taken with his conversation and writings. His poems and plays have been several times printed. The last edition was in two vols. 12mo. 1718. *Ob.* 1619.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY. *S. Passæus sc.; five English verses. This has been copied.*

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY, *writing his epitaph. R. Elstracke sc. Compton Holland exc. h. sh. extra rare; copied by W. Richardson.*

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY, *in an oval; bushy hair;* 8*vo.*

There is a print of him in the "Narrative History of King James, for the first fourteen years," &c. 1651; 4*to.*

Sir Thomas Overbury, a gentleman of eminent parts and learning, and of judgment and experience beyond his years, was long the friend and confidant of Robert Car, earl of Somerset. His abilities were of singular service to that favourite, who did nothing without

his advice and direction; and was accustomed to make use of his pen in his addresses to the king, and to his mistress. Overbury, who was naturally haughty and overbearing, presumed to oppose the earl's marriage with the Countess of Essex, and expected the same deference to be paid to his judgment on this, as upon every other occasion. This opposition drew upon him the rage of the earl, and the fury of the countess, who contrived to get him imprisoned in the Tower, and to dispatch him by poison. His poem called "The Wife," supposed to be written for his friend, is the character of a good woman; just the reverse of the woman that he married. This poem, which is printed with his Characters, &c. had gone through sixteen editions in 1638; the last was published, 1753, 8vo. *Ob.* Sept. 15, 1613.

GEORGIUS CHAPMAN, &c. *a large head, encompassed with clouds; on the backside of the title to his translation of the "Iliad." It was engraved by William Hole; folio.*

GEORGE CHAPMAN; *a small head, surrounded with clouds. In the title to his translation of Homer's "Battle of the Frogs and Mice;" fol. W. Pass sc.*

GEORGE CHAPMAN; *small head, surrounded with clouds. W. Richardson.*

The works of Chapman are scarcely remembered at present; though his reputation was great as a translator, especially among those who were ignorant of the Greek language; and far from inconsiderable as a poet. He translated Homer, Hesiod, and Musæus; and boasts of having finished half his translation of the Iliad in less than fifteen weeks; a sufficient character of the performance. He often strayed, or affected to deviate, from his author; and for two lines of his solid sense, has given us twenty flimsy lines of his own.* He appears to have been as confident of his own immortality as any of his poetical brethren;† and, as he was an enthusiast

* See the Preface to Pope's Homer.

† Cicero, perhaps in too general terms, tells his friend Atticus, "Nemo unquam poeta aut orator, qui quenquam se meliorem arbitrarctur."

in poetry, was probably happier in his ideas of posthumous fame, than Homer himself.* A curious observer may perceive in the course of Mr. Pope's translation, that he has read Chapman's. He was author of a considerable number of plays. *Ob.* 1634, *Æt.* 77.

JOSUA SYLVESTER. *Van Dalen sc. h. sh. Frontispiece to his Works.*

JOSEPHUS (Josua) SYLVESTER; *six verses. Sold by Hind.*

JOSUA SYLVESTER. *Peake exc. h. sh.*

Josua Sylvester, translator of "The Weeks and Works of Dubartas," was patronised by Prince Henry. His translations gained him a greater reputation than his compositions. He was no great poet, but was of a much more estimable character; he was an honest and religious man. *Ob.* 28 Sept. 1618, *Æt.* 55. Mr. Dryden tells us, that "when he was a boy, he thought inimitable Spenser a mean poet, in comparison of Sylvester's 'Dubartas'; and was rapt into an ecstacy when he read these lines:"

> "Now when the winter's keener breath began
> To chrystalize the Baltic ocean;
> To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
> And periwig with snow the bald-pate woods."

See the dedication to the "Spanish Fryar."

RICHARDUS MARTINUS, Oraculum Londinense. *In an oval; at the top of which is the date of the year,* 1620, *in which the print was engraved. Below the oval is the following inscription, which the curious reader will not think tedious:*

Viro illustri, Lionello Cranfieldo, equiti aurato, apothecæ augustæ (guardarobam magnam vulgus vocat) et pupillorum magistro; majestatique Britannicæ a sanctioribus consiliis; Richardum (heu fata) Martinum, Chr. Brocus, Jo. Hoskinus,† et Hugo (heu iterum)

* There is a poem, by Chapman, on the marriage of the Earl of Somerset and Lady Frances Howard, in the most sublime style of panegyric, 4to.—LORD HAILES.

† Serjeant Hoskins, grandfather to Sir John.

Hollandus, obsequii et amoris triumviratu nexi, amico amicum amici, junctis manibus votisque, sacrant.

Princeps amorum, principum nec non amor:
Legumque lingua, lexque dicendi magis:
Anglorum alumnus, præco Virginiæ ac parens:
Generosus ortu, moribus nec degener:
Invictus animi, corporis forma decens:
Oriens cadente sole, sol ortu cadens:*
Magnæ urbis os, orbis minoris corculum:
Bono suorum natus, extinctus suo:
Cunctisque cognitus, nec ignotus sibi:
Hollandi amicus, nemini hostis, ni malis.
Virtutis (heu) Martinus hic compendium.

Hugo Hollandus flevit aureum et ære os exprimi curavit. Simon Passæus sculpsit.

Richardus Martinus, &c. *copied by Harding.*

Richard Martin, a native of Otterton, in Devonshire, studied at Oxford, and afterward at the Temple. His learning, politeness, and wit, were the delight and admiration of all his acquaintance. He understood and practised the graces of conversation, and was equally esteemed and caressed by Selden and Ben Jonson. His person and manners qualified him to adorn the court, and his eloquence to influence the senate. King James, who was delighted with his facetiousness, recommended him to the city of London for their recorder. He died soon after he was elected into that office, the 31st of October, 1618. It appears, from a manuscript note of Mr. Aubrey's,† in Ashmole's Museum, that excess of drinking with some of his fellow-wits, was the occasion of his death. This appears to have been his only foible. Several of his poems and speeches are in print. See more of him in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses.*"

* This verse alludes to his convivial character, and the enjoyment of his friends in the evening, which occasioned his death.

† The print of Richard Martin was given by Sir John Hoskins to this gentleman, who stuck it into a biographical manuscript of his, now in the Museum at Oxford. —It is extremely rare.

JOANNES OWEN, Oxoniensis, &c. *a small oval, in the title to his "Epigrams."*

Another somewhat larger.

JOANNES OWEN; *in Crasso "Elog. Huom. Literat." vol.* ii.

John Owen, a schoolmaster, commonly styled the English Martial, was an admired Latin poet in this age. He published seven books of epigrams, among which are very few that are genuine. The poignant, the lively, the unexpected turn of thought and expression, which has been regularly pursued and carried to a point, is scarcely to be found in the compositions of this author. It is evident, from the quick sale of his book, that epigrams could please at this time, without the seasoning of Attic salt.* *Ob.* 1623, and was interred in St. Paul's, where a monument in brass was erected to his memory by his relation and countryman, Lord-keeper Williams.

JOHN DAVIES, of Hereford, made a considerable figure as a poet; but was much more celebrated as a writing-master. His poetical pieces, which are very numerous, are a proof of his great industry, if not of his genius. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." See the next Class.

GEORGE WITHER, *Æt.* 21, 1611. *Will. Holle (or Hole) sc.* 12*mo. scarce.*

GEORGIUS WITHER; *motto "Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo." Delaram sc.* 1622, 4*to.*—See the reign of Charles I.

* In the reign of James, puns and quibbles, jingle and witticism, were introduced into almost every species of composition. Such a distich as this would have been esteemed excellent:

"Cur mittis violas? nempe ut violentius urar:
Quid violas violis me violente tuis?"—PONTANUS.

GEORGE WITHER; *in the title to Wither's "Motto,"* 1621; *scarce.*

George Wither began early to display his rhyming talent, which he exercised for a long course of years, and had many admirers among readers of a lower class. He was, in several respects, an unsuccessful, but was ever a persevering writer. He was imprisoned for his first book, entitled, "Abuses whipt and stript;" and continued to write satires in prison. He also wrote his "Eclogues" during his confinement, which are esteemed the best of his numerous works. He was, in the time of the civil wars, an officer in the parliament army, and was taken prisoner by the royalists, and condemned to be hanged. Sir John Denham is said to have begged his life of the king, for this reason: "That there might be, in England, a worse poet than himself." *Ob.* 1667, *Æt.* 79.

PATRICK HANNY, gent. *a small head. In the engraved title to the "Nightingale Sheretine, &c. Elegies on the Death of Queen Anne, Songs, and Sonnets," written by him. It was printed in octavo,* 1622.

PATRICK HANNY, &c. *copied from the above. J. Berry sc.*

I find no mention made of this sonnetteer by any of our biographical authors.

It has been conjectured, that the print before the comedy of "Ignoramus" was done for RALPH RUGGLE, of Clare Hall, the author of it; but I see no foundation for that conjecture. This comedy, which was written to expose the Latinized English, and other barbarisms of the law, raised a great clamour among the lawyers. King James, who was not given to laughter, and uttered his jests with a serious countenance, was observed to chuckle at the acting of it.*

* The following authentic list of the original actors in the comedy of "Ignoramus" was never before printed. It was taken by the gentleman whose name is at the end of it.

Theodorus, Mr. Hutchinson, Clare Hall.
Antonius, Mr. (afterward lord) Hollis, Clare Hall.

JOHN TAYLOR, the water-poet; *a whole length, with his badge, as king's waterman, namely,* I. R. *in capitals, under a crown. He holds an oar in one hand, and an empty purse in the other; motto,* "*Et habeo,*" *meaning the oar,* "*et careo, et curo;*" *which is the reverse of George Wither's motto,* "*Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo.*" *This print, which is in octavo, is before his* "*Memorial of all the English Monarchs, &c. in heroical Verse,*" 1622. *There is a small oval*

Ignoramus,* Mr. Perkinson, Clare Hall.
Dulman, Mr. Towers, Queen's College, afterward bishop of Peterborough.
Musæus, Mr. Perient, Clare Hall.
Pecus, Mr. Parker, Clare Hall.
Torcol, Mr. Bargrave, Clare Hall, afterward dean of Canterbury.
Rosabella, Mr. Morgan, Queen's College.
Surda, Mr. Compton, Queen's College, afterward earl of Northampton.
Trico, Mr. Lake, Clare Hall, afterward secretary of state.
Banacar, Mr. Love, Clare Hall.
Cupes, Mr. Mason, Pembroke.
Polla, Mr. Chesham, Clare Hall.
Colla, Mr. Wake, G. C.
Dorothea, Norfolk, Queen's College.
Vince, Mr. Compton, Queen's College.
Nell, Mr. Turner, Clare Hall.
Richardus, Mr. Grame, Clare Hall.
Pyropus, Mr. Wake, G. C.
Fidicen (or Tibicen) Mr. Rinnarde, Clare Hall.
Nautæ { Gallicus, Mr. Thorogood, Clare Hall. / Anglicus, Mr. Mason, Pembroke.
Caupo, Mr. Thorogood, Clare Hall.
Personæ, mutæ.

"Archbishop Sancroft's copy is at Emmanuel College, amended and supplied from three MSS. and from the printed edit. 1658. The list, or catalogue of names, I compared with a MS. copy at Clare Hall, possibly Mr. Ruggle's copy, but is not in his hand, nor qualities of actors mentioned."—Mr. Baker's MS. V. xv. p. 479.

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* Mr. Hamilton Boyle was the last that acted this part at Westminster school: he acquitted himself in it with applause. "In this incidental mention of the play of 'Ignoramus,' it would be injustice to the great pains, and accurate research of its last editor, John Sidney Hawkins, esq. not to recommend to the curious reader a perusal of it, in its present improved state; in which every notice that can be desired, both as to the author and his performance, appears to have been collected with equal fidelity and attention."—Bindley.

head of him, by Cockson, in the engraved title to his Works, 1630.

JOHN TAYLOR, the water-poet; *oval, in a square frame. W. Richardson.*

JOHN TAYLOR, the water-poet. *Harding sc. From the original at Oxford.*

JOHN TAYLOR, the water-poet; *from the same picture. R. Grave sc.*

John Taylor, a native of Gloucester, was intended by his parents for a scholar; but his inclination not leading him to learning, though it did to poetry, he was taken from school before he had gone through his Accidence, and bound apprentice to a waterman. After he had quitted the oar, he kept a victualling-house in the Phœnix-alley, Long-acre, where he hung up his own head for a sign, with this inscription:

> There's many a head stands for a sign
> Then, gentle reader, why not mine?

He, according to Mr. Wood, did great service to the royal cause, in the reign of Charles I. by his lampoons and pasquils. The works of Taylor, which are not destitute of natural humour, abound with low jingling wit, which pleased and prevailed in the reign of James I. and which too often bordered, at least, upon bombast and nonsense. He was countenanced by a few persons of rank and ingenuity, but was the darling and admiration of numbers of the rabble. He was himself the father of some cant words, and he has adopted others which were only in the mouths of the lowest vulgar. His rhyming spirit did not evaporate with his youth; he held the pen much longer than he did the oar, and was the poetaster of half a century. *Ob.* 1654, *Æt.* 74.

A Man in Armour holding a Truncheon; the print is inscribed, Eques LUDOVICUS PETRUCII, Ariodantis Filius; Serviens Major pro Venetiis, in Creta, &c.

" Natura ingenium, tribuit tibi lingua leporem,
Virtutem Mavors, religioque fidem;
Aspera sed miserum calcat fortuna jacentem,
Facta premens magnum quæ meruere decus.
Heroas comites, reges qui laudibus effers,
Quî poteris tandem laude carere tua?
Invideat Momus, fremat hostis, frendeat orbis,
Macte animo, semper fama superstes erit.
Thomas Pothecarius, Magister Artium,
Pub. Ludimagister Sarum."

neatly engraved; 4to.

Ludovisio Petrucci, who was born at Sienna, in Tuscany, was, in the former part of his life, a soldier of fortune. In 1602, he served in the Venetian army in Crete, where he was sergeant-major. He was afterward captain of a company of foot in the Hungarian wars, and was in the same station under the emperor and several of the German princes. He was driven, by his wayward fortune, into England; and, about the year 1610, became a commoner of Edmund Hall, and afterward of Baliol College, in Oxford. He continued four years in that university; and outwardly, at least, conformed to the church of England; but being suspected by the bigoted Puritan party as a papist in his heart, he was, in a manner, ejected from the university. He was author of a considerable number of Latin Poems, and some Orations and Epistles; one of which is addressed to Archbishop Abbot, and another to Lord Bacon. Mr. Wood speaks of him as "a fantastical and unsettled man;" hence, perhaps, it was that he was "unfortunate in all his undertakings."*

* It should be observed here, under the division of the Poets, that there seems to have been more personal satire and abuse published in this and the former reign, than in any other, except the present.† The king himself was not exempt from it. A Lampoon, in which there were some licentious reflections upon the court, was read by James with some indignation; but as it concluded with

God bless the king, the queen, the prince, the peers,
And grant the author long may wear his ears,

his features relaxed into a smile, and he said, with his usual good humour, *By my faith, and so he shall for me; for though he be an impudent, he is a witty and a pleasant rogue.*

† See Steeven's note to Dr. Johnson's and his "Shakspeare," vol. x. p. 235.

POETESS.

MARIA SIDNEY, com. Pembrok. *J. de Courbes f.* 8*vo.*

MARIA SIDNEY, Henrici comit. Pembrociæ conjux. *S. Passæus sc.* 1618. *David's Psalms in her hands; 4to. Sold by Jo. Sudbury and Geo. Humble; scarce.*

MARY, countess of Pembroke. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

MARY, countess of Pembroke. *Harding.*

MARY, countess of Pembroke; *in an oval, with view of Pembroke Hall; in Wilson's "Cambridge;"* 1803.

MARY SIDNEY, countess of Pembroke. *W. Holl sc.* 1816; *from the original of Mark Gerard, in the collection of John Shelley Sidney, esq.*

Mary, countess of Pembroke, was daughter of Sir Henry, and sister to Sir Philip Sidney. The ties of consanguinity between this illustrious brother and sister were strengthened by friendship, the effect of congenial sentiments, and similitude of manners. She translated from the French, Mornay's "Discourse of Life and Death," and "The Tragedie of Antoine," both which were printed in the former reign. Her greatest work was a translation of the Psalms, which is said to be preserved in manuscript in the library at Wilton.* She was supposed to have had some assistance in this work from Dr. Babington, afterward bishop of Worcester, who was chaplain in her family. *Ob.* 25 Sept. 1621, at her house in Aldersgate-street. See the elegant epitaph on her, in the "Spectator," vol. v. N°. 323.

* Ballard's "Memoirs of learned Ladies."

SCOTCH POET.

JO. BARCLAIUS, nat. 28 Jan. 1582, Ob. 12 Aug. 1621. *D. du Monstier p. C. Mellan sc.*

> " Gente Caledonius, Gallus Natalibus, hic est
> Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui."

The head was engraved at the expense of Mons. de Pieresc, and the verses were written, at his request, by Grotius. Frontispiece to the first edition of his " Argenis," 1621; 4*to.*

Jo. Barclay; 4*to. Pass.*

Jo. Barclay; 12*mo.*

Jo. Barclay. *Harding.*

Jo. Barclaius; *in Imperialis's " Museum Historie." Salmonico sc.*

John Barclay, son of William Barclay, the civilian,* came into England in the reign of James, to whom he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber. He was regarded as an almost classic author, and his works were generally read. His " Icon Animorum" was printed at London, 1614.† He was also the author of three books of Latin poems; "Euphormio," and " Argenis." He died at Paris, 12 Aug. 1621, while the last book was printing. Cardinal Richlieu, who was known to be an admirer of this work, is said to have learned his political maxims from it. Barclay imitated Petronius in his style, but not in his obscenity. May, the poet, who translated the " Icon Animorum," had a great hand in the translation of the " Argenis."

* See the preceding reign, Class VI.

† In this book he commends the prospect from the Tower at Greenwich, as one of the finest in Europe. This is, perhaps, exceeded only by the view of Constantinople. The fine prospect of Paris from Belle Veüe, a house on an eminence, built a few years since, for Madame Pompadour, is not equal to it.

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS.

FRANCIS BACON, lord Verulam; *inscribed "Franciscus de Verulamio, philosophiæ libertatis assertor," &c. W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to the translation of his "Advancement of Learning," by Gilbert Wats,* 1640; *fol.*

FRANCIS, lord Bacon; *in the Frontispiece of Sprat's "History of the Royal Society," engraved by Hollar.*— See the reign of Charles II. Class I.

This penetrating genius discovered the emptiness of the visionary systems of philosophy, which had for many ages amused mankind, and taught the world the sure method of coming to truth by experiment. He seemed to want only the leisure which Sir Isaac Newton enjoyed, and his knowledge in geometry, to have made as surprising discoveries as that great man did.* He had, however, the glory of being the first adventurer to the new world of science, and discovering such mines of knowledge as will never be exhausted. We can hardly believe that the excess of bounty and generosity, and the lowest kind of avarice, could subsist in so great a person; who will live in his works as long as books endure, and will as long remain a monument of strength of mind, and imbecility of character. His works are in four vols. fol. Of these, his "Novum Organum" is esteemed the capital.†

SIR WALTER RALEGH. *J. Houbraken sc. In the possession of Peter Burrel, esq. Illust. Head.*

* Lord Bacon did not understand geometry.

† Mr. Hargrave, at p. 13 of his "Coke upon Littleton," says, "Lord Bacon's reading on the 'Statute of Uses' is a very profound treatise on the subject, so far as it goes; and shews that he had the clearest conception of one of the most obstruse parts of our law. What might we not have expected from the hands of such a master, if his vast mind had not so embraced within its compass the whole field of science as very much to detach him from the professional studies! It may be proper to observe, that all the editions of Lord Bacon's 'Reading on Uses,' are printed with such extreme incorrectness, that many passages are rendered almost unintelligible, even to the most attentive reader. A work so excellent deserves a better edition."

The picture was in Mr. Burrel's hands, as one of the executors of Sir Samuel Lennard, of West Wickham, in Kent; it is now the property of Miss Mary Lennard, of the same place.

Sir Walter Raleigh. *S. Pass sc. Compton Holland exc. 4to. In the old edition of his "History of the World."*

Sir Walter Raleigh; *to his "History of William the First. F. H. van Hove sc.*

Sir Walter Raleigh. *Blood sculp. In Prince's "Worthies of Devon;"* 4*to.* 1810.

Sir Walter Raleigh; *Fortunam ex aliis. S. Pass sc.* 4*to.*

Sir Walter Raleigh. *Vaughan sc.* 12*mo.*

The Dutchess Dowager of Portland had a miniature of Sir Walter Raleigh, and his son Walter, who was killed at St. Thome.

Sir Walter Raleigh was author of "The History of the World;" the design of which was equal to the greatness of his mind, and the execution to the strength of his parts, and the variety of his learning. His style is pure, nervous, and majestic; and much better suited to the dignity of history, than that of Lord Bacon.* Raleigh seems to have written for posterity; Bacon for the reign of James the First.† He said, with great calmness, to some of his friends, who deplored his confinement, when he lay under sentence of death, "That the world itself was but a larger prison, out of which some were daily selected for execution." Beheaded, 29 Oct. 1618. The story of his burning a second volume of his "History of the World," is disproved by Mr. Oldys, in the life of Raleigh, before the last edition of that great work.

* See his "Life of Hen. VII."

† We are now departing widely from an elegant simplicity of style; and some of our histories begin already to look like novels. Simplicity, without any elegance at all, is preferable to the excess of it; as the plain manners of a Quaker are less disgusting than the affectation of a coxcomb. This admirable work of Raleigh has been thought a just model for the reformation of our language.

WILLIAM CAMDEN. *Marshall sc. small. In Fuller's "Holy State."*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *Clarencieux, son of a painter. In his herald's coat. Gaywood f.* 4*to.*

There is an original portrait of him in Painter's Hall.

GULIELMUS CAMDENUS, *Æt.* 58, 1609. *Frontisp. to "Camdeni, &c. Epistolæ." R. White sc.* 4*to.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN, *Æt.* 73. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN. *R. White sc. Frontisp. to his "Remains," improved by Philipot,* 1674; 8*vo.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *a small head-piece, engraved for Asser's "Life of King Alfred," in Latin, published by Wise.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN, *with autograph. Thane.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN; *emblems of Death; two English lines: sold by Geo. Humble, &c. small.*

WILLIAM CAMDEN. *Basire sc. For Mr. Gough's improved edition of his "Britannia."*

The world is much indebted to this great man, as an historian, an antiquary, a schoolmaster, and a founder. His "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," in Latin, the materials for which were supplied by Lord Burleigh, is one of the best historical productions of the moderns.* His "Britannia" rendered his name famous throughout Europe; and his Greek grammar has gone through above a hundred editions. He founded a professorship of history at Oxford; for which he may be reckoned among the first benefactors of that university, and the learned world. His "Britannia," which was first published in octavo, 1586, is now improved to three volumes

* This was republished by Hearne, and enriched with many additions of great utility.

in folio, by Mr. Gough. The valuable additions to that work by Dr. Gibson, late bishop of London, are worthy of the great pains and industry of the author: they are indeed worthy of Camden himself. *Ob.* 9 Nov. 1623, *Æt.* 73.*

SIR JOHN HAYWARD, knt. doctor of law. *W. Pass sc.* 12*mo. In his "Life of Edward VI." after the preface.*

Sir John Hayward; *a small oval; in the title to his "Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul,"* 1632.

Sir John Hayward, 1616. *W. Hole.*

Sir John Hayward, 1623. *Payne.*

Sir John Hayward, historiographer of Chelsea College, was a celebrated historian and biographer, in this, and the preceding reign; and was particularly admired for his style. He wrote the lives of the three Norman kings, and also the lives of Henry IV. and Edward VI. Some political reflections in the life of Henry IV. which offended Queen Elizabeth, were the occasion of his suffering a tedious imprisonment. The queen asked Mr. Bacon, who was then of her counsel learned in the law, if he discovered any treason in that book. He told her majesty that he saw no treason in it, but much felony. The queen bid him explain himself. Upon which he told her, that he had stolen his political remarks from Tacitus. This discovery was thought to have prevented his being put to the rack.† *Ob.* 1627.

* It is remarkable, that Camden is one of those authors who have subjoined the final letters for their names to some of their writings. See the end of his dedication to his "Remaines concerning Britaine." So M. N. are used for William Wotton: see the "Guardian," No. 93, B. Willis's St. David's p. 90. R. T. for Peter Pett: v. "*Ath. Ox.*" ii. 1008. N. S. for John Wilkins: v. ib. ii. 828. H. D. for Seth Ward. S. S. for Thomas Rogers: v. "*Ath. Ox.*" ii. 914. S. N. for Thomas Vaughan: ib. ii. 369. Y. E. for Henry Stubbe: v. ib. ii. 567. N. Y. for John Dury: see Birch's "Life of Robert Boyle," p. 299. "Cat. Bodl." ii. 703. H. T. for Ralph Bathurst: v. his "Life," p. 172, n. M. N. for William Needham: see Letsome's "Preacher's Assistant."

† Camden, in his "Annals of Queen Elizabeth," mentions a similar instance of a few words of this author, tortured to a treasonable meaning. They are in the dedication of the same book, addressed to the Earl of Essex; the words are, "Magnus

JOHANNES WYNN de Gwedir, in com. Caernarvon, eques et baronnettus. *Ob.* 1 *Martii*, 1626, *Æt.* 73. *Vaughan sc. square beard; h. sh.*

Sir John Wynne, baronet; 4*to*. *W. Sharp sc. In Barrington's "Miscellanies,"* 1781.

It is also in Pennant's "Wales," vol. ii. 1784.

This gentleman, who was the first baronet of the name of Wynne, was a diligent collector of the antiquities of the principality of Wales, as well as those that related to his own ancestors. His "History of the Gwedir family," lately published by the honourable Mr. Daines Barrington,* is curious and interesting; as it is characteristic, not only of several persons worth our notice, but also of the manners and customs of the Welsh in a remote period. Sir John Wynne built the magnificent house of Upper Gwedir, which is supposed to have been executed from a design of Inigo Jones. It is also conjectured, that Jones might have obtained the eminent station to which he afterward rose from the patronage of this family. Sir John built and liberally endowed some alms-houses, at Llanrwst, for twelve poor men. He died much lamented by all that knew his worth. By his wife, Sidney, daughter of Sir William Gerrard, chancellor of Ireland, he had issue, eleven sons and two daughters.

Cr. bart. June 29, 1611. Extinct.

EDWARDUS WARREN, de Poynton, Miles, Obiit Anno Dom. MDCIX. *in Watson's "Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, and their descendants. J. Basire sc.* 4*to*.

Sir Edward Warren was baptized at Presbury April 9, 1563, was high-sheriff of Cheshire 40 Eliz., and, towards the end of that queen's reign, was in the Irish wars, at which time he was knighted. From copies of court rolls it appears, that he was deputy of the

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et præsenti judicio et futuri temporis expectatione." The lawyers, on the trial of that unfortunate favourite, urged, that they implied a design of deposing the queen, and making Essex king.

* This ingenious gentleman observes, in his Introduction to the History, that at the time *when the print of Sir John Wynne was engraved*, few, who were not very singularly esteemed, had such respect shewn to their memory.

Earl of Derby, who was the king's seneschal in the forest of Macclesfield 1 James I.

He purchased half the manor of Butley, and lands in Foxwist, Heybridge, Smethwick, Macclesfield, Sale, Motram Andrew, Bollington, and Presbury, in the reign of Queen Eliz. from Sir Thomas Gerard of Bromley, but sold them again to Thomas Legh, of Adlington, esq.

Sir Edward Warren married, first, ———, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, knight, but it does not appear that he had any children by her. His second wife was Ann, daughter of Sir William Davenport, of Bramall, knight. By her he had 1st, John, who died young; 2d, John, who succeeded to the estate; 3d, Ralph (or Randle), who died young; 4th, Humphry, buried at Stockport July 9, 1657; 5th, William; 6th, Margaret; 7th, another Margaret; 8th, Ann; these three died young; 9th, Frances, who died unmarried, and was buried at Stockport April 20, 1633; 10th, Margaret, who married Thomas Singleton, of Broughton Tower, in Lancashire, esq. and surviving him, died in 1632; 11th, Catharine, baptized at Stockport March 5, 1591, and buried at Wood Plumpton Nov. 2, 1605; 12th, Dorothy; 13th, Ann.

The above Ann, wife of Sir Edward, was buried at Stockport, July 13, 1597, and about Michaelmas following, Sir Edward married, thirdly, Susan, sixth daughter of Sir William Booth, of Dunham-Massey, knight, which Susan, according to Sir Peter Leycester, was baptized at Bowden May 21, 1577. She took to her second husband John Fitton, of Chester, esq. and died in 1636.

By the said Susan, Sir Edward had, 1st, George; 2d, Edward, who married Susan, daughter of Nathan Lane, of London; 3d, Laurence; 4th, Richard, whose widow, Elizabeth, was living in 1626; 5th, Halsall; 6th, Edmund; 7th, Thomas; 8th, Elizabeth; 9th, Radcliff; 10th, Ralph; 11th, Posthumus, born two months after his father's death.

In the register of Wood Plumpton, in Lancashire, is the following entry: "Edward Warren, of Poynton, knyght, and baron of Stockporte, deceased at Poynton, the 13th daye of November, 1609." He was buried at Stockport on the 14th of the same month.

SIR RICHARD WYNNE; *4to. C. Jansen p. F. Bartolozzi sc. In Pennant's "Wales," vol.* ii. *a very fine portrait.*

Sir Richard Wynne was gentleman of the privy-chamber to Charles the First, when prince of Wales, and attended him in the romantic journey he took to Spain, in 1623, to visit his designed bride, the infanta, sister to Philip IV. Sir Richard drew up an admirable account of his travels, which is printed among the scarce tracts by Mr. Thomas Hearne. On the accession of Charles to the throne, he was appointed treasurer to the queen; and dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Owen. He married Sarah, the daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, of Chirkcastle, of whom Mr. Pennant informs us, there is a fine print engraved by William Vaughan. Sir Richard was interred far from his own country, in the church of Wimbledon, Surrey.

JOHN NORDEN, *in a scull cap, with a wrought border, falling band; a small oval.*

John Norden, a very able topographer, was, in this reign, surveyor of the king's lands, for which he received a stipend of fifty pounds a year. He projected an historical and chorographical description of all England; but published only some detached parts of this great work, which described particular counties. His "*Speculum Britanniæ*," which contains the description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire, is well known. He was author of the first Pocket-Companion, or "Guide for English Travellers," whence are taken the comprehensive schemes of the market-towns, and their distance from each other and from London, as they stand in the "*Magna Britannia*," at the end of each county. His "Surveyor's Guide," a work of merit, is very uncommon. See more of him in Wood's "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," and Gough's "Anecdotes of Topography." The former has attributed to him many books of divinity, which seem to belong to another person of both his names, possibly his father. His topographical pamphlets, before they were reprinted, frequently sold for forty shillings apiece.

THOMAS ALLEN, M. A. *from an original picture in the President's Lodge, at Trinity College, in Oxford. J. Bretherton f.* 8vo.

Thomas Allen, who was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, in 1542, was educated at Trinity College, in Oxford, of which he became fellow; but retired afterward to Gloucester Hall, where he

pursued his studies with unremitted ardour. He was a most accomplished scholar, and was particularly eminent for his knowledge in antiquities and natural philosophy; but was without a rival in mathematics, in which he was comparable to Roger Bacon. Like that great genius he was esteemed a magician, and was therefore formidable to the vulgar. He is styled, by one who knew him well, "The very soul and sun of the mathematicians of his time."* He was courted by princes and nobles at home and abroad; but declined the honours and dignities which were offered him, that he might enjoy the speculative life which he loved, and the conversation of his select friends, who were of the first eminence in literature. None of his contemporaries did greater honour to the university of Oxford, or was better acquainted with its affairs. Scarcely any thing of moment was transacted in it of which he did not inform Robert, earl of Leicester, who, with the openness of a friend, communicated to him most of the occurrences in the course of his administration. Mr. Wood has given us an account of his very copious and valuable collection of manuscripts in various branches of science,† and of the books which he composed, but never printed. Some of them are lodged in the Bodleian Library. He died the 30th of September, 1632, and was buried with a solemnity suitable to the greatness of his character. He bequeathed the valuable picture, from which his print was taken, to the president of Trinity College, and his successors.

AARON RATHBORNE, mathematician; *Æt.* 44. *S. Passæus sc.* 4*to.*

Aaron Rathborne was author of a book, entitled, "The Surveyor," folio, 1616; to which is prefixed his portrait.

ROBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS.

"Æsculapius hic librorum; ærugo, vetustas,
Per quem nulla potest Britonum consumere chartas."

* Gul. Burtonus in "Orat. Funeb. Tho. Alleni, 1632," 4to. p. 6.

† Allen was a great collector of scattered manuscripts, of which there is a catalogue bearing date 1622, among Wood's papers in the Ashmolean Museum. He must carefully be distinguished from his very learned contemporary Thomas Allen, of Merton College, and afterward of Eton, who assisted Sir Henry Savile in his elaborate edition of "Chrysostom." See "Athen. Oxon." vol. I. col. 604.

T. Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Answer to such Motives as were offered by military Men, to Prince Henry, advising him to affect Arms more than Peace," &c. 8vo. written 1609.

ROBERTUS COTTON. *Vertue sc. h. sh. engraved for the Society of Antiquaries.*

ROBERT COTTON BRUCE, *with autograph. Thane.*

There is a good portrait of him at Amesbury, in the possession of the Duke of Queensbury.

Sir Robert Cotton was a distinguished member of the Society of Antiquaries, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. He began to make his curious and valuable collection of manuscripts in 1588; and in 1603, received the honour of knighthood. He was often consulted by the king and the legislature in difficult points, relating to ancient customs and privileges. He wrote a book on duelling, and the "Life of Henry III."; was the collector of the "Parliamentary Records," published by Prynne; and was, to his immortal honour, the founder of the Cotton Library. This is now in the British Museum, and is a most valuable augmentation of the literary treasure of the public. He was the first that collected English coins; and the first engravings which we have in that kind of antiquity were taken from originals in his collection. *Ob.* 6 May, 1631, *Æt.* 60.

GULIELMUS BURTON, de Falde, com. Staff. *Æt.* 47, 1622. *F. Deleramo sc.* 4*to.*

GULIELMUS BURTON, de Falde; 4*to. W. Richardson.*

William Burton was author of the "Description of Leicestershire,"* a book still in great esteem. We owe much to this eminent antiquary for his own merit; but are more indebted to him for his being the occasion of Sir William Dugdale's writing his excellent "History of Warwickshire," which he undertook upon reading this work. Lambard's "Perambulation of Kent," Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," and Burton's "Description of Leicestershire," were the

* His head is before his book, printed in fol. 1622.

first histories of particular districts in the English language. The high price that books of this kind bear shews how much they are esteemed. The catalogue of religious houses in England, with their valuation, &c. in Speed's "Chronicle," is attributed to our author Burton.* He presented Leland's "Collectanea," and his "Itinerary," to the Bodleian Library. *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 70. Bishop Kennet styles him the best topographer since Camden.

Promoted 1603.

SIR WILLIAM SEGAR, alias † Garter, principal king at arms, &c. *Delaram sc.* 4*to. Sold by Thomas Jenner, &c.*

Sir William Segar was author of "Honour Civil and Military," fol. 1602. He was imprisoned in this reign, for granting "the royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, to George Brandon, who was the common hangman;" at which the king was highly incensed. But it appearing that he was imposed upon in this affair, he was presently set at liberty.‡ He died in December, 1633. There was lately published, by Joseph Edmondson, esq. Mowbray herald extraordinary, a very splendid and valuable book, in five folios, entitled, "*Baronagium Genealogicum*," which contains the genealogies of English peers, engraved on copper-plates. It was, in a great measure, taken from a manuscript of Sir William Segar, and is continued to the present time. The engravings of the arms are larger, and better executed, than any thing of this kind that has hitherto appeared in print.

"SIR THOMAS ROE, ambassador to the Great Mogul, Grand Signior, Kings of Poland, Sweden, and Denmark, the Emperor, and Princes of Germany, at Ratisbon; chancellor of the Garter, and privy-counsellor." *M. M. a Delph p. Vertue sc.* 1741; *h. sh. In the possession of the Honourable Wills Hill.*

In this great man, the accomplishments of the scholar, the gentleman, and the statesman, were eminently united. During his

* See Spelman's "Concilia," tom. i. p. 215.

† Sic Orig.

‡ See particulars in "Biog. Brit." Artic. CAMDEN, note (8.)

residence in the Mogul's court,* he zealously promoted the trading interest of this kingdom, for which the East India company is indebted to him to this day.† In his embassy to the Grand Signor, he collected many valuable Greek and oriental manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian Library, to which he left his valuable collection of coins. The fine Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Bible, which Cyrill, the patriarch of Constantinople, presented to Charles I. was procured by his means. This was afterward published by Dr. Grabe. His speech at the council-table, against debasing the coin, in the reign of Charles, gained him the highest reputation. His curious and interesting "Negociations" were first published by the Society for promoting Learning, 1740, fol. *Ob.* Nov. 1644.

THOMAS CORYATE, *riding on an elephant; frontispiece to his "Letters from Asmere;"* 4*to.*

There is a small head of him by William Hole, in the title to his "Crudities;" and, at page 263 *of this book, is a whole length, by the same engraver, with a Venetian courtezan;* 4*to.*

THOMAS CORYATE, *Æt.* 35; *small oval. W. Richardson.*

Tom Coryate, of vain-glorious memory, was a man of a remarkable querity of aspect,‡ and of as singular a character. He had learning, but he wanted judgment; which is alone equivalent to

* This monarch, happy in his pride and ignorance, fancied his dominions to be the greater part of the habitable world. But what was his mortification, when in Mercator's maps, presented him by Sir Thomas Roe, he found that he possessed but a small part of it! He was so chagrined at the sight, that he ordered the maps to be given to Sir Thomas again.

† ——— ——— Public-hearted Roe,
Faithful, sagacious, active, patient, brave,
Led to their distant climes§ advent'rous trade.
Dyer's "Fleece," ii. line 363, &c.

‡ He had a head mishapen like that of Thersites in Homer (φοξὸς ἐην κεφαλὴν), but the cone stood in a different position; the picked part being before. See Fuller's "Worthies," in Somerset, p. 31.

§ The East Indies.

all the other faculties of the mind. He travelled over a great part of Europe on foot, and distinguished himself by walking nine hundred miles with one pair of shoes, which, as he informs us, he got mended at Zurich. He afterward travelled into the eastern countries; and seems to have been at least as frugal in meat and drink, as he was in shoes; as he tells his mother in a letter to her, that in his ten months' travels between Aleppo and the Mogul's court, he spent but three pounds, living "reasonably well" for about twopence a day. He sometimes ventured his life, by his ill-timed zeal for Christianity; having, on several occasions, publicly declared Mahomet to be an impostor. He delivered an oration to the Mogul in the Persian language, and spoke that of Indostan with such volubility, that he was an overmatch for a notorious scold in her mother tongue.* He, like other coxcombs, died without knowing himself to be of that character, in 1617.† Coryate as ardently wished to walk over the world, as Alexander did to overrun it with his armies The most curious account of him extant is in Terry's "Voyage to East India," p. 58, &c. The most singularly remarkable of his books is entitled, "Crudities hastily gobbled up in five Months' Travels, in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, some Parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands." Lond. 1611; large 4to. Before this book are about sixty copies of verses, by the poets of that time, who tickled the vanity of the author, while they made a jest of him. The book is scarce, and sells at a high price. It was reprinted some years ago in 3 vols. 8vo.

FRANCESCO BIONDI; *a head, in the "Glorie de gli Incogniti de Venetia;" G. Picini sc.* 1647, *4to.*

This gentleman, who was born at Liesena, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, was introduced by Sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador there, to the notice of King James. He was, by that prince, sent with secret commissions to the Duke of Savoy, and was afterward made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and received the honour of knighthood. His elegant "History of the Civil Wars betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster," which was written in

* Wood's "Athen. Oxon." vol. i. col. 424.

† "Had he lived," says Mr. Aubrey, "to return into England, his travels had been most estimable; for though he was not a wise man, he wrote faithfully matter of fact." MS. in Museo Ashmol.

Italian, and translated into English by Henry Cary, earl of Monmouth, gained him great reputation. It should be observed, that, like other foreign writers of our English story, he has made wild work with proper names.

DARSSIE,

" Though hellish spleen and rancour of this age
With envies hand, draw forth in furies rage,
Against thy front, a shaft of discontent,
What needs thou care? thy vertues can prevent;
For innocence, by wicked tongues opprest,
In Wisdome's eye is ere accounted blest."

Fr. Delaram sculp. 4to. extremely rare.

DARSSIE, &c. *a fac-simile copy of the above, in the Woodburn Gallery.*

Abraham Darssie (or Darcie), was the translator of the following scarce book, " ANNALES the true and Royall History of the famous Empresse Elizabeth Queene of England, France, and Ireland, &c. True Faith's Defendresse, of Divine renowne, and happy memory, wherein all such memorable things as happened during hir blessed raigne, with such acts and treaties betwixt hir Ma^tie^ and Scotland, France, Spaine, Italy, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and the Netherlands, are exactly described. Faithfully translated out of the French by Ab. Darcie, and published by the King's most gratious authority. London, printed for Benjamin Fisher," quarto; no date.

The portrait of Darssie occurs on the last leaf of the book, and is so very scarce that it has been sold without the book for thirty-six guineas, but not one copy in a hundred can be found which contains the head.

SAMSONUS LENNARD, tam Martis quam Mercurii Alumnus. *R. V. (Robert Vaughan) sc. He is represented in armour. Before his translation of Charron.*

This gentleman was cousin-german of Samson Lennard, of Chevening, in Kent, who married Margaret, baroness Dacre, and

of whom honourable mention is made by Camden, in his "*Britannia.*" In the early part of his life he addicted himself to arms, and was attached to the gallant Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he went into the Netherlands,* and was with him when he received his fatal wound at the battle of Zutphen. He afterward made himself known as a man of letters, and was patronised by some of the principal persons of his time, particularly by Prince Henry, and William, earl of Pembroke.† He published several translations from the Latin and French; namely, Perrin's "History of the Waldenses," Du Plessis Mornay's "History of the Papacie," and Charron "on Wisdom." He was of some note as a topographer, and of considerable eminence as a herald, having been, in the latter part of his life, a member of the college of arms. Some of his heraldical compilations, which are justly esteemed,‡ are among the manuscripts in the British Museum. He died about the year 1630, and was buried at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf.—I am indebted for this whole article to the Right Honourable the Lord Dacre.

I find no account of the two following persons.

GULIELMUS BOWES, armiger, *Æt.* 69; *underneath are eight verses, denoting his piety.*

JOHANNES ROBINUS, *Æt.* 58, 1608; 8*vo.* *Under the head are some bad Latin verses, intimating his great knowledge in foreign plants.*

JOHANNES FLORIUS, Augustæ Annæ Angl. Scot. Franc. & Hib. Reginæ Prælector Ling. Italicæ; *Æt.* 58, 1611. *G. Hole sc. Before his Italian Dictionary, entitled, "Queen Anna's new World of Words,"* 1611; *fol.*

John Florio, who descended from the Florii of Sienna, in Tuscany, was born in England, whither his parents fled from the perse-

* See the dedication of Perrin's "History of the Waldenses."

† Dedication of Du Plessis Mornay's "Hist."

‡ "Catalogue of the Harleian MSS." in the part done by Wanley.

cution in the Valtoline, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was some time a member of the university of Oxford, where he taught the Italian and French languages, in both which, soon after the accession of James I. he was retained as tutor to Prince Henry. It appears from the inscription on his print, that he taught the queen Italian. He first recommended his brother-in-law, Daniel, the poet and historian, to the notice and favour of her majesty. See more of him in the "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," where is a detail of his works; the most considerable of which are his Italian Dictionary, and his Translation of "Montaigne's Essays." *Ob.* 1625.

SCOTCH AUTHORS.

LORD NAPIER* (or NEPER), 1620. *Delaram sc. calculating with his bones;* 12*mo.*

SIR JOHN NAPIER; *fol. R. Cooper.*

SIR JOHN NAPIER. *Brown del. small oval; Beugo, from an original in the possession of the Earl of Buchan.*

He was the celebrated inventor of logarithms; by which a great variety of problems in arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, are easily solved; but are otherwise thought inexplicable, or else cannot be explained without great labour. This discovery was of much the same importance to the learned world, as that of the longitude would be to the commercial. This great genius bewildered himself in a comment on the Apocalypse, and was confident that the world would continue precisely ninety years.† In this instance only, his calculation failed him. *Ob.* 1617, *Æt.* 67.‡

* His son was the first peer of the family. See "Scottish Compendium," p. 324. See also "Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors," vol. ii. p. 212, second edit.

† Hakewil's "Apology," p. 23, second edit.

‡ Lilly, the astrologer, informs us, that Briggs, the famous mathematician, went into Scotland on purpose to visit the inventor of the logarithms; and that, at the interview betwixt these great men, neither of them could speak to the other for near a quarter of an hour.—Lilly's "Life," p. 105.

WILLIAM LITHGOW, *in a Turkish dress, with his staff in his hand; whole length; cut in wood. It represents him, as he informs us, at p.* 120, *of the octavo edition of his "Travels," in the garb in which he walked through Turkey.*

WILLIAM LITHGOW; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

William Lithgow, whose sufferings by imprisonment and torture at Malaga, and whose travels, on foot, over Europe, Asia, and Africa, seem to raise him almost to the rank of a martyr* and a hero, published an account of his peregrinations and adventures.† Though the author deals much in the marvellous, the horrid account of the strange cruelties of which, he tells us, he was the subject, have, however, an air of truth. Soon after his arrival in England, from Malaga, he was carried to Theobald's on a feather bed, that King James might be an eye-witness of his "martyred anatomy;" by which he means his wretched body, mangled and reduced to a skeleton. The whole court crowded to see him: his majesty ordered him to be taken care of, and he was twice sent to Bath at his expense. By the king's command he applied to Gondamor, the Spanish ambassador, for the recovery of the money and other things of value which the governor of Malaga had taken from him, and for a thousand pounds for his support. He was promised a full reparation for the damage he had sustained; but the perfidious minister never performed his promise. When he was upon the point of leaving England, Lithgow upbraided him with the breach of his word, in the presence-chamber, before several gentlemen of the court. This occasioned their fighting upon the spot; and the ambassador, as the traveller oddly expresses it, had his fistula‡ contrabanded with his fist. The unfortunate Lithgow, who was generally commended for his spirited behaviour, was sent to the Marshalsea, where he continued a prisoner nine months. At

* He suffered as a spy and heretic, having been condemned by the inquisition.

† The first edition was printed in 1614, 4to. and reprinted in the next reign, with additions, and a dedication to Charles I.

‡ Gondamor was afflicted with a fistula, which occasioned his using a perforated chair, which is exhibited in one of his prints.

the conclusion of the octavo edition of his "Travels," he informs us, that, in his three voyages, "his painful feet have traced over (besides passages of seas and rivers) thirty-six thousand and odd miles, which draweth near to twice the circumference of the whole earth." Here the marvellous seems to rise to the incredible, and to set him, in point of veracity, below Coryat, whom it is nevertheless certain that he far out-walked. His description of Ireland is whimsical and curious. This, together with the narrative of his sufferings, is reprinted in Morgan's "*Phœnix Britannicus.*" His book is very scarce.

ASTROLOGERS.

DR. SIMON FORMAN, astrologer; *from the original drawing in the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Mountstuart. Godfrey sc.* 4*to.*

DR. SIMON FORMAN; *copy from the above; in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Simon Forman, as great a knave as ever existed, became useful in the amorous intrigues of the lascivious Countess of Essex; afterward wife of Carr, earl of Somerset, and was one of the agents employed to destroy Sir Thomas Overbury by poison.

The best account of this pretended philosopher is to be found in the life of Lilly, a fellow-labourer in the vineyard of knavery, and is as follows:—"When my mistress died, she had under her armhole a small scarlet bag full of many things, which one that was there delivered unto me. There was in this bag several sigils, some of Jupiter in Trine, others of the nature of Venus, some of iron, and one of gold, of pure angel-gold, of the bigness of a thirty-three shilling piece of King James's coin: in the circumference on one side was engraven, *Vicet Leo de tribu Judae Tetragrammaton;* within the middle there was engraven a holy lamb. In the other circumference there was Amraphel; and three in the middle, *Sanctus Petrus, Alpha* and *Omega.*

"The occasion of framing this sigil was thus: her former husband travelling into Sussex, happening to lodge at an inn, and to lie in a chamber thereof; wherein, not many months before, a coun-

try grazier had lain, and in the night cut his own throat; after this night's lodging he was perpetually, and for many years, followed by a spirit, which vocally and articulately provoked him to cut his throat; he was used frequently to say, 'I defy thee, I defy thee, I defy thee,' and to spit at the spirit. This spirit followed him many years, he not making any body acquainted with it; at last he grew melancholy and discontented, which being carefully observed by his wife, she many times hearing him pronounce 'I defy thee,' &c. she desired him to acquaint her with the cause of his distemper, which he then did. Away she went to Dr. Simon Forman, who lived then in Lambeth, and acquaints him with it; who having framed this sigil, and hanged it about his neck, he wearing it continually until he died, was never more molested by the spirit. I sold the sigil for thirty-two shillings, but transcribed the words *verbatim* as I have related. Sir, you shall now have a story of this Simon Forman, as his widow, whom I well knew, related it unto me. But before I relate his death, I shall acquaint you something of the man, as I have gathered them from some manuscripts of his own writing.

"He was a chandler's son in the city of Westminster, and travelled into Holland for a month, in 1580, purposely to be instructed in astrology, and other more occult sciences; as also in physic, taking his degree of doctor beyond seas. Being sufficiently furnished and instructed with what he desired, he returned into England towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and flourished until that year of King James, wherein the Countess of Essex, the Earl of Somerset, and Sir Thomas Overbury's matters were questioned. He lived in Lambeth with a very good report of the neighbourhood, especially of the poor, unto whom he was charitable. He was a person that in horary questions (especially thefts), was very judicious and fortunate; so also in sicknesses, which indeed was his masterpiece. In resolving questions about marriage he had good success; in other questions very moderate. He was a person of indefatigable pains. I have seen sometimes half one sheet of paper wrote of his judgment upon one question; in writing whereof he used much tautology, as you may see yourself (most excellent esquire) if you read a great book of Dr. Flood's, which you have, who had all that book from the manuscripts of Forman; for I have seen the same, word for word, in an English manuscript formerly belonging to Doctor Willoughby, of Gloucestershire.—Had Forman lived to have methodized his own papers, I doubt not but he would have advanced the Jatro-mathematical part thereof very completely;

for he was very observant, and kept notes of the success of his judgments, as in many of his figures I have observed. I very well remember to have read in one of his manuscripts what followeth.

"'Being in bed one morning,' says he, 'I was desirous to know whether I should ever be a lord, earl, or knight, &c. whereupon I set a figure; and thereupon my judgment:' by which he concluded, that within two years' time he should be a lord or great man: 'But,' says he, 'before the two years were expired, the doctors put me in Newgate, and nothing came.' Not long after, he was desirous to know the same things concerning his honour or greatship. Another figure was set, and that promised him to be a great lord within one year. But he sets down, that in that year he had no preferment at all; only 'I became acquainted with a merchant's wife, by whom I got well.' There is another figure concerning one Sir ——— Ayre, his going into Turkey, whether it would be a good voyage or not: the doctor repeats all his astrological reasons, and musters them together, and then gave his judgment it would be a fortunate voyage. But under this figure, he concludes, 'this proved not so, for he was taken prisoner by pirates ere he arrived in Turkey, and lost all.' He set several questions to know if he should attain the philosopher's stone; and the figures, according to his straining, did seem to signify as much; and then he tugs upon the aspects and configurations, and elected a fit time to begin his operations; but by and by, in conclusion, he adds, 'so the work went forward; but upon □ of ♉ the setting glass broke, and I lost all my pains.' He sets down five or six judgments, but still complains all came to nothing, upon the malignant aspects of ♄ and ♂. Although some of his astrological judgments did fail, more particularly those concerning himself, he being no way capable of such preferment as he ambitiously desired; yet I shall repeat some other of his judgments, which did not fail, being performed by conference with spirits.—My mistress went once unto him, to know when her husband, then in Cumberland, would return, he having promised to be at home near the time of the question. After some consideration, he told her to this effect: 'Margery,' for so her name was, 'thy husband will not be at home these eighteen days; his kindred have vexed him, and he is come away from them in much anger; he is now in Carlisle, and hath but three-pence in his purse.' And when he came home he confessed all to be true, and that upon leaving his kindred he had but three-pence in his purse.—I shall relate one story more, and then his death.

"One Coleman, clerk to Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Leicestershire, having had some liberal favours both from his lady and her daughters, bragged of it, &c. The knight brought him into the Star-chamber, had his servant sentenced to be pilloried, whipped, and afterward, during life, to be imprisoned. The sentence was executed in London, and was to be in Leicestershire: two keepers were to convey Coleman from the Fleet to Leicester. My mistress taking consideration of Coleman, and the miseries he was to suffer, went presently to Forman, and acquainted him therewith; who, after consideration, swore Coleman had lain both with mother and daughters; and besides said, that the old lady being afflicted with fits of the mother, called him into her chamber to hold down the fits with his hands; and that he holding his hands about the breast, she cried, 'Lower, lower,' and put his hands below her belly; and then———————— He also told my mistress in what posture he lay with the young ladies, &c. and said, 'They intend in Leicester to whip him to death; but I assure thee, Margery, he shall never come there; yet they set forward to-morrow,' says he; and so his two keepers did, Coleman's legs being locked with an iron chain under the horse's belly. In this way they travelled the first and second day: on the third day, the two keepers, seeing their prisoner's civility the two preceding days, did not lock his chain under the horse's belly as before, but locked it only on one side. In this posture they rode some miles beyond Northampton, when, on a sudden, one of the keepers had a necessity to untruss, and so the other and Coleman stood still; by and by the other keeper desired Coleman to hold his horse, for he had occasion also. Coleman immediately took one of their swords, and ran through two of the horses, killing them stark dead; gets upon the other, with one of their swords: 'Farewell, gentlemen,' quoth he, 'tell my master I have no mind to be whipped in Leicestershire,' and so went his way.—The two keepers in all haste went to a gentleman's house near at hand, complaining of their misfortune, and desired him to pursue their prisoner, which he with much civility granted: but ere the horses could be got ready, the mistress of the house came down, and inquiring what the matter was, went to the stable, and commanded the horses to be unsaddled, with this sharp speech—'Let the Lady Beaumont and her daughters live honestly; none of my horses shall go forth upon this occasion.'

"He professed to his wife there would be much trouble about Carr, and the Countess of Essex, who frequently resorted unto him,

and from whose company he would sometimes lock himself in his study a whole day.—Now we come to his death, which happened as follows:—the Sunday night before he died, his wife and he being at supper in their garden-house, she being pleasant, told him, that she had been informed he could resolve, whether man or wife should die first; 'Whether shall I,' quoth she, 'bury you or no?' 'Oh Trunco,' for so he called her, 'thou wilt bury me, but thou wilt much repent it.' 'Yea, but how long first?' 'I shall die,' said he, 'ere Thursday night.'—Monday came, all was well. Tuesday came, he not sick. Wednesday came, and still he was well; with which his impertinent wife did much twit him in the teeth. Thursday came, and dinner was ended, he very well: he went down to the water-side and took a pair of oars to go to some buildings he was in hand with in Puddle Dock. Being in the middle of the Thames, he presently fell down, only saying, 'An impost, an impost,' and so died. A most sad storm of wind immediately following. He died worth one thousand two hundred pounds, and left only one son called Clement. All his rarities, secret manuscripts, of what quality soever, Dr. Napper, of Lindford in Buckinghamshire, had, who had been a long time his scholar; and of whom Forman was used to say he would be a dunce: yet in continuance of time, he proved a singular astrologer and physician. His son, Thomas Napper, esq. most generously gave these manuscripts to Elias Ashmole, esq. and they are still preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford."

DR. JOHN LAMBE, *assaulted by a mob in the street; wood-cut; scarce.*

DR. JOHN LAMBE; *copied from the above; J. Berry sc.*

DR. JOHN LAMBE; *in a circle; dagger in his hand. Thane.*

John Lambe, a most notorious empiric, commenced his career as a professor of physic, caster of nativities, and teller of fortunes. He was indicted at Worcester, the 5th of King James, for sorcery and witchcraft, practised on the body of Thomas, lord Windsor, of which he was found guilty; but the judgment was stayed. He was confined a long time in Worcester Castle, and afterward removed to

the King's Bench prison in Surrey; and while there, was a second time indicted for a rape upon the person of a girl of eleven years of age; for which offence he was tried, convicted, and received sentence of death. He made friends, however, to obtain a pardon, and was afterward protected by the Duke of Buckingham; but he was so much hated by the common people, that on the 13th of June, 1628, he was attacked by a mob in the streets, and beaten in such a manner that he died the following day in the Poultry Compter, whither he was taken for protection.

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

PAINTERS.

PETER OLIVER; *se ipse p. T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;"* 4*to.*

PETER OLIVER; *an anonymous etching; small h. sh. fine.*

There is a portrait of him, by Hanneman, at Kensington.

This artist was equally celebrated for history and portrait; and comparable in the latter to Isaac Oliver, his father. The head of his own wife, in the collection of the late Dutchess-dowager of Portland, is supposed to be the most capital of his works. *Ob. circ.* 1664, *Æt.* 60. Isaac Oliver, the glass-painter, is supposed to have been the son of Peter's younger brother James.

PAUL VANSOMER. *T. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;"* 4*to.*

PAUL VANSOMER; *oval; anonymous. Simon Pass sc. Anno* 1622; *scarce.*

Paul Van Somer, an artist of great merit, painted the fine portrait

of William, earl of Pembroke, at St. James's; the Lord-chancellor Bacon, at Gorhambury; and the Marquis of Hamilton, with the white staff, at Hampton-court. He died in England, the 5th of Jan. 1621, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields. See a more particular account of him and his works in Mr. Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting."

CORNELIUS JANSEN (vulgo JOHNSON). *T. Chambers sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

CORNELIUS JANSEN; *4to. C. Jansen p. C. Waumans sc.*

Cornelius Jansen, a Dutchman, was portrait-painter to the king. He affected black drapery, to add to the force of the face, which was generally so well painted, as to stand in no need of artifice to set it off. There is a stiffness in most of his portraits, which was not altogether the effect of the dress of the time. His fame began to decline upon the arrival of Vandyck, in the next reign; which occasioned his leaving the kingdom. One of his most celebrated works was the portrait of Lady Bowyer, of the family of Aucher, in Kent, called, for her exquisite beauty, "The Star in the East."* His price for a head was five broad pieces. *Ob.* 1665.

A SCOTCH PAINTER.

GEORGIUS JAMESONE, Scotus, Abredonensis, patriæ suæ Apelles; ejusque uxor Isabella Tosh, et filius. *G. Jameson p. A°.* 1623; *Alex^r. pronepos f. aqua forti, A. D.* 1728; *4to. There is a copy of this by Bannerman, in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

* See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 6. second edit. Jansen lived some time at Bridge, a village three miles from Canterbury, on the Dover Road, and painted a great number of portraits in this county. The family seat of Aucher is at Bishopsborn, the parish adjoining to that of Bridge. Sir Hewit Aucher, the last baronet, died about fifty years ago.

GEORGE JAMESONE, *holding a miniature. T. Trotter sc.* 1795.

George Jamesone, who was born at Aberdeen in 1586, is by Mr. Walpole, styled "The Vandyck of Scotland." He was a fellow-disciple with that great master, in the school of Rubens at Antwerp. There are many of his works in his own country. The most considerable collection of them is at Taymouth, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. He painted a portrait of Charles I. from the life; and another of Arthur Johnson, his physician. The latter is in the Newton College of Aberdeen.* Some of his pictures were so masterly, that they have passed for Vandyck's. Michael Wright, who did the portraits of many of the judges in Guildhall, was his disciple. He died at Edinburgh, 1644.

FRANCOIS QUESNEL, &c. agé de 73 Ans, 1616. *Peint par luy-meme; gravé par Michel L'Asne. Under the oval are a pallet and books; h. sh.*

Francois Quesnel, who descended from an ancient and eminent family in Scotland,† was born in the royal palace at Edinburgh, where his father had an employment under James V. and afterward under Mary of Lorraine, the queen regent. He succeeded Janet, as principal painter to Henry III. who, with his whole court, esteemed him as an excellent artist and a worthy man. He knew how to employ his pen to advantage, as well as his pencil, of which his "History of Paris," is a sufficient proof. He also published the first plan of that city in twelve sheets. He was a man of great virtue, and no less modesty; having earnestly declined the overtures of the chancellor de Chiverny for his advancement, and refused the order of St. Michael offered him by Henry IV. His portraits have been confounded with Janet's, as Janet's have with those of Hans Holbein. *Ob.* 1619.

The substance of this article is in French, under the head. It was originally written by abbé de Marolles.

* NEW-TOWN, i. e. the borough of Aberdeen; it is properly called the Mariischal College, from its founder.—LORD HAILES.

† His father, a Frenchman, settled in Scotland.—LORD ORFORD.

There is a quarto print of the following artist, mentioned by Baglione, p. 186.

" CRISTOPHANO RONCALLI, Pittore, andò per la Germania, per la Fiandra, per l'Olanda, per l'Inghilterra, per la Francia; e finalmente, carico d'honori, e di 74 anni, finì il corso, 1626." Mr. Walpole knows nothing of him.—He died at Rome.

A STATUARY.

NICHOLAS STONE, senior. *T. Chambars sc. In the same plate with his son, of whom there is an account in the next reign. The print is in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Nicholas Stone was the most noted statuary in the reign of James. He did a great number of monuments, of which the most considerable was in memory of the father, mother, brother, and sister, of Lucy, countess of Bedford, for which she paid him 1020*l.* He was employed as master mason in building the Banqueting-house at Whitehall. He built the gates of the Physic-garden, at Oxford, after a design of Inigo Jones. The great gate, and front of St. Mary's Church in that university, were also built by him. *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1647, *Æt.* 61.

ENGRAVERS.

HENRICUS HONDIUS. *H. Hondius delin. Fra. Bouttats f. Jean Meyssens excud.* 4*to.*

Henry Hondius, in his time esteemed a good engraver and designer, was, according to Mr. Walpole, "son of Iodocus Hondius;" but this circumstance is not mentioned in the short account of him under his head. He is there said to have been born at Duffel, in Brabant, and to have learned his art from John Wierx. He was a considerable proficient in geometry, perspective, and fortification, as well as engraving. He is said to have died at the Hague. See

some account of his works in the "Catalogue of Engravers," p. 36, of the second edition.

JODOCUS HONDIUS. *J. Hondius; prefixed to Mercator's "Atlas,"* 1636; *fol.*

Jodocus Hondius, son of Oliver de Hont, an ingenious artist of Ghent, where, probably, Jodocus was born in 1563, and where he studied mathematics, and the Latin and Greek tongue. When about twenty years old he came to England, and was employed in making mathematical instruments and types for printing, and in engraving charts and maps. His celestial and terrestrial globes were the largest then made, and were much commended. He engraved portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Francis Drake, &c. He married in London in 1586, and removed to Amsterdam, where he died in 1611, leaving one son named Henry. See Walpole's "Engravers."

HOEFNAGLE. *A. Bannerman sc. 4to. Copied from a set of heads of painters, and other artists, published by Janssonius,* 1618, *and engraved by H. Hondius, &c. Several of the heads before described, are copied from this collection.*

HOEFNAGLE; *in Sandrart.*

George Hoefnagle, a native of Antwerp, engraved a great number of maps for Ortelius's "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum." He also engraved a map of Bristol, and a view of Nonesuch, a famous palace built by Henry VIII. the latter is in Braun's or Bruyn's "Civitates Orbis Terrarum," one of the first sets of perspective views ever published.*

* Prints of this kind, which are of great use in studying the history and topography of our own country, are now become very numerous. I shall mention some of them, and shall also mention a few others that may be useful to the same purpose; and shall subjoin a method of disposing them, which I drew up for the arrangement of the late Dr. Rawlinson's prints, left to the Bodleian Library. Speed and Moll have published sets of maps of the counties; and Roque, several maps and plans. The two Bucks have engraved our principal cities and towns, and many ruins of abbeys.† Williams has done a set of views of Oxford, and Loggan views of

† Mr. Grose's Topographical Work, with elegant Views of Remains of Abbeys, &c. drawn by himself, has great merit.

WRITING MASTERS.

JOHN DAVIES, of Hereford; *frontisp. to one of his Copy Books; 4to.*

JOHN DAVIES; *4to. in an oval. W. Richardson.*

John Davies, writing-master to Prince Henry, was, during his lifetime, at the head of his profession. He was a correct writer of the Roman, secretary, court, text, and mixed hands; and was much admired for his prodigious quickness in writing the running hand. He also wrote in so small a character, that it required a

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both universities. Hollar, King, Cole, Du Bosc, Vertue, and Harris, have engraved many churches, abbeys, monuments, and cenotaphs. Campbell has published views of our most considerable buildings,—in the "Vitruvius Britannicus," in three volumes; to which a fourth is now added. Kip has engraved two volumes of gentlemen's seats; not to mention many others in the histories of particular counties. Rooker has engraved views of Holkham, and Fourdrinier of Houghton Hall.* Several of the like kind have been published by Smith, who drew the views of the Peak; and some good views have been done by Woollett.† Sir Philip Sidney's funeral procession was engraved by de Bry; and Ogilby published the procession at the coronation of Charles the Second. Many prints of this kind are in Sandford's books. The prints of antiquities, engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries, are numerous; as are also those of natural history. The method is as follows. Class I. General maps of England, which are to be followed by maps of particular counties. Class II. Under each county, extensive rural prospects, plans, and views, of cities and towns. Class III. Public buildings, viz. churches, with their respective monuments and cenotaphs, burses, town-halls, market-crosses, &c. Class IV. Ruins of abbeys, gentlemen's seats, and prospects belonging to them. Class V. Antiquities; such as altars, inscriptions, tesselated pavements, &c. Class VI. The natural productions of each county. To these may be added, an appendix of coronations, cavalcades, processions, fireworks, &c. Adams's "Index Villaris" will be of great use in the arrangement. I have been very particular in this note; as the author of the life of Hollar, in the "Biographia," appears to be desirous that somebody would lay open the "long concealed channel of knowledge" that is to be derived from prints. See more on this subject, in the reign of Charles the Second, Article EVELYN.

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* Fourdrinier and Rooker excel in engraving architecture.

† See a detail of many prints of this kind in the "Anecdotes of British Topography," lately published.

magnifying-glass to read it. *Ob. circ.* 1618. He was, after his death, exceeded in all the branches of his art by Gething, his scholar. The art of writing was little cultivated in England, before the reign of Elizabeth, who wrote a good hand; so did her tutor, Roger Ascham. Her father, Henry VIII. wrote a wretched scrawl, not unlike that which is called "the devil's hand-writing" in Ashmole's Museum. There is a good specimen of it in the first volume of Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon. Dr. Burnet, in his letter from Rome, says, that he knew it, when he saw his love-letters to Anne Bolen in the Vatican Library. It is indeed so very singular, that he could not well mistake it, if he had ever seen it before. Lord Burleigh was one of the few that wrote a good hand in the reign of Elizabeth.*

MARTIN BILLINGSLEY. *W. Hole sc. Before his Copy Book*, 1618.

MARTIN BILLINGSLEY, *Æt.*27, 1623. *J. Goddard sc. 4to. This is a copy of that by Hole.*

Billingsley was a good writing-master, but in some respects inferior to Davies and Gething. His "Copy Book," and his "Pen's Perfection," were reprinted in the reign of Charles II.; a proof of their merit. See Clavel's Catalogue, folio, p. 101.

MUSICIANS.

JOHN BULL; *a circle. J. Caldwall; in Hawkins's "Hist. of Musick."*

* The curious reader may see what hands were written by the great, in the reign of Henry VIII. in Dr. Jortin's two volumes of the "Life of Erasmus;" and also what were written in a subsequent period, in Dr. Forbes's two folios, entitled, "A full View of the Public Transactions in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth." If the reader's curiosity carry him into remote ages, he may see 150 specimens on copper-plates, of the manner of writing from the third to the fifteenth century, subjoined to Mr. Casley's "Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the King's Library," &c. In the preface are some curious and useful observations.

In Madox's "Formulare Anglicanum, or Collection of ancient Charters," fol. 1702, are specimens of the engrossing hands from William I. to Edward IV.; as also the great seals.

JOHN BULL, Mus. Doct. Cantab. Instaur. Oxon. MDXCII. *from an original painting in the Music School, Oxford, by J. W. Childe. Illman sc. In R. Clarke's "Account of the National Anthem of God save the King;"* 8*vo.* 1822, *p.* 72. *A curious portrait.*

John Bull, born in Somersetshire, about 1563, was educated in music under Biltheman, admitted to the degree of bachelor of music in the university of Oxford, and six years afterward to that of doctor. On the death of Biltheman, in 1591, he received the appointment of organist of the chapel; and was nominated the first professor of music in Gresham College. Some of the lessons in "Partheniæ," Dr. Pepusch preferred to the productions of most of the composers of that time. Dr. Burney says, "there is nothing in them which excites rapture. They may be heard, by a lover of music, with as little emotion as the clapper of a mill, or the rumbling of a post-chaise. He died abroad, but the time of his death is uncertain. See "Musical Biography," 1814. See also Mr. Richard Clarke's "Account of God save the king," 8vo. 1822.

ORLANDO GIBBONS; *a circle. C. Grignion sc. In Hawkins's "Hist. of Musick."*

Orlando Gibbons, one of the most celebrated English musicians of his time, was born at Cambridge 1583. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed organist of the chapel royal, and in 1622 obtained the degree of doctor of music in the university of Oxford. He composed the music for the marriage ceremony of King Charles the First and Henrietta Maria of France, and went to Canterbury for the purpose of attending the solemnity. He was seized with the small-pox, and died there 1625. A monument, with a fine bust of him, was erected in the cathedral by his widow.

CLASS XI.

LADIES,

AND OTHERS OF THE FEMALE SEX, ACCORDING TO THEIR RANK, &c.

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond and Lenox. *Guil. Passæus sc.* 1623; *three quarters;** *prefixed to some presentation copies of Smith's "Hist. of Virginia," &c. fol.* 1624, *which is dedicated to her.*

This seems to have been engraved after the original by Van Somer, in the gallery at Strawberry-hill. There is another portrait of her at the Earl of Stamford's, at Durham, in Cheshire.

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. *in coronation robes; with a coronet on her head. R. Robinson invt. et fecit.*

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. 1623. *Delaram sc. 4to.*

FRANCES, dutchess of Richmond, &c. *a state canopy over her head. Guil. Passæus sc.* 1625; *extremely neat. Same as the first, only the date altered.*

Frances, daughter to Thomas, lord Howard, of Bindon, son to Thomas, duke of Norfolk. She was first married to one Prannel, a vintner's son in London, who was possessed of a good estate. This match seems to have been the effect of youthful passion. Upon the decease of Prannel,† who lived but a short time after his mar-

* *Three quarters*, applied to a head only, is a common phrase among painters for a picture on three quarters of a yard of canvass. So they sometimes call a picture a half length size, when the measure of the canvass, 3 feet 4, by 4 feet 2 inches, is only meant.

† He died in December, 1599, and is buried in Barkway church, in Hertfordshire.

riage, she was courted by Sir George Rodney, a west-country gentleman, to whose addresses she seemed to listen; but soon deserted him, and was married to Edward, earl of Hertford. Upon this marriage, Sir George wrote her a tender copy of verses in his own blood, and presently after ran himself upon his sword. Her third husband was Lodowick, duke of Richmond and Lenox, who left her a very amiable widow.* The aims of great beauties, like those of conquerors, are boundless. Upon the death of the duke, she aspired to the king, but died in her state of widowhood. Her vanity was even greater than her beauty. She affected much state in her household, and was a great pretender to generosity. Wilson says, that she caused a sham-inventory of presents of plate to the Queen of Bohemia to be handed about, which she never sent. See Wilson's Life of James I. page 258; and Kennet, vol. ii. p. 777, et seq.

CATHARINE, marchioness (and afterward dutchess) of Buckingham; *a feather in her hand; Magd. Passe sc. within a border on a separate plate; very scarce.*

There is another neat and rare print of her, by Delaram, large octavo; six verses.

There is a head of her painted on board, at Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire.†

Catharine, marchioness of Buckingham, was the only daughter and heir of Francis, lord Roos, of Hamlake, afterward earl of Rutland. The Earl of Clarendon, who personally knew her, speaks of her as a lady of great wit and spirit.‡ She was, after the murder of the duke her husband, in the next reign, married to Randolph Macdonnel, earl of Antrim.

MARGARET, countess of Cumberland. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park*, 1806.

* There is a portrait of her at Longleate in her weeds, with the duke's picture at her breast.

† Camden, and others, have, by mistake, placed this castle in Leicestershire.

‡ Clarendon, vol. ii. p. 617; octavo.

MARGARET, countess of Cumberland. *Caldwall sc. In Mr. Pennant's "Chester," 4to.*

MARGARET, countess of Cumberland; *with her autograph. J. Thane exc.*

Margaret Russell, youngest daughter of Francis, earl of Bedford, and wife to George Clifford, earl of Cumberland. Mr. Pennant observes, that Lady Margaret was happier in the filial affections of her daughter, than in the conjugal tenderness of her husband; who, taken up with military glory, and the pomp of tilts and tournaments, paid little attention to domestic duties. In her diary, which is preserved in manuscript, we find she suffered even to poverty, and complains of her ill usage in a most suppliant and pathetic manner. But her lord felt heavy compunction on his deathbed. She died 1616. See Pennant's "Chester," and Park's "Noble Authors."

ELISABETH, lady Cavendish, widow of Sir William Cavendish, and countess of Shrewsbury. *C. Johnson p. Vertue sc. h. sh.*—Her portrait is at Welbeck.

ELIZABETH, countess of Shrewsbury; *with autograph. J. Thane.*

This lady, who was much celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, and still more for her extraordinary fortune in the world, was daughter of John Hardwick, esq. of the county of Derby. At the age of fourteen, she was married to Robert Barley, esq. who, in about two years, left her a very rich widow. Her next husband was Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. Her third was William St. Lowe, captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth; and her fourth, George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. She built Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes, three magnificent seats in Derbyshire. Mary, queen of Scots, was long under her care at Chatsworth. She took it into her head to be jealous of that unfortunate princess; an unlucky circumstance for the royal captive. *Ob.* 13 Feb. 1607. She was commonly called by the name of Bess of Hardwick.

The Countess of HERTFORD. *F. Delaram sc. 4to. six English verses.*

" Vertue, combin'd with beauties comlie feature,
Is of so rare and admirable worthe;
That, though it be but in a mortal creature,
It setts the glorie of the maker forthe.
Thie shadow, then, this artist here hath shewne;
Thie substance to the world can ne're be known."

This is, probably, the countess who was afterward married to the Duke of Lenox; sed quære? It may be seen by comparing the prints. There is an account of her at the beginning of this Class. Or it may be the portrait of the Lady Catharine Grey, mother of William, marquis of Hertford.*

LUCIA HARIN (HARRINGTON), com. Bedfordiæ. *S. Passæus sc.*

LUCIA HARIN, com. Bedfordiæ. *Richardson.*

LUCY HARRINGTON, countess of Bedford. *S. Freeman sc.* 1818; *from the original of Gerard Honthorst, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Bedford.*

Her portrait, by Gerard Honthorst, is at Woburn.

Lucy, sister and coheir of John, the second lord Harrington, and wife of Edward, earl of Bedford; a woman of uncommon taste and spirit; but vain, generous, and bountiful to excess. She was a great patroness of poets, particularly of Donne, Jonson, Drayton, and Daniel, who frequently experienced her munificence. Drayton in particular says, that "she rained upon him her sweet showers of gold;"† for which they, in return, were as lavish of their incense.‡ She, upon a moderate calculation, paid them as much for their pa-

* There is a portrait of this lady at Warwick Castle; with the marquis, when a child, in her arms. "It is certainly Frances, afterward dutchess of Lenox."—BINDLEY.

† In a sonnet inscribed to Lucy, countess of Bedford.

‡ See their poems and dedications. Ben Jonson's seventy-sixth epigram is in praise of her; and his eighty-fourth and ninety-fourth, are addressed to her. It is probable, that Owen also found his account in remembering her.

negyric as Octavia did Virgil for his encomium on Marcellus. She spent a great part of the earl her husband's fortune, and her own along with it. Sir Thomas Roe has addressed a letter to her, as one skilled in ancient medals; and she is celebrated by Sir William Temple, for projecting, "the most perfect figure of a garden that he ever saw."* She died without issue the 3d of May, 1627.

FRANCES, countess of Somerset. *S. Pa. (Passæus sc. 4to. Hair very round, and curled like a wig. A copy of the same.*—See R. Car, earl of Somerset, Class II. Her portrait is at Bulstrode; and another in the Gallery at Windsor.

Frances Howard, countess of Somerset; *in a hat and feather; 4to.*

Frances Howard, &c. *in the print with her husband.*

Frances Howard, &c. *in an oval. W. Richardson.*

Frances Howard, &c. *in a circle. J. Oliver pinx. S. Harding,* 1802.

Frances Howard, &c. *Thane.*

There is a curious satirical print, with the Countess standing, holding a feather fan; with a Dr. Panurgus, probably Dr. Forman, M. D. (roeshout); rare.

Frances Howard, &c. *in a square 4to. James Stow sc. From the original at Woburn.*

Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and wife of Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, was one of the completest beauties of her time. Wilson, who detested her character, could not help doing justice to her person; by owning that "she

* See his "Essay on the Gardens of Epicurus." This garden was at Moore Park, in Hertfordshire, near Rickmansworth.

had a sweet and bewitching countenance." Nature had not been so favourable to the Earl of Essex: his features were harsh, and his manner ungracious. Prepossessed with a violent passion for the Viscount Rochester, she conceived an invincible dislike to her husband, and was said to have given him drugs;* the operation of which was quite the reverse of that of philtres. In short, she sued for, and obtained, a divorce. King James deeply interested himself in the trial, and adopted upon this occasion the ridiculous distinction of the earl's being "impotens versus hanc;" upon which it was observed, that "his case was exactly parallel to that of a man whose stomach could digest every thing but Bagshot mutton." *Ob.* 1632, *Æt.* 39.

MARY DARCY, countess Rivers; *from the original at Hengrave. R. Cooper sc. 4to. In Gage's "History and Antiquities of Hengrave, in Suffolk."*

This lady, who was the second daughter, and at length sole heiress of Sir Thomas Kytson, of Hengrave, in Suffolk, married, in 1583, Thomas, lord Darcy, of Chich, viscount Colchester, and earl Rivers: of the marriage, which did not prove happy, there was issue, one son and four daughters. Groundless suspicions, and peevish jealousy, in the earl, led to differences, which no interference of friends could reconcile; and in 1594 the parties separated by mutual consent, never again to come together, though both lived for nearly half a century after this unfortunate event. Whatever were the earl's faults, the proud spirit of the countess did not escape the keen reproaches of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, who, in a letter to Lady Kytson, on the 6th of September, just after the separation, laments Lady Darcy's obstinacy, in remaining in the neighbourhood of St. Osyth, contrary to the wishes of her parents: he calls her, "your stubborn and ungreeting daughter." Her portrait, painted in 1617, affords a strong presumption of the correctness of the character given her. With an air of haughty independence, the countess, her right arm a-kimbo, holds in her left hand a paper, perhaps the deed of separation, on which are written the words, "Yf not I care not." The attitude, the manner, and the language ex-

* These she had of Dr. Forman, an astrologer. Lilly says, that he wrote in a book, "This I made the devil write with his own hands, in Lambeth Fields, 1596," &c. See Lilly's Life.

pressed, coupled with the blazoning of the lady's armorial-bearings above her head, without the impalement of Darcy, all point to the separation of her lord and herself; and indicate, to the fullest extent, the pride of her own feelings, as well as perfect indifference, whether the earl and herself were ever again to be united. There is also a miniature of Lady Rivers, painted when she was at a very advanced age, having on a brass plate which encloses it, an inscription borrowed from the book of Job, shewing that age had not softened her resentment for real or imputed injuries: "Insurrexerunt in me testes iniqui, et mentitu est iniquitas sibi."

The earl died in London on the 21st of February, 1639, leaving the countess, at length, mistress of her paternal estate. During her ownership, Hengrave was plundered by the parliamentarians, of all the arms and ammunition found there. The remains of Lady Rivers, who died in 1644, were deposited in a vault in Trinity churchyard, Colchester. Morant notices that a pyramid placed over her grave had been demolished.

FRANCES, countess of Essex; *from an original picture in the collection at Strawberry-hill. H. R. Cooke sc. 4to.*

The personal and mental attractions of this distinguished lady, who was the only daughter and heiress of that eminent statesman, Sir Francis Walsingham, were the means of her engaging in succession the love of three of the most illustrious persons of her age; viz. Sir Philip Sydney; Robert Devereux, earl of Essex; and Richard Burgh, earl of Clanrikard. Sir Philip, who was born in the year 1554, was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen, in 1586; and dying within a month, left his sorrowing relict with an only daughter, named Elizabeth, who was afterward married to Roger, earl of Rutland.

Speaking of the second match of this lady, Camden says, that the Earl of Essex, the great favourite of Elizabeth, married her "without acquainting the queen therewith, who was therefore offended at it; as if by this affinity he had disparaged the dignity of the house of Essex." The grand cause of the queen's anger, however, was undoubtedly her jealousy, as she wished to have no competitor in the affections of the earl, and even when she had sent him to the scaffold, cherished his memory with so much tenderness that her

sorrow accelerated her own death. The earl was beheaded in February, 1601; and shortly afterward, Elizabeth, apparently commiserating the distress of the countess and her orphan family, granted to her the fee of the extensive district called *Southfrith*, in the lowy of Tunbridge, in Kent. By the earl she had one son, Robert, afterward the famous parliamentary general, and two daughters, Frances and Dorothy; who were restored in blood and honour by James I.

The Earl of Clanrickard, the countess's third husband, is described as "a very handsome gallant young nobleman; and so very like the Earl of Essex, that the queen is said to have made some advances to him, though then far advanced in years, which he declined." This nobleman, having in right of his wife become possessor of Southfrith, erected there the (now venerable) mansion called Somerhill, where he died in November, 1636; leaving one son, Ulick, who was created marquis of Clanrickard by Charles I. at Oxford, in 1645; and a daughter named Honora, who married John Pawlet, marquis of Winchester.

MARY HERBERT, countess of Pembroke; *from an original miniature in the collection at Strawberry-hill. J. Tuck sc.* 8*vo.*

Mary Talbot, wife of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, was the eldest of the three daughters of Gilbert, earl of Shrewsbury, by Mary his countess, daughter of Sir William Cavendish of Chatsworth. Her marriage, which appears to have excited considerable interest in the court of James I. having been the subject of long negotiation,* was solemnized with great pomp at Sheffield, in November, 1604. Upon the death of the earl her father, without male issue, in 1616, this lady and her sisters, Elizabeth, wife of Henry, earl of Kent, and Aletheia, married to Thomas, earl of Arundel, inherited the greatest part of the ample possessions of the family of Talbot; which, however, by the decease of the Countesses of Pembroke and Kent without issue, ultimately devolved to the heirs of the Countess of Arundel, now represented by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

* See Lodge's "Illustrations of British History," vol. iii. p. 134. 220. 224, &c.

LADY ANNE CLIFFORD, *Æt.*13, 1603. *R. White sc. h. sh. very scarce.*

LADY ANNE CLIFFORD; *in an oval. W. Richardson.*

ANNE CLIFFORD, countess of Pembroke, *Æt.* 81; *4to. Mazel; in Pennant's "Scotland."*

ANNE, countess of Dorset and Pembroke; *in "Noble Authors," by Park; after the original at Knowle.*

Another, by Harding.

ANNE CLIFFORD, countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery. *E. Scriven sc. From the original of Mytens, in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, in Mr. Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Persons."*

There is a whole length picture of her at Appleby Castle, in Cumberland; in which is a small portrait of Daniel, her tutor. Mr. Walpole has another painting of her.

Lady Anne Clifford was daughter and heiress of George Clifford, earl of Cumberland, the famous adventurer, whose spirit she inherited. She was first married to Richard Sackville, earl of Dorset, a man of merit, whose memory was ever dear to her, and whose life she has written. Her second husband was Philip, earl of Pembroke, a man in every respect unworthy of her, from whom she was soon parted. She was long regarded as a queen in the North; and her foundations and benefactions seem to argue a revenue little less than royal. She founded two hospitals, and repaired, or built, seven churches, and six castles; that of Pendragon* still retains a magnificence suitable to the dignity of its ancient inhabitant. Her spirited letter to Sir Joseph Williamson, in the "Royal and Noble Authors,"† contains but three lines; but they are master-

* In Westmorcland.

† It is also printed in "The World," vol. i. No. 14.

strokes, and strongly expressive of her character. *Ob.* 22 March, 1676.*

LADY LUCY PERCY; *from a miniature by Isaac Oliver, at Strawberry-hill. A. Birrell sc. 4to.*

This lady was second daughter of Thomas Percy, the seventh earl of Northumberland; the unfortunate nobleman who was engaged in the northern insurrection, and being attainted of high-treason, was beheaded, August 22, 1572. Her mother was Lady Anne, third daughter of Henry Somerset, third earl of Worcester. Lady Lucy Percy having had an only brother who died young in 1560, became a coheir to her father, so far as the operation of the attainder would permit.

She was married to Sir Edward Stanley, knight of the Bath, of Tonge Castle, in Shropshire, and of Einsham, in Oxfordshire; who was son and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwick, in Lancashire, knight, who died 18th Dec. 1576, and was the second son of Edward Stanley, third earl of Derby. Sir Edward Stanley,

* So great an original as Anne Clifford well deserves to be minutely traced. Bishop Rainbow, in his sermon at her funeral, is very circumstantial as to her character; among the peculiarities of which he says, that she was "of a humour pleasing to all, yet like to none; her dress not disliked by any, yet imitated by none." Her riches and her charities were almost boundless. This was chiefly owing to her prudence and economy. She was a mistress, as the same author expresses it, of *forecast and aftercast*, and was strictly regular in all her accounts. Dr. Donne, speaking of her extensive knowledge, which comprehended whatever was fit to employ a lady's leisure, said, "that she knew well how to discourse of all things, from predestination to slea-silk.† Constancy was so well known a virtue to her, that it might vindicate the whole sex from the contrary imputation."‡ Though she conversed with her twelve alms-women as her sisters, and her servants as her humble friends, she knew, upon proper occasions, how to maintain her dignity, which she kept up in the courts of Elizabeth, James I. and his son Charles, and was well qualified to grace the drawing-room of Charles II. She was strongly solicited to go to Whitehall, after the restoration, but she declined it; saying, "that if she went thither, she must have a pair of blinkers," such as obstruct the sight of untractable horses, lest she should see such things as would offend her in that licentious court. She erected a monument in the highway, where her mother and she took their last farewell, on which spot a sum of money was annually given to the poor. She lived to see her great-grand-children by both her daughters, Margaret, countess of Thanet, and Isabella, countess of Northampton. See Seward's "Anecdotes," 4th edit. vol. i. p. 214.

† Untwisted silk, used in embroidery. ‡ Rainbow.

Lady Lucy's husband, died 18th June, 1632, *Æt.* 69, and was buried at Einsham; leaving, by her, three surviving daughters, his coheirs, of whom Lady Venetia married Sir Kenelm Digby.

Lady Lucy Stanley was buried at Walthamstow, in Essex, with four of her daughters. The exact time of her death is not known; but there are grounds for believing that she died in the early part of the reign of James the First.

Excellentiss. Princ. ALICIA SPENCER, comitis. A. Derbie, Insulæ-Man Domina; *in an oval, with arms, crests, and genealogy; rare.*

Alice Spencer, daughter to Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, knt. ancestor to the Duke of Marlborough, was first married to Ferdinand, earl of Derby, who died of poison in 1594-5: she married for her second husband, the Lord-keeper Egerton, afterward viscount Brackley; by whom she was left a widow. She was the patroness of her relation Spenser, the poet; and died 1636. She was buried at Harsfield, in the county of Middlesex, where a handsome monument is erected to her memory.

ELIZABETH, lady Russel. *Rivers direx. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

Elizabeth Cooke was the third daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, in Essex, and sister of the Ladies Burleigh and Bacon. She first married Sir Thomas Hobby, ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to Paris, where he died in 1566; and secondly, to John, lord Russel, son of Francis, the second earl of Bedford, whom she survived. She built a chapel at Bisham, in Berkshire; erected a costly monument to the memory of Sir Thomas Hobby and others; and wrote Greek, Latin, and English epitaphs for them in verse. She also translated out of French into English, "A Reconciliation of a good and learned Man, touching the true Nature and Substance of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Sacrament." She died 1584,* and was buried at Bisham.

* See Collins's "Peerage."

ANNA, lady Bacon; *from an original picture in the collection of Viscount Grimstone, at Gorhambury. H. R. Cooke sc. 4to.*

This accomplished woman was born in the year 1528; she was second daughter to Sir Anthony Cooke, and sister to the equally learned Lady Burleigh, with whom she had been carefully educated. Her talents and erudition, associated as they were with irreproachable manners, led to her appointment of governess to Edward VI. At an early age she displayed her capacity and application by translating from the Italian of Benardine Ochine, twenty-five sermons on the abstruse doctrines of predestination and election; which performance was published about 1550. Camden, in his history of Queen Elizabeth, speaking of her father's decease, says he was "a man happy in his daughters, whom having brought up in learning, both Greek and Latin, above their sex, he married to men of good account." This lady was wife to Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper of the great seal, who in the same work is described as "exceeding gross-bodied, sharp-witted, of singular wisdom, rare eloquence, excellent memory, and a pillar, as it were, of the privy council." Their issue was two sons, Anthony and Francis, who, through the judicious attention of their erudite mother, were led into those paths of nature and science which subsequently rendered them the ornaments of their age and country.

Lady Bacon survived her husband many years; and died at an advanced age, at Gorhambury, in Hertfordshire, about the beginning of the reign of James I. She was buried in St. Michael's church, St. Alban's, but has neither monument nor inscription to record her memory. This is the more remarkable, because Francis, her son, the celebrated Lord Verulam, who lies near her, is commemorated by a very fine statue, with an inscription beneath; his lordship is represented seated in a contemplative posture, in an arm-chair, placed in a niche. Some others of the family were also buried in the same edifice.

"CATHARINE, daughter of Sir John Goodwin, of Winchendon, in com. Bucks, knt. wife of Sir Philip Parker, knt. brother of Sir Henry, and half brother to Lord Morley." *J. Faber f. 8vo. One of the*

set engraved for the "History of the House of Yvery." —See Sir Philip Parker, in the eighth Class.

"LADY MARY VERE,"* *in the dress of this reign. Van Hove sc. small. In Clarke's "Lives;" folio,* 1683.

LADY MARY VERE. *Thane.*

Lady Vere descended, by the father's side, from the ancient family of the Tracys, of Todington, in Gloucestershire; and, by the mother, from the principal branch of the Throgmortons. She was married, at nineteen years of age, to Mr. William Hoby, by whom she had two sons, who died young. She espoused, to her second husband, Sir Horace Vere, afterward baron of Tilbury, whom she long survived. He had issue by her five daughters, who married into the families of Holles, Townshend, St. John, Fairfax, and Wolstenholme. Upon the death of the Countess of Dorset, the parliament committed to her care the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth; a charge of which she was by no means ambitious. She was a woman of exemplary conduct as a wife and a mother, and seems to have been as eminent for her piety as her husband was for his valour. Archbishop Usher, in a letter† addressed to her, speaks of it in a very elevated strain: "If I have any insight," says that prelate, "in things of this nature, or have any judgment to discern of spirits, I have clearly beheld engraven in your soul *the image and superscription of my God.*" She died the 25th of December, 1671, in the 91st‡ year of her age.

The following quibbling epitaph, which is characteristic, was written on her by Dr. Simon Ford:

Nobilitas tibi *Vera* fuit; prudentia *Vera*;
Vera tibi pietas; et tibi *Vera* fides.
Vera Dei cultrix fueras, et *Vera* mariti:
Quæque nitent aderant omnia *Vera* tibi.
Acciderit tandem quod mors tibi, *Vera*, dolendum:
Excepto hoc, de te singula *Vera* juvant.

* To be properly so called, she must have been the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl. But, as she was the wife of a knight, the inscription should have been, Dame Mary Vere, or Lady (Mary) Vere. Her husband was created baron of Tilbury, 1 Car. I.

† This letter, which was written in 1628, is subjoined to her Funeral Sermon.

‡ Clarke, p. 151.

LADY PERIAM ; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1742.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper of the great seal, and sister to the noble and learned Francis, lord viscount Verulam, first married Sir Robert D'Oyley, of Chalehampton, in Oxfordshire, who lost his life at the black-assize at Oxford, in 1557 ;* secondly, to Sir Henry Nevil, knt.; and thirdly, to Sir William Periam, of Devonshire, lord chief-baron of the Exchequer, whom she survived many years. She was a woman of learning and piety, and was a great benefactress to Baliol College, Oxford, in 1620. The time of her death is uncertain.

The Countess of SUFFOLK. *J. Caldwall sc. In Pennant's "Journey from Chester to London."*

This lady who, like Lord Verulam, fell under the charge of corruption, was daughter of Sir Henry Knevit, and wife to the lord-treasurer; she had unhappily a great ascendancy over her husband, and was extremely rapacious. She made use of his exalted situation to indulge her avarice, and took bribes from all quarters. Sir Francis Bacon, in his speech in the Star-chamber against her husband, wittily compares her to an Exchange woman, who kept her shop, while Sir John Bingley, a teller of the Exchequer, and a tool of hers, cried *What d'ye lack?*† Her beauty was remarkable, but she made a bad use of her charms. "Lady Suffolk," says the famous Anne Clifford, in her diary, under the year 1619, "had the smallpox at Northampton-house, which spoiled that good face of hers, which had brought to others much misery, and to herself greatness, which ended in much unhappiness."

MARY, wife of Thomas Habingdon, daughter of Lord

* When the judges sat at the assizes in Oxford, one Rowland Jenkes, a bookseller, was questioned for speaking opprobrious words against the queen.—Suddenly, they were surprised with a pestilent savour; whether arising from the noisome smell of the prisoners, or from the damp of the ground, is uncertain; but almost all that were there present, except women and children, died within forty hours; and the contagion went no farther. There died Robert Bell, lord chief-baron, Robert D'Oylie, Sir William Babington D'Oyle, sheriff of Oxfordshire; Harcourt, Weyman, Phetiplace, Basham, the famous lawyer, almost all the jurors, and three hundred other men.—Baker's Chronicle.

† Wilson's "Life of James I." p. 97.

Morley, and sister to Lord Monteagle; to whom she is supposed to have wrote the letter which discovered the gunpowder treason-plot; *in the same print with her husband, in Nash's "History of Worcestershire;" folio.*

Tradition, in Worcestershire, says, this lady was the person who wrote the letter to her brother, Lord Monteagle, which discovered the gunpowder-plot. Percy, whose picture is at Henlip, was very intimate both with Habingdon and Lord Monteagle, and is supposed by Guthrie to have written the letter; but the style of it seems to be that of one who had only heard some dark hints of the business, which perhaps was the case of Mrs. Habingdon, and not of one who was a principal mover in the whole, as was Percy a desperado, who thought himself personally offended, and who was fit for the most horrid designs.

The Habingdons were a family of great estimation. A particular of the death and honourable interment at Henlip of Mrs. Habingdon, wife of John Habingdon, esq. is said to be in the herald's office, but on inquiry could not be found. She was gentlewoman of the privy-chamber to Queen Elizabeth, anno 1557, and a great favourite, wherefore she was buried at the queen's expense.

DOROTHEA WADHAM, Nicolai conjux, coll. Wadham^{s}. fundat^{x}. A^{o}. D^{i}. 1609. *Faber f. large 4to. mezz.*

Dorothy Wadham; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1738.

Dorothy, daughter of the famous Sir William Petre, who was secretary and privy-counsellor to four king and queens; viz. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. He was also sent abroad seven times as an ambassador. See Nicholas Wadham, in the Class of Gentlemen.

CHRISTIAN POPPING; thus inscribed at bottom: "In gratiam et causam honoris prudentissimæ, honestissimæ, et artificiocissimæ virginis,

Christinæ Popping; ad vivum delineatum, et argento insculptum, a Simone Passæo, *eamque* * D. D. 1615." *Round the oval,*

" Ingenium forma multo est pretiosius auro."—Ovid.

Above the oval, " *Honneur passe richesse;*" 8*vo. very neat;* † *rare.*

ANNE BILL; *a monumental effigy. On the monument is this inscription:* " Æternæ memor. et quiet. An. Billæ uxori lectiss. & dilectiss. Jo. Bill. Conjux mærentiss. P.P. TrIcesIMo tertIo ÆtatIs DeVIXIt." *On the top are musical instruments, significant of one of her accomplishments: above in the clouds,* " *Anna migravit, musica musæque pereunt.*" *The chronogram intimates that she died,* 1621. *Simon Passæus sc. rare. There is a very good copy.*

The print is prefixed to " Peplum Modestiæ," consisting of several *encomiums* on her in Latin and English verse, and subjoined to a discourse entitled, " A Mirror of Modestie," &c. by M. D. (Martin Day), doctor in divinity, 1621, 8vo. This discourse is on 1 Pet. chap. iii. ver. 3, and 4, " Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning, of *plaiting the hair*," &c.; on which the author is particularly diffuse.‡

* Sic Orig. † This is, perhaps, a foreign print: quære?

‡ It appears that he was no Puritan by the following passages: " How reverend is the long haire in old men, how honourable in the priests, how terrible in the souldiers, how comely in young men, how sweet in children, how goodly and featuous in women?" He in the same discourse censures the ladies for their excessive care in adorning their hair, beyond the example of former ages; these are his words: " Yet are we the worst, making the ancients mere novices to our complete ladies, which know, to an haire, all the theory of perfuming, powdering, dying, platting, knotting, frizling, curling, dangling: yea and sometimes also, beyond all commission, clipping and circumcising that flexible excrement, which, as waxe, they work to every fashion or purpose their monstrous chimæra list to devise." He gives us to understand, that Anne Bill spent much more time in adorning her head, and mending her heart, than in adjusting and dressing her hair.

This amiable and accomplished woman was the wife of John Bill, who, together with Bonham Norton, was printer to the king. They printed Marc Antonio de Dominis's book "De Libertate Ecclesiastica," Brent's "Translation of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent," &c. They were preceded in their office by Robert Barker.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DRURY, died 1610, in her 15th year.

—— Her pure and eloquent blood
Spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought,
That one might almost say, her body thought.—Dr. Donne.

From the original painting in the possession of Sir J. Cullum, bart. James Basire sculp. In Nichols's "History of Leicestershire."

This young lady, the grand-daughter of Sir William Drury (slain in France by Sir John Borough in 1589) was the famous beauty and rich heiress, traditionally said to have been thought of, as the intended bride of Henry, prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I. Her early death is thus affectingly lamented by Dr. Donne:

"Quo pergas, Viator, non habes,
ad Gades omnium venisti, etiam et ad tuas:
Hic jaces, si probus es, ipse,
Ipsa etenim hic jacet probitas,
ELIZABETHA,
Qui, cum ut in pulchritudine et innocentiâ
Angelos Æmulata strenuè fuerat, id est in
Hoc præstare nisa est,
ut sine sexu degeret:
Ideoq. corpus inta ctum quâ factum est integritate (Paradisum sine serpente)
Deo reddere voluit.
Quæ nec adeo anlæ splendoribus allicefacta,
ut a semet exularet,
Nec adeo sibimet cœnobium facta, ut se societati denegaret:

Nec ob corporis fortunæve dotes minùs in
Animo Dotata,
Nec ob Linguarum peritiam minùs Taciturna.
Vitam Mortemue nec pertæsa, nec insectata,
Sine Remis, sine memoris,
Deum ductorem secuta,
Hunc portum post XV. fere annos assecuta.
Rob. Druri eq. Aur., et Anna Uxor,
Unicâ filiâ, itaque et ipso parentum nomine
Spoliati, hoc monumentum extruendo,
Filiæ suæ (Ehen deperditæ) Aliquantilla
Præsentia Luctuosissimæ suæ Orbitati
Blandiuntur.
Secessit,
Anni Ætat. XV. mense X, et sui Jesu CIↃIↃCX.

MARY BOND, wife of John Eyrick, esq. died 1611, aged 97.

This lady was daughter of John Bond, of Ward-End, otherwise Bromwich, in the county of Warwick, esq. and married John Eyrick (or Heyrick), twice mayor of Leicester, by whom she had issue five sons and seven daughters; 1. Ursula, married to Lawrence Hawes, citizen of London; 2. Agnes, married to William Davie; 3. Robert; 4. Mary, married to Sir Thomas Bennet, knt. lord mayor of London, in 1603. 5. Nicholas; 6. Elizabeth, married to John Stanford, esq. barrister at law, recorder of Leicester, and member for that borough in two parliaments, 1593 and 1596. 7. Helen, married —— Holden; 8. Thomas; 9. Christiana, married George Brookes; 10. John; 11. William; 12. Alice, married to —— Hind.

The following very curious epitaph to the memory of John Heyrick, and Mary his wife, is in St. Martin's church, on an upright marble, at the east end of the north aisle, in what was formerly called Reynolds's chapel, and now Heyrick's chancel:

" Here lieth buried the body of John Heyricke,
late of this parish, who departed this life ye 2 of Aprill, 1589,
beinge about the age of 76.
He did marry Marie ye daughter of John Bond,

Of Wardend, in the countie of Warwicke, esquier,
Who lived with y^e^ said Marie in one house full 52 yeares;
and in all that time never buried man, woman, nor childe,
though they were sometimes 20 in household.
He had issue by y^e^ said Marie 5 sonns & 7 daughters;
viz. Robert, Nicholas, Thomas, John, and William;
& 7 daughters, Ursula, Agnes, Marie, Elizabeth,
Ellin, Christian, and Alice.
The said John was maior of this towne in anno 1559;
and againe in anno 1572.
The said Marie departed this life y^e^ 8 of December, 1611,
beinge of the age of 97 yeares.
Shee did see before her departure,
Of her children, and children's children, and their children,
to the number of 142.*

"MATOAKS, or (MATOAKA) alias Rebecka, daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan, emperor of Attanoughkamouck, alias Virginia†, converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and wife of the worshipful Mr. Joh. Rolff;" *Æt.* 21, 1616. *S. Passæus sc. small 4to.*

Motoaka, who, in Captain Smith's curious "History of Virginia," is called Pocahontas, may be considered as a national benefactress; as we are indebted to her for the preservation of Virginia, when in the state of an infant colony. In 1607, when she was about twelve or thirteen years of age, she not only procured the liberty, but saved the life, of Captain Smith, whom, together with his men, her father intended to murder by surprise. In 1612, she was herself a prisoner; and soon after married Mr. Rolfe, whom Smith calls a gentleman. In 1616, after she had been instructed in our language,

* Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. part ii. p. 616.

† In Ashmole's Museum is a very singular coat, taken from the back of his savage majesty by the English. It is composed of two deer-skins, and enriched, rather than adorned, with figures of men and beasts, composed of small cowree shells, which were the money of his country.

and the Christian religion, she was brought to England, and introduced and graciously received at court. The next year, upon her return home, she died on ship-board, at Gravesend, strongly impressed with religious sentiments. The good sense, humanity, and generosity of this woman, do her honour; as they carried her far above the prejudices of her education, and the barbarous customs of her country. She was the first Virginian who was converted to Christianity, that could speak our national language, or had a child by an Englishman.

MARY HONEYWOOD, aged 93; who had 367 descendants living the year preceding her death; *in the "Wonderful Museum;"* 1803.

Mary Waters was born at Lanham, in the county of Kent, about 1533, and was united in marriage early in life to Robert Honeywood, esq. of Charing in the same county, her only husband. "She had at her decease, lawfully descended from her, 367 children; 16 of her own body, 114 grand-children, 228 in the third generation, and nine in the fourth. She led a most pious life; and in a Christian manner, died here at Mark's-hall, in the 93d year of her age, and the 44th of her widowhood, the 19th of May, A.D. 1620; from whence her corpse was conveyed into Kent, and buried at Royton, the place of her birth, according to her desire.

A SCOTCH LADY.

ARABELLA STUART. *The print, which is very rare, is thus inscribed: "The picture of the most noble and learned lady Arabella Steuart." Sold by George Humble. J. W. sc. small 4to.*

Arabella Steuart, &c. *W. Richardson.*

Lady Arabella Stuart; *prefixed to Lodge's "Illustration of English History,"* 1791; *4to. J. Basire sc.*

Her portrait is at Welbeck. Mr. Walpole has a good copy of it in water-colours.

Arabella, daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lenox, and brother of Henry, lord Darnley, was too nearly allied to the crown not to give umbrage to the king; and too remotely to found any claim, or receive any advantage, from that alliance. Though of an artless and unambitious character herself, it was suspected that she might be the tool of others' ambition, which was the occasion of her confinement in the Tower, and the various miseries which she suffered. Her misfortunes, especially her separation from her husband,* whom she tenderly loved, turned her brain,† and, soon after, put an early period to her life, on the 27th of September, 1615. It was suspected, that Sir Walter Raleigh's plot, as it was commonly called, was contrived with a view of supplanting King James, and raising her to the throne. As she died within two years of Sir Thomas Overbury, a report was propagated, that her death was the effect of poison. This occasioned an examination of her body by several able physicians, who were unanimously of opinion, that she died of a chronical distemper.

Countess of MAR. *Harding exc.* 8*vo.*

Mary Stuart, countess of Mar, was the daughter of Esme, duke of Lenox. John Erskine, seventh earl of Mar, being enamoured of her charms, and rejected by her pride, is said to have sickened of vexation. James I. learning the situation of the companion of his boyish years, exclaimed "Be my saul Mar shanna dee for e'er a lass in the land!" The king's application overcame all obstacles: and she proved a fruitful mother, and excellent wife.

CATHERINE FITZ-GERALD, (the long lived) countess of Desmond; *from an original family pic-*

* Mr. William Seymour, son of the Lord Beauchamp.

† I know of no authority for her losing her senses. There are some of her latest letters in the Museum; they do not prove that she had parts, but betray no appearance of madness. I believe she was imprisoned for marrying without the king's knowledge. Her husband was afterward the Marquis of Hertford, often mentioned by Lord Clarendon. Another of the family also married a princess of the blood, Lady Catharine Gray, sister of Jane Gray.—Lord Orford.

ture of the same size, painted on board, in the possession of the Right Honourable Maurice Fitz-Gerald, knight of Kerry, &c. &c. &c.—This illustrious lady was born about the year 1464; was married in the reign of Edward IV.; lived during the entire reigns of Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, and died at the latter end of James I.'s or beginning of Charles's reign, at the great age (as is generally supposed) of 162 years. *Engraved in Cork, by N. Grogan; the only genuine likeness of this lady extant.*

CATHERINE, countess of Desmond; *engraved for the quarto edition of Pennant's "Tour in Scotland."*

This picture, according to the inscription on the back, represents Rembrandt's mother; but Mr. Pennant tells me, that he is persuaded the inscription is erroneous; as he has seen several portraits similar to that which he caused to be engraved; all of which were called the Countess of Desmond.—W. Richardson.

I do not think it an original, supposing it to represent the Countess of Desmond. It is Rembrandt's mother, and is so written on the back of the picture, and is so called in King Charles's catalogue. —Lord Orford.

There was, and probably is still, a portrait of her in the standard-closet, at Windsor. This I learn from an authentic transcript of a catalogue of the pictures there, in the hand-writing of Dr. William Derham, the elder.

This celebrated lady, who lived at Inchiquin, in Munster, was well known to Sir Walter Raleigh. She was married in the reign of Edward IV. when she danced with Richard, duke of Gloucester.* She held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since that time,† and was as remarkable for her sprightliness as her age.

* Walpole's "Historic Doubts," p. 102.

† Raleigh's "Hist." book I. chap. v. sect. 5.

It is probable, that her dancing days were not over when a century of her life had elapsed; certain it is, that, after she had stood the shock of a hundred and forty years, she went from Bristol to London, to solicit some relief from the court; as she had long been very poor, from the ruin of the house of Desmond by an attainder. She, according to Sir William Temple, died some years above a hundred and forty;* and Lord Bacon informs us, that she twice, at least, renewed her teeth.† I am uncertain in what year she died, but she was not living in 1614, when Sir Walter Raleigh published his "History."

CLASS XII.

PERSONS REMARKABLE FROM A SINGLE CIRCUMSTANCE IN THEIR LIVES, &c.

THOMAS PERCY; *inscribed, "Hæc est vera et prima originalis editio Thomæ Perci;" &c. six Latin verses; snakes twined about the oval of the frame; ornaments relative to his actions. C. Van de Pass exc. 4to. scarce.*

THOMAS PERCY; *two different. W. Richardson.*

THOMAS PERCY; *in the print of the gunpowder conspirators.*

THOMAS PERCY; *in an oval, between forty-eight*

* "Essay on Health and long Life."

† In his "*Hist. Vitæ et Mortis, Operatio super exclusionem aeris,*" ii. sect. 14, he says, "*ter per vices dentiisse;*" and in his "Nat. Hist." cent. viii. 755, he tells us, "that she did *dentire* twice or thrice."

Dutch verses; a Latin inscription at the bottom between two circles; his apprehending, &c. rare.

THOMAS PERCY, one of the conspirators in the gunpowder-plot. *Adam sc.*

Thomas Percy, a most particular and intimate friend of Robert Catesby, was nearly allied to, and greatly in the confidence of, Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and was by him, as captain of the gentlemen pensioners, admitted into that band, without taking the customary oaths;—for which omission, and the known intimacy between them, the earl suffered a tedious imprisonment of fifteen years.

Percy was by far the most virulent of the conspirators, and on one occasion, offered to rush into the presence-chamber, and stab the king: but this was objected to by the more wily Catesby, who then first opened to him his scheme of extirpating the whole royal family, and nobles, by gunpowder: to aid which purpose, Percy engaged to furnish 4000*l.* out of the Earl of Northumberland's rents, and to provide ten swift horses in case of any emergency that might require speed. Upon the discovery of the plot, he betook himself to flight, and was killed with Catesby in the following manner: "One John Street, of Worcester, who had charged his musket with a brace of bullets, and resting it upon a wall by the gate of the house, where they had taken refuge, shot at them as they were coming in rank, and not in file, from the door towards the gate; each bullet, as he thought, killed a man; for which action the king gave him two shillings a day during his natural life, to be paid him out of the Exchequer.

CONCILIUM CONJURANTIUM in Necem. Jac. I. &c. *viz. Robert Catesby, Thomas Percy, Thomas and Robert Winter, Guido Fawkes, John and Christopher Wright, Bates, servant to Catesby; 4to. very scarce and curious.*

GUNPOWDER CONSPIRATORS; *twelve Latin verses, thirteen French verses, and under four Dutch lines, "Hic halst gevisteger Leser," &c. scarce.*

GUNPOWDER CONSPIRATORS; *with ten Latin lines; effigies seven. "Proditorum," &c. scarce.*

GUNPOWDER CONSPIRATORS; *German inscription; representation of the execution; heads on poles, &c. large half sheet.*

This infamous fraternity are only memorable as traitors of the blackest kind: several of them were executed in 1606, for the gunpowder-plot. There is no doubt but that some of those who fell by the hand of the executioner, were made to expect the crown of martyrdom. Sir Edward Coke displayed his great abilities in unravelling the intricacies of this conspiracy, and ascertaining the truth of it beyond contradiction.*

ROBERT CATESBY, one of the conspirators in the gunpowder-plot. *Caulfield exc.* 8*vo.*

Robert Catesby, of Ashby, in the county of Leicester, was a gentleman of good property and estimation, and had so winning a manner, as to possess every one who knew him with a most extravagant liking to his company; insomuch, that several persons concerned in the gunpowder-conspiracy, frankly confessed they were drawn into it, more in consequence of his persuasion, than any conviction in their own minds, of the propriety of the cause they had embarked in. Catesby entered with such spirit in this business, that in the course of a few months, he was obliged to call in some monied persons to carry it on with the spirit that was necessary to accomplish the point aimed at. In consequence of which, with the advice and concurrence of Percy, Winter, Fawkes, &c. he opened the plot to Sir Everard Digby, and afterward to Francis Tresham, esq. the first of whom promised 1500*l.* and the latter 2000*l.* to purchase such materials as were wanting to carry the plan into execution. But upon the discovery of Fawkes's appre-

* The effrontery of some popish writers is astonishing. They pretend to believe tradition, and even legendary history, as of equal authority with the Scriptures, and yet deny the reality of the gunpowder-treason; a fact supported by almost every kind of evidence.

hension, Catesby, in company of Percy, the Winters, Wrights, &c. betook themselves to flight, and were overtaken at Holbeach, in Staffordshire; where, at the house of Stephen Littleton, after a desperate sally, Catesby and Percy were killed with one shot. To this circumstance may be attributed the mystery which surrounds the *gunpowder-treason*, as Catesby was the only person who could have given any satisfactory evidence, being the only layman Garnet the superior of the Jesuits would confer with on the subject.

THOMAS WINTER, executed in the year 1606, for the gunpowder-plot. *Caulfield exc.* 8*vo.*

Thomas Winter, a discontented Catholic, had thoughts of quitting England for ever, and had retired to his brother's house in the country, till such time as a convenient opportunity should offer for that purpose. In the mean time he was sent for by Catesby, to come with all speed possible to London; where, when he arrived on the second invitation, Catesby opened to him his gunpowder scheme, into which Winter readily entered, and almost as soon set off for Flanders, to sound the inclination of several leading persons towards such a scheme; where he was recommended to Fawkes, as a proper person to overlook the work, he being an approved soldier, and skilful engineer. They embarked at Dunkirk, and came to England together; soon after which Percy hired the house adjoining the House of Lords, where they first began the mine. Winter, in concert with the rest, retired to Staffordshire; where, on the explosion of some gunpowder, that was laid in a platter to dry, he was scorched in so shocking a manner, as rendered him incapable of defence. Some little time before this accident, Winter dreamt, "that he saw steeples and churches stand awry, and within those churches strange and unknown faces." And after, when the aforesaid explosion had likewise scorched divers others of the confederates, and much disfigured their countenances; then did Winter call to mind his dream, and to his remembrance thought, that the faces of his associates, so scorched, resembled those which he had seen in his dream. From the confession he made, he appears to have been very penitent, and resigned to his fate. Executed Jan. 31, 1606.

ROBERT WINTER, executed in the year 1606, for the gunpowder-plot. *Adam sc.* 8*vo.*

Robert Winter was drawn into this conspiracy by his brother Thomas,* who, finding the persons first engaged in the *mine* insufficient to the task, proposed this brother as an assistant the rest might rely on; and at their condemnation he petitioned the court to suffer for both, as having been the means of his brother's misfortune.—Robert Winter escaped in company with Stephen Littleton (owner of the house at Holbeach, where the rest had taken shelter), and first found succour from one Perks, who secreted them in his barn; but doubting of their safety, they removed from thence, and were harboured by Humphrey Littleton, commonly called *Yellow Humphrey*, who was governor of the house, in the absence of Mrs. Littleton, the owner thereof. Here they were not many days; but the cook of the house did much wonder what use Humphrey Littleton should make of so many dishes in his chamber at every meal; to satisfy his curiosity he went secretly to the door, and peeping through the key-hole, saw Stephen Littleton, and another man with him; at which sight he was so terrified, as he knew not what to do; for to reveal them might endanger their lives, and to conceal them might cost him his own. After some debate with himself, he did resolve to keep out of farther trouble, and accordingly went and disclosed what he discovered to a relation; whereupon followed their apprehension, and afterward their conviction, condemnation, and execution.

GUY FAWKES, executed in the year 1606, for the gunpowder-plot. *Caulfield exc.* 8*vo.*

Guido (or Guy) Fawkes, a gentleman, and an officer in the Spanish service, was purposely brought out of Flanders to assist in the *mine*, and fire the train under the parliament-house. Upon the prorogation of the parliament, he returned to Flanders, to

* There was another brother of this family, John Winter, who was executed at Worcester, with Humphrey Littleton, Perks of Hagley, and Burford his man; for receiving and entertaining Robert Winter and Stephen Littleton at the time of their flight, contrary to the king's proclamation. John Winter employed a man at Warwick, to learn on the trumpet the points of war, and kept him in pay for a month previous to the discovery of the plot.

consult with Owen and Sir William Stanley; the latter of whom had treacherously, and contrary to his oath, delivered up *Devonter*, a rich town in *Overyssel*, gained from the Spaniards by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. From Flanders Fawkes went to Italy, and from thence came to England, where he passed for the servant of Percy, under the fictitious name of Guy Johnson. He was principally employed in placing the gunpowder, fagots, &c. in proper order for explosion, and at the same time concealment from too curious observation; as the doors of the cellar were left open for public inspection, to avoid suspicion.

Fawkes was apprehended at the entrance of the cellar-door, about midnight, by Sir Thomas Knevett (a gentleman of his majesty's privy-chamber, and a justice of peace in Westminster), who immediately carried him before the privy council; before whom he affirmed, that had he been within the doors at the time of his apprehension, he would have blown himself up, with all those that were about him at the time.

He was afterward examined at Whitehall; where no man, of whatever rank, was denied access or speech with him; and, notwithstanding the continued teasings, and impertinent questions that were put to him, it was observed, he neither changed countenance, nor lost his temper the whole day; treating the better sort with contemptuous scorn, and jestingly mocking the rest. He was from the council conveyed to the Tower; where, although he was shewed and threatened with the rack, he still seemed fixed in his first purpose of denying any accomplice whatever; and it is asserted, he was induced to make what confession he did, from the following circumstance being told him, upon such authority as he could not doubt.

There was one Mr. Pickering, of Tichmarsh Grove, in Northamptonshire, that was in great esteem with King James. This Mr. Pickering had a horse of special note for swiftness, on which he used to hunt with the king. A little before the blow was to be given, Mr. Keies, one of the conspirators, and brother-in-law to Mr. Pickering, borrowed this horse of him, and conveyed it to London upon a bloody design, which was thus contrived: Fawkes, upon the day of the fatal blow, was appointed to retire himself into St. George's Fields, where this horse was to attend him, to further his escape (as they made him believe), so soon as the parliament-house should be blown up. It was likewise contrived that Mr. Pickering, who was noted for a Puritan, should be murdered

in his bed, and secretly conveyed away; as also that Fawkes, so soon as he came into St. George's Fields to escape, should be there murdered and so mangled, that he could not be known: whereupon it was to be bruited abroad, that the Puritans had blown up the parliament-house; and the better to make the world believe it, there was Mr. Pickering, with his choice horse, ready to make an escape; but that stirred up, some persons seeing the heinousness of the fact, and him ready to make his escape, in detestation of so horrible a deed, fell upon him, and hewed him to pieces; and to make it more clear, there was his horse, known to be of special speed and swiftness, ready to carry him away; and upon this rumour, a massacre should have gone through the whole land upon the Puritans. When the contrivance of this plan was thus discovered by some of the conspirators, and Fawkes, who was now a prisoner in the Tower, made acquainted with it, whereas before he was made to believe, by his companions, that he should be bountifully rewarded for his good services to the Catholic cause, now perceiving that, on the contrary, his death had been contrived by them, he thereupon freely confessed all that he knew concerning that horrid conspiracy, which before all the tortures of the rack could not force him unto. The truth of all this was attested by Mr. William Perkins, who had it from Mr. Clement Cotton, to whom Mr. Pickering gave the above relation.

Guy Fawkes was executed with Thomas Winter, Ambrose Rockwood, and Robert Keies, within the old Palace-yard, Westminster, not far from the parliament-house, Jan. 31st, 1606.

JOHN WRIGHT, one of the conspirators in the gunpowder-plot. *Caulfield exc.* 8*vo.*

John Wright was one of the first persons to whom Catesby intrusted the secret of the plot; and they mutually agreed, that all who afterward should enter on that business, should take the following oath; which was first administered by Catesby, Percy, and this Wright, each to the other, at a house behind St. Clement's church, without Temple-bar:——"You shall swear by the Blessed Trinity, and by the sacrament you now purpose to receive, never to disclose, directly nor indirectly, by word or circumstance, the matter that shall be proposed to you to keep secret, nor desist from the execution thereof until the rest shall give you leave."—

John Wright was killed, with a number of the other conspirators, in their desperate sally at Holbeach, the place of their last resort.

CHRISTOPHER WRIGHT, one of the conspirators in the gunpowder-plot. *Caulfield exc.* 8*vo.*

Christopher Wright, like Robert Winter, was brought into the conspiracy by his own brother; and from every circumstance that can be collected concerning him, was nothing behind the rest in forwarding this work of mischief.—It was Christopher Wright that first discovered the apprehension of Fawkes, and advised the rest of the conspirators to an immediate and separate flight; which advice had they taken, it is more than probable some might have escaped; instead of which, they impudently resolved to raise the country into open rebellion, and resort to that place which was to have been their general rendezvous, had the explosion taken place: the consequence of which was, they were pursued, overtaken, some taken alive, and the rest killed. Among the last was this Wright and his brother.

THOMAS BATES, executed in the year 1606, for the gunpowder-plot. *Caulfield exc.* 8*vo.*

Thomas Bates, who was Catesby's man, was wound into this treason by his master, and was resolved, when he doubted of the lawfulness thereof, by the doctrine of the Jesuits. For the manner it was after this sort: Catesby, noting that his man observed him extraordinarily, as suspecting something of that which he the said Catesby went about, called him to him at his lodging in Puddle-Wharf, and, in the presence of Thomas Winter, asked him what he thought the business was they went about, for that he had of late so suspiciously and strangely marked them. Bates answered, that he thought they went about some dangerous matter, whatsoever the particulars were: whereupon they asked him again what he thought the business might be; when he answered, that he thought they intended some dangerous matter about the parliament-house, because he had been sent to get a lodging near unto that place. Then did they make Bates take an oath to be secret in the action; which being taken by him, they then told him that it was true that they were to execute a great matter; namely, to

lay powder under the parliament-house, to blow it up. Then they also told him that he was to receive the sacrament, for the more assurance; and thereupon he went to confession to Tesmond the Jesuit, and in his confession told him, that he was to conceal a very dangerous piece of work that his master Catesby and Thomas Winter had imparted to him, and said he much feared the matter to be utterly unlawful, and therefore therein desired the counsel of the Jesuit, and revealed to him the whole intent and purpose of blowing up the parliament-house, upon the first day of the assembly, at which the king, the queen, the prince, the lords spiritual and temporal, the judges, the knights, citizens, and burgesses, should all have been convened and met together. But the Jesuit, being a confederate therein before, resolved and encouraged him in the action; and said that he should be secret in that which his master had imparted unto him, for that it was for a good cause: adding, moreover, that it was not dangerous unto him, nor any offence to conceal it. And thereupon the Jesuit gave him absolution; and Bates received the sacrament of him, in the company of his master Robert Catesby and Thomas Winter.

When condemned, he craved pardon, as being ignorant of the consequence of what he concealed, and as being led into it by his master, Tesmond, and Winter; he was, however, executed Jan. 22, 1606.

There is an uncommon print, by N. de Vischer, of the execution of the eight conspirators.

SIR EVERARD DIGBY; *a small oval in Caulfield's "History of the Gunpowder Plot;" 8vo.*

Sir Everard Digby was descended from an ancient family, resident at the time of his birth (1581) at Drystoke, in Rutlandshire. He was educated under the tuition of some popish priests, and his father dying when he was but eleven years of age, he was early introduced to the court of Queen Elizabeth, where he was much noticed, and received several marks of her majesty's favour. On the coming in of King James, he went likewise to pay his duty, as others of his religion did; was very graciously received, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, being looked upon as a man of fair fortune, pregnant abilities, and a courtlike beha-

viour. He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of William Mulsho, esq. of Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, with whom he had a great fortune, which, with his own estate, was settled upon the children of that marriage. One would have imagined that, considering his mild temper and happy situation in the world, this gentleman might have spent his days in honour and peace, without running the smallest hazard of meeting that disgraceful death, which has introduced his name into all our histories: but it happened far otherwise. He was drawn in to be privy to the gunpowder-plot; and though he was not a principal actor in that dreadful affair, or indeed an actor at all, yet he offered 1500*l.* towards defraying the expenses of it; entertained Guy Fawkes, who was to have executed it, in his house; and was taken in open rebellion, with other Papists, after the plot was detected and had miscarried. The means by which Sir Everard was wrought upon to engage in this affair, himself affirmed to be these: first, he was told that King James had broke his promises to the Catholics; secondly, that several laws against popery would be made in the next parliament, that husbands would be made obnoxious for their wives' offences, and that it would be made a præmunire only to be a Catholic; but the main point was, thirdly, that the restoring of the Catholic religion was the duty of every member, and that, in consideration of this, he was not to regard any favours received from the crown, the tranquillity of his country, or the hazards that might be run in respect to his life, his family, or his fortune.

Upon his commitment to the Tower he persisted steadily in maintaining his own innocence as to the powder-plot, and refused to discover any who were concerned in it; but when he was brought to his trial at Westminster, Jan. 27, 1606, and indicted for being acquainted with and concealing the powder-treason, taking the double oath of secrecy and constancy, and acting openly with other traitors in rebellion, he pleaded guilty.—After this, he endeavoured to extenuate his offence, by explaining the motives before mentioned; and then requested that, as he had been alone in the crime, he might alone bear the punishment, without extending it to his family; and that his debts might be paid, and himself beheaded. When sentence of death was passed, he seemed to be much affected; for making a low bow to those on the bench, he said, "If I could hear any of your lordships say you forgave me, I should go the more cheerfully to the gallows." To this all the lords answered, "God forgive you, and we do." He was, with

other conspirators, on the 30th of the same month, hanged, drawn, and quartered, at the west end of St. Paul's church, in London, where he asked forgiveness of God, the king, the queen, the prince, and the parliament; and protested, that if he had known this act at first to have been so foul a treason, he would not have concealed it to have gained a world, requiring the people to witness, that he died a penitent and sorrowful for it. Wood mentions a most extraordinary circumstance at his death, as a thing generally known, namely, that when the executioner plucked out his heart, and, according to form, held it up, saying, "Here is the heart of a traitor," Sir Everard made answer, "Thou liest."

He left at his death two young sons, afterward Sir Kenelm and Sir John Digby, and expressed his affection towards them by a well-written and pathetic paper, which he desired might be communicated to them at a fit time, as the last advice of their father. While he was in the Tower, he wrote, in juice of lemon, or otherwise, upon slips of paper, as opportunity offered; and got these conveyed to his lady, by such as had permission to see him. These notes, or advertisements, were preserved in the family as precious relics; till, in 1675, they were found at the house of Charles Cornwallis, esq. executor to Sir Kenelm Digby, by Sir Rice Rudd, bart. and William Wogan, of Gray's Inn, esq. In the first of these papers there is the following paragraph: "Now for my intention, let me tell you, that if I had thought there had been the least sin in the plot, I would not have been in it for all the world; and no other cause drew me to hazard my fortune and life, but zeal to God's religion."

FRANCIS TRESHAM, esq. *a small oval in Caulfield's "History of the Gunpowder Plot;" 8vo.*

This gentleman was one of the most considerable of the conspirators; and was early informed of the plot by Catesby and Percy, as Sir Everard Digby and himself were the first monied men they called in to aid their purpose. Tresham, it appears, offered 500*l.* more than Sir Everard, who proffered 1500*l.* and Tresham, 2000*l.* to purchase combustibles, hire the house, and pay for any assistance necessary.

After the apprehension of Fawkes, Tresham had the temerity to remain about the court, and the better to disguise his connexion in the plot, proffered his service for the suppression and apprehension

of the other conspirators; but being suspected, he was examined, and sent to the Tower, where he confessed the whole, and within a few days after died of a strangury.

AMBROSE ROOKWOOD; *a small oval, in Caulfield's "History of the Gunpowder Plot;"* 8vo.

Ambrose Rookwood, like the majority of the conspirators, was a man of fortune, and, previous to this circumstance, of character unimpeached: when called upon to answer why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him, he answered, "Though his offence was incapable of excuse, it was not altogether incapable of extenuation;" and the rather, in that he had not been either author or actor in the business, but drawn in, to abet the same, from the extreme regard he bore to Catesby; whom he professed to esteem above any man he knew: and concluded by observing, it was not the fear of death, but grief that so shameful a one would leave a perpetual blemish to after ages, on his name and blood. He was executed Jan. 31, 1606.

Bigotry to the Romish faith seems to have been inherent to this name (and perhaps family), as an Ambrose Rookwood was executed in the year 1690, for being concerned in a plot to assassinate King William.

JOHN GRANT; *a small oval, in Caulfield's "History of the Gunpowder Plot;"* 8vo.

John Grant, one of the conspirators, resident at Coventry, in company with several violent Catholics, broke open a stable, and carried off seven or eight horses belonging to noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood; with which assistance (thinking the explosion had taken place) he intended to obtain possession of the Princess Elizabeth, afterward Queen of Bohemia, then on a visit at Lord Harrington's, but being frustrated in this scheme, he was taken, brought to trial, and executed, with Sir Everard Digby, Robert Winter, and Thomas Bates.

ROBERT KEIES; *a small oval, in Caulfield's "History of the Gunpowder Plot;"* 8vo.

Robert Keies, as he expressed himself on his trial, was a man of

desperate estate and fortune, and that his situation at the bar was as good, in point of circumstance, as any he had known for a length of time, and but from the following anecdote taken from Fuller's "Church History," we might naturally suppose the temptation of money, rather than a wish for the advancement of religion, had prompted him to the undertaking. "A few days before the fatal blow should be given, Keies, being at Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire, at his brother-in-law's house, Mr. Gilbert Pickering, a Protestant, he suddenly whipped out his sword, and in merriment made many offers therewith at the heads, necks, and sides of several gentlemen and ladies then in his company: it was then taken for a mere frolic, and so passed accordingly; but afterward, when the treason was discovered, such as remembered his gestures, thought he practised what he intended to do when the plot should take effect; that is, to hack and hew, kill and destroy, all eminent persons of a different religion from himself." He was executed with Guy Fawkes and others Jan. 31, 1606.

RICHARD PEEKE; *wood-cut; scarce.*

Richard Peeke; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

Richard Peeke, a native of Tavistock, in Devonshire, entered as a volunteer in the expedition against Cales; and at the castle of Puntall, on that coast (to use his own phrase), performed some desperate service. On the surrender of this castle, the troops were landed; when Peeke, among others, straying about the country, fell into a Spanish ambuscade, by whom he was made prisoner, and confined eighteen days in the prison at Cales. Being brought up for examination at Xeres, before the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, he conducted himself so undauntedly, as to challenge any three Spaniards they could produce to encounter him; which being accepted, he entered the lists, armed only with a quarter-staff, against three antagonists, each provided with rapier and poniard. Peeke used his staff with such skill and adroitness, as to lay one of the three dead at his feet, and compel the remaining two to seek their safety in flight. A collection was made for him on the spot, which amounted to four pounds ten shillings; and he was taken under the patronage of the Marquis Alqueneres, and presented by him to the King of Spain at Madrid, who offered him a place under his govern-

ment; which declining, he returned to England, and published the narrative of his exploits, to which the print is prefixed.

ELIZABETH SAWYER; *wood-cut; rare.*

ELIZABETH SAWYER. *J. Caulfield exc.*

Elizabeth Sawyer was one of those impostors who, in the reign of James the First, fell victims to the superstitious ignorance of the times. Her history is comprised in a tract printed at London, 1621, entitled, "The Wonderfull Discoverie of Elizabeth Sawyer, a Witch, late of Edmonton; her Conviction, and Condemnation, and Death; together with the Relation of the Divel's Accesse to her, and their conference together. Written by Henry Goodcole, Minister of the Word of God; and her continual Visitor ine th Goale of Newgate."

ANNE TURNER; *wood-cut, in the sheet of her dying speech and confession, in the library of the Antiquarian Society; rare.*

ANNE TURNER; *copied from the above. R. S. Kirby exc. 8vo.*

Anne Turner was the widow of a physician that had attended the Countess of Essex, who, wanting a confidant in her amour with Carr, earl of Somerset, prior to her divorce from Essex, applied to Mrs. Turner for that purpose; who, being reduced in circumstances after the death of her husband, readily undertook a business, that promised so well to tend to her advantage; and frequently was the bearer of messages between the earl and countess. Shortly after the divorce had taken place, and it being rumoured the countess was to be united to the favourite Somerset, his intimate friend Sir Thomas Overbury freely remonstrated with him on the impropriety of such an alliance, which coming to the knowledge of the lady, she so far prevailed on her admirer Somerset to lay a plan for the destruction of the unfortunate Overbury; which was effected by his refusal of an honourable employment offered to him by the king, at the suggestion of the faithless Somerset, who had requested the appointment on behalf of his unsuspecting friend; the consequence of the contempt cast on this his majesty's favour, was the commitment of Overbury to the Tower, where he shortly after died by poison, administered to him by agents em-

ployed by Lady Essex, the chief of which was Mrs. Turner, who procured the poisonous drugs which occasioned his death, and employed the parties who effected the same: for this offence she was brought to trial before Sir Edward Coke, found guilty, and sentenced to die, with a remarkable order, "That as she was the first person who introduced the fashion of yellow starched ruffs, she should be hanged in that dress, that the same might end in shame and detestation." She was executed at Tyburn Nov. 15th, 1615.

SIR JERVAS YELVIS; *wood-cut, in the sheet of his dying speech, in the library of the Antiquarian Society; rare.*

SIR JERVAS YELVIS; *copied from the above. R. S. Kirby exc.* 8vo.

Sir Jervas Yelvis (or Elwes), a gentleman of Lincolnshire, was brought up to the study of the law, and some time a member of Lincoln's Inn; but being of a restless, unsettled, and ambitious nature, was continually in search of some post or place under the crown, until he procured the situation which proved his ruin. Previously to the confinement of Sir Thomas Overbury in the Tower, the then lieutenant, Sir William Waad, being of too noble and independent a principle to become an instrument in the vile conspiracy against Overbury, was displaced from his office as lieutenant, on the ground that he had exercised his authority with too little strictness in regard of the Lady Arabella Stuart, having allowed her the use of a key when she was in confinement, while he gave too little liberty to others, in a similar situation. Another cause assigned was, that he had grown rich and careless, and neglected the duties of his office. Sir Jervas Yelvis, it is reported, gained the place by the payment of a considerable sum of money, and is said to have been guilty of great extortions during the time he continued in possession of his office; and for that cause he made the Earls of Northampton and Rochester his sole study, fearing their displeasure more than that of the king himself; actuated by these motives, he readily came into every measure which they proposed, as thinking the favourite Rochester would always bear him harmless, and in that persuasion he became an accessary in the intended murder, and even undertook the office of sounding the dis-

position of Sir Thomas towards the Countess of Essex, which he communicated to the Earl of Northampton, in a letter that sealed his own destruction; as the confederates in Overbury's murder no longer maintained the least reserve, but compelled him to co-operate and associate with the lowest villains they had engaged in their wicked project.

Weston, a main instrument in the murder, who had been taken into the service of the lieutenant, on the recommendation of the countess, having a glass in one hand, and Sir Thomas's supper in the other; meeting Sir Jervas, he demanded of him with a kind of caution, whether he should give it to him (Sir Thomas) now or not? The lieutenant stopped, and asked, What? To which Weston answered: Sir, know you not what is to be done? This address from one in Weston's situation alarmed Sir Jervas, who took him under a close examination, when he confessed upon what grounds he had proceeded, and acknowledged the receipt of the poison from the countess, and to what end. The lieutenant dismissed Weston, with advice to omit it then; but too late discovered that his participation in the crime, had involved him as a confederate with the worst of characters.

The history of this abominable conspiracy is recorded in almost every work that relates to the reign of James I., and the trial, conviction, prayers, and execution of those concerned in the murder, may be seen at length in "Truth brought to Light by Time, or Narrative of the First Fourteen Years of King James I."

Sir Jervas Yelvis suffered on Tower-hill, Nov. 20, 1615. In his dying speech he observes, that having been much addicted to gaming, he had often vowed and prayed, "Let me be hanged if I ever play more," and takes this his fate as a judgment on him for the violation of his vows so often made and broken.

MULLED SACK; *a fantastic and humorous chimney-sweeper, so called. He is in a cap and feather, and laced band: his cloak is tucked up, and coat ragged; he has a scarf on his arm; on his left leg is a fashionable boot, with a spur; on his right foot is a shoe, with a rose: he has a sword by his side, and a holly bush and pole on his shoulder; in his left hand is another pole, with a horn*

on it: a pipe, out of which issues smoke, is in his right hand. At the bottom are the following lines:*

I walke the Strand and Westminster, and scorne
To march i' the Cittie, though I bear the horne.
My feather and my *yellow* band accord
To prove me courtier; my boote, spur, and sword,
My smokinge pipe, scarf, garter, rose on shoe,
Shew my brave mind t'affect what gallants doe.
I sing, dance, drink, and merrily passe the day,
And, like a chimney, sweepe all care away.

Sold by Compton Holland. A small h. sh. rare.

I never saw this print but in a very curious and valuable volume of English portraits by the old engravers, collected in the reign of Charles I. and now in the possession of John Delabere, esq. of Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire.

MULL'D SACK; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons;" 4to.*

This most notorious fellow was the son of one Cottington, a haberdasher of small-wares in Cheapside; but his father being a boon companion, so wasted his substance, that he died so poor as to be buried by the parish. He left behind him fifteen daughters, and four sons, the youngest of whom was this *Mull'd Sack*. At eight years of age he was, by the overseers of the parish, put out apprentice to a chimney-sweeper, of St. Mary-le-Bow, to whom he served about five years; and having then entered his teens, he thought himself as good a man as his master; whereupon he ran away, as thinking he had learnt so much of his trade as was sufficient for him to live upon, and his heirs for ever.

* This medley of the dress of the man of fashion and the chimney-sweeper, is not unlike that which Lassels mentions in his "Voyage of Italy," where he describes a carnival at Rome. "But never," says the author, "did any mascarade please like that speculative Italian, who mocked both the French and the Spaniards at once, by walking up and downe the street, clad half like a Don, and half like a Monsieur," &c.—Lassel's "Voyage," part ii. p. 190, &c.

He had no sooner quitted his master, than he was called by the name of *Mull'd Sack* (though his real name was *John Cottington*), from his usually drinking sack mulled, morning, noon, and night; to support this extravagant way of living he took to picking pockets, and carried on this profession with great success; and among others he robbed was the Lady Fairfax, from whom he got a rich gold watch, set with diamonds, in the following manner: "This lady used to go to a lecture on a week-day, to Ludgate church, where one Mr. Jacomb preached, being much followed by the precisians. Mull'd Sack observing this, and that she constantly wore her watch hanging by a chain from her waist, against the next time she came there he dressed himself like an officer in the army; and having his comrades attending him like troopers, one of them takes off the pin of a coach-wheel that was going upwards through the gate, by which means it falling off, the passage was obstructed; so that the lady could not alight at the church-door, but was forced to leave her coach without; which Mull'd Sack taking advantage of, readily presented himself to her ladyship; and having the impudence to take her from her gentleman-usher, who attended her alighting, led her by the arm into the church; and by the way, with a pair of keen or sharp scissors for the purpose, cut the chain in two, and got the watch clear away; she not missing it till sermon was done, when she was going to see the time of the day.

After many narrow escapes from being taken in the act of plundering, Mull'd Sack was at length detected in the act of picking the pocket of Oliver Cromwell, as he came out of the parliament-house, and had like to have been hanged for that fact; but the storm blowing over, he was so much out of conceit with picking pockets, that he took up another trade, which was robbing on the highway; and following this practice with one Tom Cheney, they were audacious enough to rob Colonel Hewson, at the head of his regiment, when marching into Hounslow; but being quickly pursued by some troopers which lay in that town, Cheney's horse failing him, he was taken, while Mull'd Sack got clear off. Cheney, desperately wounded, was brought prisoner to Newgate; and shortly after, when the sessions came on at the Old Bailey, he would have avoided his trial by pleading weakness, and the soreness of his wounds; but this had no effect on the court, for they caused him to be brought down in a chair; from whence, as soon as he had received sentence of death, which was about two o'clock in the afternoon, he was carried in a cart to Tyburn, and there executed.

Mull'd Sack, having thus lost his companion, was resolved in future to rob on the highway by himself alone, though he kept company with the greatest highwaymen that ever were known in any age; and such was his genius, that by their conversation he became as expert a robber on the road as any man whatever; for whilst he followed that profession, he got as much money as all the thieves then in England. He always went habited like, and was reputed a merchant, for he constantly wore a watchmaker's and jeweller's shop in his pocket, and could at any time command 1000*l.*

Having notice by his spies that the general-receiver at Reading was to send 6000*l.* to London by an ammunition waggon and convoy, he prevented that way of carriage by conveying it up himself on horseback; breaking into the receiver's house in the night time, and carried off the booty, undiscovered. The loss being so great, strict inquiry was set on foot, when it was discovered Mull'd Sack was the principal in the robbery; whereupon he was watched, way-laid, apprehended, and sent down prisoner to Reading, and from thence, at the assizes, conveyed to Abingdon; where, not wanting money, he procured such a jury to be empannelled, that though Judge Jermyn did what he could to hang him, there being very good circumstantial proof, as that he was seen in the town the very night when the robbery was committed, yet he so baulked the evidence, and so affronted the judge, by bidding him come off the bench, and swear what he said, as judge, witness, and prosecutor too, for so perhaps he might murder him by presumption of evidence, as he termed it, that the jury brought him in guiltless.

He had, however, not been long at liberty before he killed one John Bridges, to have the more free egress and regress with his wife, who had kept him company for above four years; but the deceased's friends resolving to prosecute the murderer to the uttermost, he fled beyond sea; and at Cologn he robbed King Charles II. then in his exile, of as much plate as was valued at 1500*l.*; then flying into England again, he promised to give Oliver Cromwell some of his majesty's papers, which he had taken with his plate, and discover his correspondences here; but not making good his promise, he was sent to Newgate, and receiving sentence of death, was hanged in Smithfield-rounds, in April, 1659, aged fifty-five years.

JOHN SELMAN, who was executed near Charing-cross, 1612, &c. *done in wood; 4to.*

JOHN SELMAN; *in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons."*

This man was hanged for picking the pocket of Leonard Barry, servant to Lord Harrington, during divine service. The author of the narrative of Selman magnifies the crime, as he was dressed like a gentleman.*

There is a print of EVE FLIGEN, of Cleveland (by which is meant the dutchy of Cleve, in Germany, and not Cleveland, in Yorkshire), who is said to have lived long upon the smell of flowers. *It was sold in Pope's Head-alley, by George Humble (the first impression was sold by William Peak);* and was, by Mr. West, taken for an English head; but I cannot find that she was ever out of her own country. Under the portrait are these lines:

'Twas I that pray'd I never might eat more,
'Cause my step-mother grutched me my food;
Whether on flowers I fed, as I had store,
Or on a dew that every morning stood,
Like honey, on my lips, full seaventeen yeare.
This is a truth, if you the truth will hear.

† It is well known, that Jonathan Wild used to equip his emissaries with genteel dresses, and send them to church, or any other place where he had reason to believe there would be a crowd. The greatest booty that they are supposed to have gained for him in one day, was at an installation at Windsor, where they handed and assisted the ladies in the throng, and robbed them of their watches and diamond girdle-buckles. Some of these fellows, especially such as wore red coats and laced hats, were soon observed to assume great airs, and fancy themselves as good gentlemen as Jonathan himself. Hence it was, that they were very shortly brought to the gallows. One would imagine, that this arch-thief had been informed of the practice of Eutrapelus:

————Cuicunque nocere volebat
Vestimenta dabat pretiosa.—Hor.

EVA FLIEGEN, &c. *six Latin verses. Balt. Flyssier pinx. et ex. Andr. Stock sc. Hage.*

EVA VLIEGEN; *standing in a room; view of a garden from a window; account of her in French, Imprimé A. Zutphen, chez André Jansen,* 1611; *scarce.*

This story may keep company with Pliny's relation of the Astomi, a people in East India, who have no mouths, and are supported by the smell of roots, flowers, and wild apples;* and with that of the Chinese virgins, who are said to conceive by smelling to a rose. *I have been blamed for leaving the description of Eve Fligen's print out of my book; and now I expect to be blamed for inserting it.*

ROBERT NIXON, *Cheshire prophet. Harding sc.* 1793. *In Harding's "Biographical Mirrour."*

Robert, or William, Nixon is said to have been born at Bridge-end-house, in the parish of Over; that he was an illiterate plough-boy in the house of Thomas Cholmondley, of Vale-Royal, esq.; his capacity scarcely exceeding that of an idiot; and that he seldom spoke unless he uttered his prophecies, which were taken from his mouth by some of the by-standers. Many traditions relating to him are still current in the neighbourhood of Vale-Royal, where his story is implicitly believed. The account of his death is, that having been sent for by the king, he was accidently starved, as he himself foretold. This is said to have happened at Hampton-court, where he was ordered to be kept in the kitchen, where he grew so troublesome in licking and picking the meat, that the cooks locked him up in a hole. The king going on a sudden to London, Nixon was forgot and starved to death. Mr. John Oldmixon published his life and prophecies at large, 1714, from Lady Cowper's correct copy.

* Plin. "Nat. Hist." i. p. 401, edit. var.

REMARKS ON DRESS, &c.

Henry Vere, the gallant earl of Oxford, was the first nobleman that appeared at court, in the reign of James, with a hat and white feather; which was sometimes worn by the king himself.*

The long love-lock seems to have been first in fashion among the beaux in this reign, who sometimes stuck flowers in their ears.†

William, carl of Pembroke, a man far from an effeminate character, is represented with ear-rings.‡

Wrought night-caps were in use in the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I. Privy-counsellors and physicians wore them embroidered with gold and silk: those worn by the clergy were only black and white. Mrs. Kennon, the midwife, a collector of curiosities, had the night-cap of Oliver Cromwell, embroidered with black.

James appears to have left the beard in much the same state as he found it on his accession to the throne.

The cloak, a dress of great antiquity,§ was more worn in this, than in any of the preceding reigns. It continued to be in fashion after the restoration of Charles II.

It it well known, that James I. used to hunt in a ruff and trowsers.

Mr. Hawley, of Gray's Inn, coming to court one day, Maxwell, a Scotsman, led him out of the room by a black string, which he wore in his ear.

The great tub-farthingale was much worn in this reign.

Worsted stockings were first knit in this reign, and invented by

* "State Worthies," p. 810.

† Burton on Melancholy, p. 535, sixth edit.

‡ From a circumstance of this kind the famous print by Masson is called *Perle d'Harcourt*. The wearing of ear-rings was supposed to be a preservation for the eye-sight. Marshal Saxe wore them; it is a common practice in Italy and Spain.—Lord Hailes.

§ The cloak, which has for time immemorial been worn in Spain, was worn by the Romans; Lucullus had more cloaks in his wardrobe than he ever had dishes at his table. It is recorded that he had no less than five thousand.‖

‖ Hor. Lib. I. Epist. VI.

William Rider, an apprentice of London, who presented a pair of his own knitting to the Earl of Pembroke.

We learn from Sir Thomas Overbury, that yellow stockings were worn by some of the ordinary gentlemen in the country.*

Silk garters, puffed in a large knot, were worn below the knees; and knots, or roses, in the shoes.

Wilson informs us, that the Countess of Essex, after her divorce, appeared at court "in the habit of a virgin, with her hair pendant almost to her feet:" the Princess Elizabeth, with much more propriety, wore hers in the same manner, when she went to be married to the Prince Palatine.

The head of the Countess of Essex seems to be oppressed with ornaments;† and she appears to have exposed more of the bosom than was seen in any former period.

The ladies began to indulge a strong passion for foreign laces in the reign of James,‡ which rather increased than abated in succeeding generations.

The ruff and farthingale still continued to be worn. Yellow starch for ruffs, first invented by the French, and adapted to the sallow complexions of that people, was introduced by Mrs. Turner, a physician's widow, who had a principal hand in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury. This vain and infamous woman, who went to be hanged in a ruff of that colour,§ helped to support the fashion as long as she was able. It began to decline upon her execution.

The ladies, like those of Spain, were banished from court during the reign of James; which was, perhaps, a reason why dress underwent very little alteration during that period.

It may not be impertinent to remark, that the lady of Sir Robert Cary, afterward earl of Monmouth, was mistress of the sweet (or perfumed) coffers to Anne of Denmark; an office which answered to that of mistress of the robes at present.‖

It appears from portraits, that long coats were worn by boys, till

* See Overbury's "Character of a Country Gentleman."

† Owen, in one of his epigrams, of which he has borrowed the thought from Juvenal, alludes to this enormous head-dress:

> "Hoc magis est instar tecti quam tegminis; hoc non
> Ornare est, hoc est ædificare caput."—Lib. un. Epig. 119.

‡ See Lord Bacon's "Complete Instructions for a Statesman."

§ Howel's "Letters," 8vo. p. 3.

‖ See "Memoirs of Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth;" 8vo. 1759.

they were seven or eight years of age, or upwards. The dress now worn by the blue-coat boys, in London, was that of the time when the hospital was founded. We are told by Dean Fell, that the famous Dr. Hammond was in long coats when he was sent to Eton school.*

When James came to the crown, there was in the wardrobe, in the Tower, a great variety of dresses of our ancient kings; which, to the regret of antiquaries, were soon given away and dispersed.† Such a collection must have been of much greater use to the studious in venerable antiquity, than a review of the "ragged regiment" in Westminster Abbey.‡

* "Life of Dr. Hammond;" 8vo. p. 2.

† Fuller's "Worthies," London, p. 193.

‡ Tattered effigies of our kings, so called, formerly dressed in royal robes, for funeral processions; after which they were left at the abbey as a customary perquisite.

APPENDIX

TO

THE REIGN OF JAMES I.

FOREIGN PRINCES, ALLIED TO THE KING.

CHRISTIAN IV. king of Denmark; *a large head. S. Passæus sc.*

CHRISTIAN IV. with his eldest son Frederic. *W. Passæus sc. h. sh. There is a sheet print of him on horseback, which has been altered to Oliver Cromwell.*

CHRISTIAN IV. king of Denmark. *A. Haelwegh.*

CHRISTIAN IV. &c. *Killian.*

CHRISTIAN IV. &c. *Boner.*

CHRISTIAN IV. *richly dressed, with hat and feather. Elstracke.*

CHRISTIAN IV. *holding a truncheon; fine. J. Muller,* 1625.

CHRISTIAN IV. *oval; 4to.* "*Regna Firmat Pietas.*" *Muller.*

CHRISTIAN IV. *hat and feather; profile,* 4to. *P. Philip; curious.*

CHRISTIAN IV. *motto, "Regna Firmat Pietas;" six Latin verses; small* 4to. *C. Pass; in "Nautical Portraits."*

CHRISTIAN IV. *with his eldest son* FREDERICK; *mezz. R. Dunkarton sc.*

There is a good portrait of Christian, by Paul Van Somer, at Hampton-court.

Christian IV. brother to Queen Anne, came into England in 1606, where he was treated with all possible magnificence. In 1614, he made the king a second visit. He was, for the greater part of his reign, engaged in unsuccessful wars with the Swedes and Germans. In 1618, he sent a fleet to the isle of Ceylon, in the East Indies, which returned richly laden with spices. This was the first fleet that ever sailed from Denmark to that part of the world. *Ob.* 28 Feb. 1648. See more of him towards the end of Bond's dedication of his "Horace" to Prince Henry. Elected king 1590.

FREDERICK III. king of Denmark. *B. Bolsvert.*

FREDERICK III. &c. *fol. J. Falck.*

FREDERICK III. &c. *J. Suyderhoef.*

FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, *heir of Norway, &c. R. Elstracke sculpsit; sold by Thomas Jenner, &c.*

Frederic III. was, in the former part of his reign, embroiled in a disastrous war with the Swedes, who penetrated as far as his capital; which would inevitably have fallen into the enemies' hands, had not the emperor, the kings of England and Poland, and the Dutch, engaged themselves in the quarrel: upon which a peace was concluded near Copenhagen. After this peace, the king, at a

diet held at that place, was declared absolute; and a total change in the government ensued, which put an end to an oppressive aristocracy. *Ob.* 16 Feb. 1670. Christian V. his son, succeeded to the crown by hereditary right.

FREDERICUS, comes Palatinus, &c. *Crispinus Passæus sc. small* 4*to.*

Fredericus, &c. *Crisp. Passæus, jun. fig. et sc. oval; ornaments; h. sh.*

Frederic, elector Palatine, &c *Delaram sc.* 4*to.*

Fredericus, rex Bohemiæ, &c. *Gul. Hondius sc. large h. sh.*

There are several other good prints of him, particularly an equestrian portrait by Elstracke, which represents him with a globe in his hand; h. sh.

Frederick, &c. *richly dressed. F. Brun,* 1627.

Frederick, &c. *large* 8*vo. left hand on a sword.*

Frederick, &c. *with helmet and feathers on a table; right hand on gauntlet, trunchcon in left hand; a* $\frac{3}{4}$; *eight lines, Dutch and Latin; folio; scarce.*

Frederick, &c. *in armour; four English verses; names of his children at top. Sold by William Peake; scarce.*

Frederick, &c. *in armour. C. V. Dalen sc. Sold by Will. Webb, &c.*

Frederick, &c. *in armour; order of the Garter; Latin inscription at bottom; Peter Isselberg; scarce.*

FREDERICK, &c. *richly dressed. Mireveldt. W. Delph sc.*

FREDERICK, &c. *Johannes Eilardus Frisius.*

FREDERICK, &c. *on horseback; at each side, Latin and Dutch inscription. C. Visscher exc.*

Frederic, elector Palatine, accepted of the crown of Bohemia, when it was tendered him by a factious people; vainly presuming, that the king his father-in-law, with whose pacific and unenterprising character he seems to have been but little acquainted, would fix him on the throne. But that prince was so far from answering his expectation, that he tamely suffered him not only to be deprived of his new kingdom, but even of his hereditary dominions. *Ob.* 29 Nov. 1632. See a very curious account of him in Winwood's "Memorials," vol. iii. p. 403, 4. See also Granger's "Letters," p. 271.

A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

MAURICE de Nassau; *without inscription; 4to. This print is known by the apposite device; namely, the stump of a tree; the trunk of which appears to have been cut off, and a shoot growing out of it; with this motto, "Tandem fit surculus arbor." This alludes to the assassination of his father, his youth when he succeeded him, and his hopes of becoming as great a man. I have been particular in the description; as the head has been mistaken for that of Prince Maurice, son to the King of Bohemia.*

MAURITIUS, princeps Arausionensium, &c. *Ex archetypo Petri Isaaci; F. B. a Bolsvert exc. ornaments; fine; sh.*

MAURITIUS, &c. 1618; *h. sh.*

MAURITIUS, &c. *Æt.* 58, 1625; *hat and feather, on a table. Stock sc.* 1627; *fine; large sh.*

MAURITIUS, &c. *under an arch;* 8*vo.* "*Tandem,*" *&c. Sold by Compton Holland.*

MAURITIUS; *richly dressed, with hat and feather, and order of the Garter. C. van Queboren figuravet et sc. Ae. Meuris exc.; fine, and scarce.*

MAURITIUS; *in armour; six English lines. Sold by Compton Holland.*

MAURITIUS, &c. *six Latin lines; motto,* "*Pro Aris et Focis;*" *small* 4*to. C. de Pass. In* "*Nautical Portraits.*"

The most Illustrious Prince MAURICE, &c. *left hand on his hip;* 8*vo. scarce.*

MAURITIUS; *sitting, whole length, in armour, on a throne of steps, with many emblematical figures; fourteen Latin verses. A. de Nieulandt; Sim. Pass,* 1627; *large sheet. This was afterward altered to Fred. Henry, prince of Nassau.*

MAURITIUS; *full face. C. Pass sc. an oval.*

MAURITIUS; *several others.*

There is an equestrian portrait of him in the horsemanship drawing-room at Welbeck; and I think I have seen a print after it.

Maurice of Nassau, prince of Orange, succeeded his father in the government of the United Provinces, at the age of sixteen. He, in a few years, became one of the greatest generals of his time, and completely executed the noble plan of liberty which his father had

formed, by reducing the Spaniards to a necessity of making peace. Upon this the Hollanders concluded a treaty with them, on the foot of free provinces. He took near forty towns, and as many fortresses, and won a considerable number of pitched battles. But the strongest proof of his capacity was, his forcing Alexander Farnese, who had succeeded before in all his enterprises, to raise the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom. The young nobility and gentry went from all parts of Europe to learn the art of war under him. *Ob.* 23 April, 1625, *Æt.* 58.*

CHRISTIANUS, Postulatus Episcopus Halberstadiensis, Dux Brunvicensis, &c. *badge of the Garter. Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sh. There is also a print of him engraved by Payne, 4to.*

CHRISTIANUS, dux Brunvicensis, &c. *M. J. Mirevelt; Delff*, 1623.

CHRISTIANUS II. &c. *neat; 4to. H. Hondius*, 1623.

CHRISTIANUS, &c. *on horseback; thirty-eight views of cities, Wesberg, &c.*

CHRISTIANUS, &c. *in a square, with hat and feather,*

* The following story is told by Barclay in his "Icon Animorum." Prince Maurice, in an engagement with the Spaniards, took twenty-four prisoners, one of whom was an Englishman.† He ordered eight of these to be hanged, to retaliate a like sentence passed by Archduke Albert upon the same number of Hollanders. The fate of the unhappy victims was to be determined by drawing lots. The Englishman, who had the good fortune to escape, seeing a Spaniard express the strongest symptoms of horror when it came to his turn to put his hand into the helmet, offered for twelve crowns to stand his chance. The offer was accepted, and he was so fortunate as to escape a second time. Upon being called a fool for so presumptuously tempting his fate, he said, he thought he acted very prudently; for, "as he daily hazarded his life for sixpence, he must have made a good bargain in venturing it for twelve crowns."

† His name was George Haslewood.

in a border of military men exercising. Sim. Pass; rare, and curious.

CHRISTIANUS, &c. *in armour, with a truncheon; three Latin lines. Peter Isselberg sculpsit et excud.*

CHRISTIANUS, &c. *small, with inscription in English.*

Christian II. duke of Brunswick, was a man of courage and ability; but unfortunate in his attachment to the King of Bohemia,* in whose defeats and distresses he had some share as an ally, and much more from a motive of commiseration, as he was warmly in his interest. He was totally defeated by the imperialists in the battle of Hockstet, and gained as complete a victory over the Spanish army commanded by Don Francisco de Corduba. He lost an arm as he was bravely fighting in the field, which occasioned his wearing an artificial one of silver. *Ob.* 1626.

Cardinal BARBERINI, and his three nephews; viz. Francisco, and the two Antonios. *Camass. delin. Greuter incid. whole lengths; h. sh.*

URBAN VIII. *S. Vouet p. C. Mellan sc.*

URBAN VIII. *Richardson.*

URBAN VIII. *with emblem. Johannes van Michelin exc.* 1623.

URBAN VIII. *in an ornamented oval; two Latin lines;* 1623. *Sim. Passæus sculp. Crisp. de Pass exc. scarce.*

URBAN VIII. *English inscription,* 1623; *sold by Roger Daniell.*

* He was one of the romantic admirers of the Queen of Bohemia.

Maffeo Barberini was famous for the variety of his learning, and the elegance of his genius. He was protector of the Scots nation,* and held his protectorate by the same charter by which the popes themselves hold their supremacy. Upon his advancement to the papal chair, he assumed the name of Urban VIII.; 1623.
and, after the example of Sixtus V. his patron, made a strict inquiry into abuses which had been committed long before.† In 1626, he consecrated the great church of St. Peter with such pomp and solemnity, as had scarcely ever been seen before in Rome itself. He took the Corinthian brass from the roof of the Pantheon, with which was made the high altar of St. Peter's, and a large cannon. This occasioned the famous pasquinade, "Quod non fecerunt Barbari, fecerunt Barberini." All his nephews were made cardinals, and indeed whatever else he was able to make them; he having carried nepotism to a greater height than any of his predecessors. His Latin poems were republished by Jos. Browne, A. M. 1726; 8vo.‡ *Ob.* 29 July, 1644.

AMBASSADORS TO JAMES I. &c.

MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, &c. *Edelinck sc. h. sh.*

MAXIMILIAN DE BETHUNE, duc de Sully. *E. de Bois,* 1614.

* Ryeaut's "Lives of the Popes," p. 273. He was also protector of the English nation.§

† This occasioned the following pasquinade: The statue of St. Peter, on the bridge of St. Angelo, was equipped with a pair of spurs; the opposite statue of St. Paul was supposed to ask him whither he was going. His answer was, "From Rome as fast as possible; as I expect to be called to an account for denying my master." St. Paul replied, "I will not be long after you, as I am as likely to be questioned for persecuting the Christians."

‡ The late worthy provost of Queen's College, in Oxford.

§ There are always protectors of these nations in the court of Rome. The article of Cardinal Barberini may therefore be cancelled. Dod, in his "Church History," p. 39, mentions the presents of pictures which the cardinal sent to the queen, and the two secretaries of state, Cottington and Windebank, in acknowledgment of their favours shewn to the distressed Catholics.

MAXIMILIAN, &c. *St. Aubin; Chence.*

MAXIMILIAN, &c. *De Boys; De la Hove;* 1614.

MAXIMILIAN, &c. *F. Pourbus; A. de Marcenay.*

MAXIMILIAN, &c. 8*vo. F. Pourbus; Verité.*

Maximilian de Bethune, marquis of Rosni, and afterward duke of Sully, was sent ambassador from Henry IV. of France, to James I. upon his accession to the throne. He was justly celebrated for his great industry and capacity; and was rather an intimate friend and confidant of his master, than his prime minister. He had a more tender regard for the fame of that prince, than he had himself; ventured to oppose his most violent passions, when derogatory from his honour or interest; and even dared to tear in pieces, before his face, the marriage contract which he had prepared for the Marchioness of Verneuil, with whom he was deeply enamoured.* He may be esteemed the author of the excellent Memoirs which bear his name, which were written by his secretary, from his conversation. There is a good translation of them by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox. He died the 21st of Dec. 1641. See the Appendix to the former reign, Art. HEN. IV.

Messire ANTHOINE RUZÉ, marquis Deffiat, &c. étant ambassadeur extraordinaire en Angleterre; où il fit le marriage de Mad. Henriette de France; *large* 4*to.*

ANTHOINE COEFFIER RUSÈ, marquis Deffiat. *L. Boissevin sc.*

Count GUNDAMOR (or GONDAMOR), ambassador from the King of Spain. *S. Pass sc.* 4*to.* 1622.†

* "Memoirs of Sully," vol. ii. 8vo. p. 292.

† The first impression of this print is dedicated to Philip IV. of Spain, in Latin. That was erased, and Gondamor's name and title inserted in English. Sold by Thomas Jenner.

Another, whole length, inscribed, "Gentis Hispaniæ Decus," from the second part of "Vox Populi;" 4to.

Count GONDAMOR; *whole length, full dress. R. Cooper.*

Count GONDAMOR; *oval, 12mo. S. Pass.*

Count GONDAMOR, *Æt.* 54, 1622. *W. Pass.*

Count GONDAMOR; *oval. W. Richardson.*

There is a portrait of him at Hampton-court, another at Hatfield-house, and a third in the collection of Mr. Walpole. That at Hampton-court was, when I saw it, inscribed with a wrong name by some modern painter or picture-cleaner.

Gondamor, who "became all things to all men" for political purposes, might have been represented with a looking-glass in his hand, as St. Paul is at Versailles.* He spoke Latin with King James; drank with the King of Denmark, his brother-in-law;† and assured the Earl of Bristol, when he was ambassador at Madrid, that he was an Englishman in his heart. He was also very gallant to the ladies, to whom he frequently made presents. There, perhaps, never was a man who had so much art as Gondamor, with so little appearance of it.

ALBERTUS Princeps, Com. Aremberg. *Vandyck p. Bolsvert sc. h. sh.*

ALBERTUS, &c. comes Aremberghæ, &c. *on horseback. Vandyck p. Petrus du Balliu fecit; sh.*

The original picture, which is in Vandyck's best manner, is at Holkham.

* Under the figure are these words, equally adapted to the glass, and the apostle: "I became all things, to all men."

† He is said to have been an overmatch for the King of Denmark in drinking ‡ when he was in England. He was undoubtedly an overmatch for King James in politics.

‡ Howel's "Letters," 8vo. p. 352.

Prince D'Aremberg; *in an octagon. Vandyck p. E. Scriven sc.*

Prince D'Aremberg, *on horseback; sheet. A. v. Dyck; R. Earlom,* 1783.

Prince D'Aremberg. *Van Dyck; A. Birrell; in "Memoirs of Grammont,"* 1809.

Count d'Aremberg, a man equally qualified for the business of war or peace, was sent into England as ambassador from the Archduke Albert, about the same time with the constable of Castile, who was charged with an embassy from the King of Spain. The view of both was, to establish a peace between the Spanish and English crowns, which had long been in a state of hostility. It was rumoured, that this negotiation was rendered effectual at the expense of an infinite sum distributed about the court, though the king was ever inclined to listen to pacific measures. Sir Anthony Weldon informs us,* that the conspirators in favour of Arabella Stuart privately "dealt with Count Aremberg, to negotiate with the archduke to raise an army and invade England, and they would raise another of Papists and malecontents," to dethrone James. The count was too good a politician to pay any serious attention to so wild a proposal.

PALLE ROSENKRANTZ, Signeur de Krenerup. *A. F. (olkema) fecit; a small bust, in Hofman's book before mentioned.*

Rosenkrantz, who was a good soldier and statesman, was, in the year 1612, sent into England by the King of Denmark, in the character of envoy to James the First. The next year, he attended his royal master, in his visit to the English court. In 1626, and the following year, he was dispatched hither as ambassador extraordinary, and was greatly honoured and favoured by the king.

* "Court and Character of King James," p. 33.

JOHN OLDEN BARNEVELT (ambassador from the states of Holland). *R. Elstracke sc.*

JOHN OLDEN BARNEVELT; *mezz. 4to.*

Barnevelt, a man of great abilities, and in some respects comparable to the celebrated De Wit, had long the chief administration of affairs in Holland. He, at the head of the Arminian party, which was very powerful, opposed the interests of the house of Orange, and excited the fears and jealousies of the people, by representing to them the danger their civil and religious liberties were in from the excessive power lodged in the prince. But, by the address of Maurice, that faction was soon suppressed, and Barnevelt and his adherents, of whom Grotius was one, were committed to prison. Barnevelt was soon executed; but Grotius, after some time, escaped in a chest, which his wife pretended was full of books. Beheaded, 1618.

HUGO GROTIUS; *Æt.* 49, 1632. *M. Mierevelt; W. Delf.*

HUGO GROTIUS. *F. Hals; T. Matham.*

HUGO GROTIUS. *Houbraken.*

HUGO GROTIUS. *Suyderhoef.*

There is a print of him before his "Annotations," &c. which has been several times copied: this represents him considerably older than his portrait after Hanneman.

Grotius began to write elegant verses at an age when children are usually learning to spell. His various talents as a poet, a critic, a civilian, and a commentator, are known to all the learned world. He has, in his excellent book "On the Truth of the Christian Religion," reduced into a narrow compass, the arguments which lay scattered and diffused in other apologists, and has added many of his own.* He was sent into England in behalf of the remonstrants,

* This book, which was written in Latin, during his imprisonment, well deserves the perusal of all such as read for conviction.

who chose a most able advocate to plead their cause. Grotius was a great master of the Arminian controversy; but was, for too forward a display of his arguments on this subject, censured by Archbishop Abbot as a conceited pedant. See the archbishop's letter, which is of curious remark, in "Biog. Brit." vol. i. p. 9.* He died 8 Aug. 1645.

There is a print of a Dutch deputy or envoy, with the following inscription. I know nothing of his personal history.

"Effigies REGNERI PAUW, equitis in confessu ordinum generalium fœderati Belgii deputati ad Magnæ Brit. Regem," &c. *Ravestein p. Theod. Matham sc. ruff, square beard; h. sh.*

Regnier Pauw, *sitting in a chair; fol. J. Mytens; T. Matham.*

ALOYSIUS CONTARENO† (ambassador from Venice to James I.) *Vorsterman sc.*

"Aloysius Contareno, eques, patricius Venetus, extraordinarius ad pacis tractatus universalis, legatus et mediator." *A van Hulle p. P. de Jode sc. h. sh.*

A descendant of the same family was Doge of Venice when Mr. Ray was in Italy. His head, by Faithorne, is in the first edition of Ray's "Travels," 8vo. 1673.

EMANUEL DE METEREN. *Esme‡ de Boulonois f. In the "Academie des Sciences," Bruxelles, tom.* i. *p.* 189, *fol.* 1682.

* See also Bishop Warburton's remarks on this letter, in Pope's works, before he was a bishop.—Bindley.

† Sometimes written Contarini.

‡ Sometimes written ESme.

EMANUEL DE METEREN; *two Latin lines.*

EMANUEL DE METEREN; *in Freherus, p.* 1507, *No.* 78.

Emanuel de Meteren, a native of Antwerp, and a man of considerable learning, but bred to merchandise, was consul for the Flemings in England, in the reign of James I. He acquitted himself with spirit and ability in this employment, and wrote an ample volume of the treaties of commerce which formerly subsisted between the English nation, the house of Burgundy, and the states of Holland. His capital performance is a "History of the Troubles of the Low Countries," which did him much honour, and is translated into various languages. He lies buried in the church of St. Dionis, in London, where a monument was erected to his memory by his relict. He died the 8th of April, 1612. See Strype's edition of "Stow," book ii. p. 153.

The heads of the five following persons, who were sojourners in the university of Oxford, represent them older than when they were in England.

METHROPHANES CRITOPULUS (or CRITOPYLUS), &c. *in the "Continuation of Boissard;" 4to.*

METROPHANES CRITOPULUS; *4to. Heydon.*

METROPHANES CRITOPULUS, *Æt.* 38, 1627; *two Latin lines.*

Metrophanes Critopylus, a native of Greece, came into England in Archbishop Abbot's time, with a view of being instructed in the doctrine and discipline of our church. Upon his arrival, he addressed himself to that prelate, who placed him in Baliol College, where he studied the Latin and English tongues. In 1622, he returned into his own country; and upon Cyrill's advancement to the patriarchate of Constantinople, he succeeded him in that of Alexandria. *Ob.* 1658. He is said to have been the author of

Claruit 1640. the "Confession of Faith," published in Greek, 1629, under the name of Cyrill. See "Athenæ Oxon."

There is an octavo print, engraved by Michael Vandergucht, inscribed ΚΥΡΙΛΛΟΣ, *&c. which was certainly done for Critopulus. It is prefixed to "Collectanea de Cyrillo Lucario P. C. Auctore Tho. Smitho," Lond.* 1707, 8vo.*

LUDOVICUS CAPELLUS, V. D. M. &c. *a fine head in the manner of Nantueil; frontispiece to his "Notæ Criticæ in Vet. Test." Amstel.* 1689; *fol.*

LUDOVICUS CAPELLUS; *in the "Athen Batav."*

Capellus, a native of Sedan, was regarded as a young man of great hopes when he studied at Oxford. He became afterward professor of divinity, and of the Hebrew language, in the Protestant university of Saumur, in France; and had the honour of being tutor to the celebrated Bochart. His "Critica Sacra" is commended by Grotius. He was also author of "Historia Ecclesiastica, Cent. V." Sedan, 1622, 4to. and other learned works. In his "*Arcanum Punctuationis revelatum*," he proves the novelty of the Hebrew accents, against the two Buxtorfs. This book made great noise in the world.† He died in 1658.

* It appears from Sir Thomas Roe's "Negotiations," that though he had met with handsome treatment in England, he was justly censured by Archbishop Abbot, at least for his ingratitude.‡ The prelate observes, that all the Greeks that come hither a-begging are rascals. Erasmus Schmidius, in his excellent book, entitled "*Notæ et Animadversiones in Novum Testamentum*," *Norimbergæ*, 1658, fol. pays a very high compliment to the learning of Critopulus. See more of him in the "*Bibliotheca Græca*" of Fabricius.

† "What an uproar," says Dr. Bentley, "once was there, as if all were ruined and undone, when Capellus wrote one book against the antiquity of the Hebrew points, and another for various lections in the Hebrew text itself? and yet time and experience has cured those imaginary fears; and the great author, in his grave, has now that honour universally, which the few only of his own age paid him when

‡ See Sir T. Roe's "Negotiations," p. 102. 171. 213. 253. 320. 373. 488.

SAMUEL BOCHARTUS, Rotomagensis, &c. *frontisp. to his "Hierozoicon;" fol.*

Samuel Bochartus; *large 4to. F. V. Schuppen,* 1699.

Samuel Bochart was indebted to the university of Oxford, where he was some time a sojourner, for part of that immense stock of learning which he possessed. His "Geographia sacra," his "Hierozoicon," and other ingenious and elaborate works, are, and will be, in great esteem among the learned; especially such as study the Scriptures in their original languages. It is harder to say what he was ignorant of, than what he knew; but he particularly excelled in oriental learning.* He was many years pastor of a church at Caen, in Normandy, where he was tutor to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, author of the "Essay on translated Verse." *Ob.* 1667. A complete edition of his works was published in Holland, in two volumes fol. 1712.

ANDREAS RIVETTUS, &c. *Æt.* 50, 1623.

Another, by Van Meurs, before his Works, fol. 1651.

Andreas Rivettus, *Æt.* 59, 1631. *H. Hondius; fine.*

Andreas Rivettus; *in the "Athen. Batav."*

Andreas Rivettus; *in Freherus, p.* 53, *No.* 25.

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alive." Philelcutherus Lipsiensis on Freethinking, part i. p. 63. It evidently appears, that the sacred text has been cleared and improved by the various readings. See the excellent "Remarks" of Capellus on this subject; or see Jenkin on the Christian Religion, vol. ii. p. 136—8, edit. 1700.

* Dr. Hakewill, who was contemporary with Bochart, speaking of the knowledge of the oriental languages, observes, "that this last century afforded more skilful men that way, than the other fifteen since Christ."—"Apology," p. 260, second edit. 1630.

Andrew Rivet, a French Protestant, and D. D. of the university of Leyden, was admitted to the same degree in that of Oxford, 1621; and was afterward chosen professor of divinity at Leyden. He was versed in the knowledge of men, as well as books; transacted the most important affairs for those of his own communion, and presided in several synods in France. Dr. Morley, afterward bishop of Winchester, was particularly acquainted with him when he was abroad. He died in 1650, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His commentaries on the Scriptures, and his polemical pieces, are the most considerable of his works; which were printed at Rotterdam, the year after his death, in three volumes folio.

PHILIPPUS CLUVERIUS, &c. *Æt.* 40. *Before his "Italia Antiqua;" fol.* 1624.

PHILIPPUS CLUVERIUS, *Æt.* 40. *De Gheyn.*

This celebrated person was not only better acquainted with the geography of the world than any man of his time, but seems also to have been better skilled in the languages of it; he being able to speak no less than ten. The fame of Dr. Prideaux, and Dr. Holland, of Exeter College, brought him to Oxford, where he wrote part of his works, of which there is a catalogue in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." He died at Leyden, 1623.

ERNESTUS, princeps & comes Mansfeldiæ, &c. *Vandyck p. R. van Voerst sc. h. sh.*

Another by Delaram, 4to.

ERNEST, count Mansfeld. *M. Mirevelt; Delff,* 1622; *sheet.*

ERNEST, count Mansfeld; *4to. P. Stent exc.*

ERNEST, count Mansfeld; *six Latin lines; Peter Isselberg; fine, and scarce.*

ERNEST, count Mansfeld; 4*to*. *Sim. Passæus sc. fine.*

ERNEST, count Mansfeld; *four Latin lines; neat, in the style of Wierex.*

Count Mansfeld, an able, though an unfortunate general, came into England in this reign, where he received the command of an army of twelve thousand men, for the recovery of the Palatinate; but, "the troops being denied a passage through France, the greater part of them perished abroad."* The most distinguished action of the count's life was the noble retreat which he made with all his horse, after the dear-bought victory of the Spanish army commanded by Don Gonzalez de Cordova. This occasioned the celebrated Spinola, to his mortification and disgrace, to raise the siege of Bergen, to burn his tents, and retire with precipitation.

FREDERIC RANTZAU. *Folkema sc. a small head, in Hoffman's book.*

Frederic Rantzau, lord of Aasdal, a man accomplished by arts, learning, and the knowledge of mankind, a polite courtier, and a gallant soldier, came into England in the early part of his life, in the course of his travels. After he had seen the greater part of Europe, his curiosity carried him into the eastern countries. He particularly deserves to be remembered for his piety and charity, of which some signal instances are enumerated by his biographer. *Ob.* 14 Jan. 1645, *Æt.* 55.

HOLGER ROSENKRANTZ, &c. *A. F. f. In Hoffman.*

See vol. iii. page 157.

Holger Rosenkrantz, lord of Glimminge, after he had finished his studies, attended Christhian Friis de Borreby, the Danish ambassador, into England, at the accession of King James. He had several commands in the Danish army, and was esteemed a good soldier. *Ob.* 1647.

* Salmon.

ABRAHAMUS SCULTETUS, Theologus, Archipalatinus; *in the "Continuation of Boissard;" small 4to.*

ABRAHAM SCULTETUS; *in Freherus.*

Abraham Scultetus, a native of Silesia, who was some time professor of divinity at Heidelberg, distinguished himself greatly by his writings against the Arminians, whom he endeavoured in vain to reconcile with their antagonists at the synod of Dort. He was much in favour with Frederic, elector palatine, having exercised his ministry in the Palatinate. In 1612, he attended that prince into England,* where he became acquainted with the most eminent of our learned men. He was loudly accused of advising Frederic to accept of the crown of Bohemia. Certain it is, that he highly approved of his inauspicious choice; and, like all those who were closely connected with him, had a deep share in his misfortunes. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1625. Calmet, though a Roman Catholic, extols him for his great knowledge, moderation, and piety. He has written learnedly and ably on the divine right of episcopacy. See "*Relation des Mesures pour introduire la Liturgie Anglicane dans le Roiaume de Prusse*," *à Londres*, 1767, 4to. p. 75. There is a particular account of his life in Fuller's "*Abel redivivus.*"

FESTUS HOMMIUS, S. S. Theol. D. Coll. Theol. ill. Ord. Regens; *4to. in "Athen. Bat."*

FESTUS HOMMIUS, *Æt.* 44, 1620. *D. Baillu. W. I. Delff.*

FESTUS HOMMIUS; *in Freherus, p.* 494, *No.* 24.

Festus Hommius, a Dutchman, distinguished himself by his polemical writings against the Papists and Arminians. He was secretary at the synod of Dort, the acts of which he was deputed by the states of Holland to carry to King James. He was graci-

* Wood informs us that he was a sojourner at Oxford, about the year 1598.

ously received by his majesty, and had particular respect shewn him by some of the greatest personages in the kingdom; and a doctor's degree was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. His ideas of dress seem to have been perfectly Low Dutch; as he wore a pair of green stockings when he was incorporated doctor of divinity. He died the 5th of July, 1642, aged sixty-six years and six months.

THOMAS ERPENIUS, Arabicæ Linguæ Professor; 4*to*. *in* "*Athen. Bat.*"

THOMAS ERPENIUS; *in Freherus.*

Thomas Erpenius, a native of Goreum, in Holland, was very highly and justly celebrated for his knowledge as an orientalist. He travelled into England, France, Italy, and Germany, with a view of improving himself in this branch of science. He had particular reason to believe that he should have been invited to settle here upon very advantageous terms; but he was appointed professor of Arabic and other eastern languages, at Leyden. He died of the plague, 13 Nov. 1624, and, by order of the university, was honoured with a funeral oration, by his friend and colleague, Gerard John Vossius. All his works have some relation to oriental learning.

PETRUS CUNÆUS, Juris Professor (in Academia Leidensi), 4*to*. *in* "*Athen. Bat.*"

PETRUS CUNÆUS; *in Freherus.*

Peter Cunæus, who was also a Dutchman, was eminently skilled in the civil law. He, in the early part of his life, was in England, whither he attended Ambrose Regemorter, his kinsman. During his stay in this country, he, in one summer, accurately read over Homer, and most of the Greek poets. He was twice rector of the university of Leyden. His book "*De Republica Hebræorum*" is his principal work.

TAGE, or FAGON, THOTT; *a small bust. Fokke f. In Hoffman.*

This gentleman visited the English court, as a traveller, in the reign of James, and was received with great marks of distinction by his queen. He came hither a second time, in the same reign, with Mr. Henric Rammel, the Danish ambassador, and returned home with Christian IV. who retained him as gentleman of his court. He was afterward employed in several embassies, and made lord of Ericsholm, knight of the order of the Elephant, and a senator of the kingdom. He founded several hospitals in his life-time, and died, full of years and of honour, in 1658.

NICOLAUS CLAUDIUS FABRICIUS de Peiresc, senator Aquensis. *C. Mellan sc. small h. sh. There is a head of him, by Gaywood, before Dr. Rand's Translation of his Life, by Gassendus: Gaywood's print appears to have been copied from the head before his Life, written in Latin, and printed in* 1665, 4*to. There is also a head of him after a painting of Vandyck.*

NIC. CLAUD. FEB. DE PEIRESC; 4*to. J. Lubin.*

Nicolaus Claudius Fabricius, lord of Peiresc, a finished scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and an amiable and beneficent man, discovered a very early attachment to all useful and polite learning; which was desired by him as his food, and pursued as his business and recreation. Knowledge, in him, was a radicated habit; and the manners and customs of the ancients were as familiar to him as to a citizen of Athens,* or of Rome. He was as communicative as he was knowing, and his literary stores were the treasures of the public. Few books have been published in France that have any relation to classical antiquities, or those of that kingdom, but have been the better for him; and he has greatly enriched the valuable works of Montfaucon. He deserves particular commendation for his skill in botany, and other branches of natural

* He was the only person of his time who could read and explain the Greek on medals. Patin's "Travels," p. 141.

science. In 1606, he came to England, where he visited Sir Henry Saville, Sir Robert Cotton, Dr. Raphael Thorius, his countryman,* Camden, John Barclay, Matthias Lobel, John Norden, and other persons of eminence. He died at Aix, in Provence, the 24th of June, 1637.† The massacre of a multitude of his papers after his death, by some of his near relations, is mentioned by the learned with indignation and regret; they were applied to the vile uses of heating the oven and boiling the pot. Some have endeavoured to throw ridicule upon his *minuter studies;* but he too well knew the connexion between all kinds of learning to regard them as unimportant in their consequences.‡ Gassendus, another ornament of France, has given us his Life in detail. This is one of those delightful works, which exhibit a striking likeness of a great and good man at full length, and shew every feature and fold of the drapery in the strongest and clearest light.

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS. *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS; *mezz. W. Vaillant; A. Blooteling.*

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS; *six Latin lines. M. Mireveldt pinx. W. Delff sc.*

* A physician settled in London, who was famous for his Latin poem on tobacco. We are informed, that when Peiresc was in company with Dr. Thorius, who seems to have had as strong an aversion to water as any of the faculty had to physic, he peremptorily insisted on his drinking a health in an enormous glass of wine. Peiresc earnestly desired to be excused, as unable to bear so large a quantity. Thorius would admit of no excuse; he therefore drank it, but upon condition that the former should follow his example, in drinking a health to be proposed by him in his turn. He then filled the same glass with water, named the health, and presently drank it off. Thorius looked like a man thunderstruck, sighed deeply, frequently applied his lips to the replenished glass, without resolution to taste it, poured forth a torrent of quotations from ancient authors against the innocent element, and thus hesitated and trifled for some hours, before he swallowed, by sips, the detested potion. This story was told to King James, who would, by all means, hear it from Peiresc himself, and his majesty was delighted with the relation. V. Gassendus, in "*Vita Piereskii,*" *ad Ann.* 1606.

† His elegy was written in above forty languages.

‡ ——————*Hæ nugæ seria ducunt*
In bona.

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS; *a small head. A. v. Dyck. Gaywood sc.* 1664; *scarce.*

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS. *A. Vandyck; P. Pontius.*

CONSTANTINE HUYGENS; *oval. C. de Visscher.*

Sir Constantine Huygens, as we are informed by Sir John Finet,* was in England in the latter end of King James's reign. He came hither about the year 1622, with the Dutch ambassadors, and was secretary to the embassy. It appears that he was more than once here in a public character. He was father of Constantine Huygens, one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whom he instructed in arithmetic, mathematics, music, and geography.

SIMON VOUET, Parisiensis Pictor. *F. Perier fecit; h. sh.*

There is another print of him by Voerst.

Vouet, who, in his day had a multitude of admirers, though since deemed an insipid mannerist, taught the manual practice of painting to some of the greatest geniuses that France ever produced. He was undoubtedly in England in this reign,† having been sent from Paris to draw the portrait of some lady of distinction. Charles the First was very desirous of engaging him in his service. *Ob.* 1641, *Æt.* 59.

As GERARD MERCATOR published a curious map of the British Isles, it has been presumed that he was in England. I find no direct proof of it. There are various prints of him.

* "*Philoxenis*," p. 116. 119.

† See his "Life," by Perrault. See also "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 57.

CHARLES I.

BEGAN HIS REIGN THE 27th OF MARCH, 1625.

CLASS I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

CAROLUS, &c. *D. Mytens p. Jac. Delphius sc.* 1628; *sheet.*

CHARLES the First, &c. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. Engraved for Rapin's "History," fol.*

The original, at Hampton-court, is a whole length, in coronation robes, and has a more melancholy air than the print.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. This belongs to the set of Loyalists; h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. F. Place f. 4to. mezz.*

* Among the numerous prints of Charles I. I have scarcely seen one that is not like him; which I impute to that peculiarity of aspect which struck Bernini when he saw his portrait, and which he called "unfortunate." I knew a man who could carve his likeness on the head of a stick, that could never hit the features of any other person. De Piles tells us, that he saw a bust of Charles in wax, done by the celebrated blind sculptor of Cambassi, in Tuscany, and that it was very like. As this man was suspected to be an impostor, the Duke of Bracciano obliged him to make his head in a cellar, and he executed it with his usual success. See De Pile's "Principles of Painting," p. 200, et seq.

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. His left hand is on a large globe; h. sh. mezz. Sold by A. Browne.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. A. B. (Blooteling) f. mezz. small.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Smith f. h. sh. mezz. two prints.*

CAROLUS &c. *Vandyck p. Smith f. 4to. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Simon f. h. sh. mezz. two prints.*

CAROLUS, &c. *from Sir Peter Lely's copy of the celebrated original picture painted by Sir Anthony Vandyck, which was destroyed by the fire at Whitehall, 1697.* J. Faber f. h. sh. mezz. In his ear is the pearl*

* This was the picture from which Bernini did his bust, which is said to have been destroyed at the same time. The melancholy cast of countenance, which was conspicuous in it, appears in the print. It is worthy of remark, that all the portraits of Charles, by Vandyck, have more or less of this air, and yet represent him handsomer than those of all other painters.†

As omens, however founded upon or connected with superstition and credulity, have, in almost every age, had some influence upon great minds, and great events,‡ I shall mention the following, as relative to my subject. Carte, in his "Life of the Duke of Ormond,"§ informs us, that when the bust of Bernini was carried to the king's house at Chelsea,‖ his majesty, with a train of nobility, went to take a view of it; and that, "as they were viewing it, a hawk flew over their heads, with a partridge in his claws, which he had wounded to death. Some of the partridge's

† This was not the picture sent to Bernini; that sent was painted on purpose by Vandyke, and represented, in one piece, the king's full face, between three parts of his face, and his profile. I do not know where the original is; but Lord Strafford has a good copy of it, and Mr. Barrett, of Lea, in Kent, another.—LORD ORFORD.

‡ See Dalrymple's "Memoirs," p. 223, 224.

§ Vol. ii. p. 55.

‖ In the first vol. of the third collection of Lord Sommers' Tracts, p. 255, is a similar story respecting this bust.—It is there said to have happened at the Earl of Arundel's house, at Greenwich.

which he constantly wore, and which was in the collection of the late Dutchess of Portland, and is authenticated by the hand-writing of his granddaughter, Queen Mary, in the following words: "This pearl was taken out of my grandfather's ear after he was beheaded, and given to the Princess Royal." A print of it was engraved by Vertue. This is the first print which I have seen with a star and garter as part of the dress.

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Faber f. 4to. mezz.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. P. de Jode sc. sh.*

Another by P. de Jode; 4to.

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. H. Danckers sc.* 1645.

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Suyderhoef sc. large h. sh.*

CAROLUS &c. *Vandyck p. Lommelin sc. in armour; h. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. J. Meysens exc. 4to.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. R. White sc. sh.*

CHARLES, &c. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst sc. large h. sh.*

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blood fell on the neck of the statue, where it always remained, without being wiped off," &c.

The story of the king's trying the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, and dipping upon the ensuing lines, is told us in Steele's "Englishman," No. 225.

> "Hæc finis Priami fatorum, hic exitus illum
> Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
> Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
> Regnatorem Asiæ; jacet ingens littore truncus,
> Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus."

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. On horseback; Mons. de St. Antoine holding his helmet; sh.**

The original of this, and the two following, is at Buckingham-house.

CHARLES I. *on horseback; hat and feather; a Phœnix in flames on the horse's head; six English verses. Renold Elstracke. Sold by William Peake; rare.*

CHARLES I. *when prince; whole length, standing; four English verses, "Great Britain is thy Birth," &c. R. Elstracke; rare.*

CHARLES I. *small 4to. V. Dyck. L. Vorsterman.*

CHARLES I. *standing by his horse. Van Dyck. Sir R. Strange; large sheet; fine.*

CHARLES I. *small whole length in armour, crowned; arms;* 8vo. *W. Peake.*

CHARLES I. standing with Prince Charles; *small whole length; four verses, "Gaze on, fond world," &c. G. Glover; rare.*

CHARLES I. *in armour; in an oval;* 4to. *Sold by R. Peake; scarce.*

The same, with the address of P. Stent.

CHARLES I. *standing, in armour; whole length; sceptre in his right hand, resting on his knee; crown,*

* Lombart erased the face of Charles I. and inserted Cromwell's; and after the restoration, that of Charles II.

&c. with a list of the army and navy under Sir John Pennington; rare.

CHARLES I. the high and mighty monarch, &c. *whole length, in armour, with sash, &c. curiously embroidered; crowned, and truncheon in his hand; arms of Great Britain. W. Marshall; scarce.*

CHARLES I. *in an oval; motto, "Si vis omnia," &c. Are to be sold by John Stafford, &c.* 1633; 4*to.*

CHARLES I. *in a hat and cloak; view of the River Thames, Westminster Hall, the Abbey, Whitehall, &c. an etching, small folio: scarce.*

CHARLES &c. and the Duke d'Espernon (M. de St. Antoine*). *Vandyck p. Baron sc. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Sympson sc. sh. Copied from Baron; sh.*

CHARLES I. *Voerst p. R. White sc.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; inscribed, "The exact portraiture of Charles I." &c. sh.*

* It appears from Sully's "Memoirs," that Mons. de St. Antoine, knight of Malta, equerry to the King of France, was sent to England by that monarch, with six horses, as a present to Charles I. He had been chief equerry to Prince Henry (and probably also to Charles), and led a mourning horse at his funeral.† Is it credible, that the Duc d'Espernon should hold the helmet of a king of England?

The badge of the order of Malta, on St. Antoine's breast, which some ingenious persons have taken for that of the *Saint Esprit*, has contributed to this mistake; but the cross of this order is never without the dove.

† See Birch's "Life of Prince Henry." The Dutchess of Newcastle, in the Life of the duke her husband, informs us, that he was instructed in horsemanship by Monsieur de St. Antoine, who then lived in the Mews, and was esteemed the greatest master of that art.

CHARLES I. *on horseback; under the horse is a view of a tournament; sh.*

CHARLES I. &c. *on horseback; Richmond at a distance. W. Sherwin exc. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback;* 1643; *sold by Peake;* 4*to.*

CHARLES I. *of blessed memory, in armour; on horseback.*

CHARLES I. *his statue at Charing-cross. Hollar f. a small sheet.*

This fine statue was sold by the parliament to John Rivet, a brazier in Holborn, who undertook to break it in pieces, but carefully preserved it till the restoration. It was set up in Guildhall-yard, and was thence removed to Charing-cross.

CHARLES I. *on horseback; the horse capering. Hollar f. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; army at a distance,* 1644; *in W. H. (ollar.*) half sheet.*

CHARLES I. *in armour; cannon, &c. Hollar f. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *Justice crowning him with laurel. Hollar f. h. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *in a cloak. Hollar f.* 12*mo. Before* "*The Black Tribunal.*"

* I am very credibly informed, that there is a print like this, with a list of the king's servants on each side and beneath: it has no engraver's name, and was "printed for Thomas Walkly, opposite York-house, 1639."

CHARLES I. *in armour; half length; ground and ornaments only by Hollar; sh.*

CHARLES I. *whole length, sitting. W. Pass sc. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *W. M. (Marshal) sc. hat and feather.*

CAROLUS, &c. *a glove in his left hand. W. Marshall sc. small h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback. W. M. sc.* 4*to.*

CHARLES roy, &c. *Lucas Vosterman sc. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *whole length; sitting in his robes; his left hand on a sphere; small folio. J. Smith fecit. R. Palmer exc. scarce.*

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, &c. *on horseback, prancing; view of Richmond Palace in the back ground; etching; manner of Hollar; rare; in Mr. Townley's collection.*

CHARLES I. *in an oval; six English verses,*

> " Though Charles be added to their heaps of slain,
> They cannot prove that ABEL murder'd CAIN," &c.

8*vo. scarce.*

CHARLES, &c. *by Vorsterman; ruff; slashed habit;* 8*vo.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Faithorne sc. h. sh. Frontispiece to Sanderson's " Life of Charles I." This has been copied.*

CHARLES I. *in an oval; above is the Church of England, represented as a matron at the point of death,*

with an inscription, in Greek, signifying that many physicians have killed her. Faithorne sc. It is the title to the "History of King Charles," by H. L. (Hamon L'Estrange) esq. small h. sh.

CHARLES I. *in an oval; ornaments. N. van Horst invt. C. Galle sc.* 4*to.*

CAROLUS, &c. *oval; sold by Jenner;* 4*to.*

CHARLES I. &c. *four English verses, "Was Charles the First call'd great?" &c.*

CHARLES I. *oval; ornaments; sold by Fra. Williams;* 4*to.*

CHARLES I. *looking to the left; laced band; collar of the Garter, &c.* 4*to.*

CHARLES I. *large laced band;* 8*vo.*

CAROLUS I. *in a cloak. Gaywood f.* 12*mo.*

CAROLUS I. *in a cloak;* 8*vo. Stent.*

CAROLUS I. *cloak; in an oval encompassed with two dragons; h. sh.*

CAROLUS I. *cloak; eight verses in High Dutch;* 8*vo.*

CAROLUS I. *cloak. S. Savery f.* 8*vo.*

CHARLES I. *oval; in the title to his Works in fol. Hertochs sc.*

CAROLUS I. *pointing to "Scotica Ecclesia," inscribed on a terrestrial globe;* 8*vo.*

CHARLES I. *a sceptre in his right hand, and a trident in his left;* 8vo.

CHARLES I. *dictating to Sir Edward Walker, who is writing on a drum; sh.*

CHARLES I. *playing on the harp, like King David.*

CAROLUS, &c. *Seb. Furck exc.* 4to.

CHARLES I. *The lively portraiture.* "*Tacit. Hist. Lib.* 1." *in an oval;* 8vo.

CHARLES I. *The high and mighty monarch Charles, late king of England, &c. crown on his head;* 8vo. *P. Stent.*

CHARLES I. Anglia Scotia, &c. *crown, sceptre, &c.* 8vo.

CHARLES I. *from a bust of Bernini. S. Richardson; J. Harding,* 1790.

CHARLES I. *kneeling, holding a crown of thorns:* "*of whom the world was not worthy;*" 4to. *mezz. J. Smith.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; view of London. Daret exc.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; hat and feather; view of the sea; four French verses. H. David; fol. rare.*

CHARLES I. *standing; crown, sceptre, &c. on a table. Conning Devilliers.*

CHARLES I. *fol. Audran.*

CHARLES I. *on horseback; view of Edinburgh; fol. Van Dalen.*

CHARLES I. *small oval; mezz. E. Luttrel; scarce.*

CHARLES I. *in an oval, supported by two boys weeping, and four historical vignettes; scarce.*

CHARLES I. *in an oval, supported by dragons; view of his execution; names of his judges; witnesses; order of execution, &c. Allardt; very scarce.*

CHARLES I. *when prince, on horseback, with cap and feather; a battle, and view of Richmond Palace in the back ground; four English verses. F. Delaram; rare.*

CHARLES &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

CAROLUS, &c. *R. White sc.* 1685.

CHARLES I. *Sam. Taylor f. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *Vandergucht sc.* 8vo.

CHARLES I. *Strange sc. Engraved for Dr. Smollett's History;* 8vo.

CHARLES I. *an anamorphosis of his head; to be seen in a cylindrical mirror; or held in a horizontal position, just below the eye; sh. without inscription.*

CAROLUS I. *holding a crown of thorns, and treading on a globe; Fruytirs* del. Hertochs sc. in his Works, fol. There are several copies of this by Marshall, &c.*

CHARLES I. *in prison; kneeling; the Common Prayer Book open before him; h. sh.*

* Vertue spelt the name *Frutiers.*

CHARLES I. *as he sat in the pretended court of justice, Anno* 1648.* *Done from the original at Oxford; 4to. mezz.*

CHARLES I. *engraved from the same picture; frontispiece to Caulfield's "High Court of Justice." B. Reading sc. 4to.*

CHARLES I. &c. *two mezzotintos, by Simon and Faber, with the same inscription as the foregoing; h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *in a high crowned hat, as he is represented in the above mezzotintos; said to be painted by Vandyck; probably done from a picture of that master, and the hat added; view of Westminster, in the manner of Hollar. S. Savery f. Another of these, without the name of Savery.*

CAROLUS I. *in a high crowned hat, and cloak with a star. Vandyck p. J. de Ram excud. neat, small h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *putting on the cap, in which he was beheaded; two prints, large and small 4to.*

CHARLES I. &c. *a hand from the clouds holding out a crown, with this inscription, "Corruptibilem pro incorruptibili."† Faithorne f. Cooper exc. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *with a white handkerchief in his hand, for a signal to the executioner; execution at a distance; inscription, "Horrible murder;" two prints; 4to. one*

* Charles, who had always a little impediment in his speech, was observed to have less of it on his trial, than he was known to have at any other time.

† These are the words of Bishop Juxton to the king, on the scaffold.

is by Gaywood, but without his name; eight verses; rare.

" But lo a charg is drawne, a day is set;
The silent lamb is brought, the wolves are met;
And where's the slaughter-house? Whitehall must be,
Lately his palace, now his Calvarie.
And now, ye senators, is this the thing
So oft declar'd, is this your glorious king?
Religion vails herself; and mourns that she
Is forc'd to own such horrid villanie."

CHARLES I. *as he appeared on the scaffold, holding his cap; twelve English verses: once it was called Charles, by the Grace of God, &c. small folio; etching; rare.*

CHARLES I. *The warrant for his execution; with view of Whitehall and King-street-gate, numerous spectators, guards, &c. 4to.*

This unhappy prince carried the regal power to an enormous height, at a conjuncture very unfavourable to despotism: the republican part of the constitution, in its turn, made as large encroachments upon monarchy. Hence a violent struggle between liberty and prerogative occasioned one of the most calamitous wars in the history of mankind. If we consider Charles as a monarch, we must, in some instances, give him up to censure; if as an accomplished person, we admire him; if as a master, a father, and a husband, we esteem and love him; if as a man who bore his misfortunes with magnanimity, we pity and respect him. He would have made a much better figure in private life, than he did upon a throne.* Beheaded the 30th of Jan. 1648-9. See Class IX.

* The following passage is at the conclusion of Lilly the astrologer's "Life of Charles I." "King Charles being dead, and some foolish citizens going a whoring after his picture, or image, formerly set up in the Old Exchange, the parliament made bold to take it down, and to engrave in its place these words: 'Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ restitutæ primo, Anno Dom. 1648, Jan. 30.' For my part, I do believe he was not the worst, but the most unfortunate of kings."

CHARLES I. *in a large star; h. sh.*

CHARLES I. *a small oval, without inscription; the head radiated, like that of a saint or martyr, and supposed to be in a glorified state.*

> ——Illic, postquam se lumine puro
> Implevit, stellasque vagas miratur, et astra
> Fixa polis, vidit quanta sub nocte jaceret
> Nostra dies, risitque sui ludibria trunci.*
>
> LUCAN.

See a curious account, translated from the French, in which a Sir John Stair, grandfather of the Earl of Stair, confesses himself to have been the executioner of King Charles I. It is copied in the Weekly Intelligencer, 1818.

HENRICA MARIA, &c. *Daniel Mytens p. Jac. Delphius sc. sh.*

MARIA AUGUSTA, &c. *G. Hondthorst p. Soutman invenit. Suyderhoef sc.* 1643; *sh.*

HENRIETTA MARIA. *Vandyck p. P. Soutman effigiavit. J. Suyderhoef sc. large h. sh. fine.*

* Various and contradictory have been the reports of the disposal of the dead body of Charles I. It was, doubtless, interred in the collegiate church at Windsor; but was, by many, supposed to have been removed from the place of interment. It has been even said, that it was privately taken up, and buried under the gallows at Tyburn.† This is sufficiently disproved in "The History and Antiquities of Windsor," where we are informed that the king's coffin, with his name inscribed upon it, was certainly seen by Mr. Sewel, a man of probity, and several of his friends, when the royal vault was opened to inter a still-born child of the Princess of Denmark, afterward Queen Anne. See "The Hist. and Antiq. of Windsor," printed at Eton, 1749, 4to. p. 362. 428. See also Echard's "Hist. of England," book 2. paragr. penult. third edit.

† See the "Secret Hist. of the Calve's-head Club," p. 14.

Henrica Maria. *Vandyck p. Glover sc. large oval;* 1640.

Henrica Maria; *an etching. Vandyck p. a laurel branch in her hand.*

Henrietta Maria, consort to King Charles I. *Vandyck p.*

Henrietta Maria; *a head only, unfinished. Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 4*to.*

Henrietta Maria; *richly adorned. Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. h. sh. fine.*

Henrietta Maria. *Vandyck p. P. de Jode sc. sh.*

Henrietta Maria. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst sc. whole length; large h. sh. This belongs to a set of ten whole lengths on imperial half sheets, engraved chiefly from the Wharton collection. The original is at Houghton.*

Henrietta Maria. *Van Voerst sc.*

Henrietta Maria; *richly dressed, and ornamented with large pearls; four French verses, "Reverez comme une Deasse," &c. when princess; large* 4*to. Ganiere exc.*

Henrietta Maria, *on horseback: the king, prince, &c. walking. Daret exc.*

Henrietta Maria, *on horseback. David; scarce.*

Henrietta Maria; *small oval; mezz. E. Lutterel; scarce.*

Henrietta Maria ; *small whole length, standing with a prince and princess ; arms of France ; four verses, " Sure Heaven was pleased, &c. G. Glo (ver) ; 4to. scarce.*

Henrietta Maria ; *in a small oval. Sold by Robert Peake ; scarce.*

Henrietta Maria, *richly dressed. N. Vienot fecit. T. Valet exc. This is the same as the one by Ganiere, above.*

Henrietta Maria, *sitting ; Pallas standing by her. Hollar f. h. sh.*

Henrietta Maria ; *half length ; crown on a table, unfinished. Hollar f. h. sh.*

Henrietta Maria. *Hollar f.* 1641, *large* 8*vo.*

Henrietta Maria ; *oval. Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

There are two whole lengths which resemble Henrietta Maria ; one anonymous octavo, belonging to a set of dresses by Hollar ; and the other a half sheet, engraved by Ant. de Baillue, after Vandyck. It is inscribed " Sancta Maria Magdalena."

Henrietta Maria. *Faithorne f. Hood, &c. in the manner of Mellan.*

Henrietta Maria, *in a T for deeds, by Faithorne, but without his name.*

Henrica Maria, &c. *small* 4*to.*

Henrietta Maria. *Loggan sc.*

Henrietta Maria, and the three goddesses. *N. Van Horst inv. Cor. Galle f.* 4*to.*

Henrietta Maria. *P. S. (Peter Stent) exc. octagon;* 12*mo.*

Henrietta Maria. *Stent; h. sh.*

Henriette Marie, par la grace, &c. *large* 4*to.*

Henriette Marie, &c. *Moncornet exc. small* 4*to. This belongs to a numerous set of heads of illustrious persons, by Moncornet.*

Henrietta Maria, *on horseback. H. David f. large h. sh.*

Though the beauty and spirit of this amiable princess merited all the tenderness which the king her husband had for her, her judgment by no means deserved that deference which he paid to it. She was quick in her resentment, and rash in her resolves; and frequently precipitated that unfortunate monarch into such measures, as his natural prudence and moderation would have carefully declined. Whoever sees her charming portrait at Windsor, will cease to admire at her great influence over the king.* See the reign of Charles II.

* Henrietta Maria appeared as a spectator at the coronation of the king her husband, as her bigotry would not permit her to partake or assist at our church-ceremonies on that occasion. It was demanded to have the solemnity performed by the bishops of her own religion. This is not, I believe, mentioned by any of our historians. The passage is in Sir John Finet's "Philoxenis." See p. 169—171, of that book.

In a letter from Lord Kensington, afterward Earl of Holland, to Charles I. when prince, he speaks in the highest terms of her singing; of which he was an ear-witness, by stealing into her apartment when her music-master was with her. "I found it true," says he, "that neither her master Bayle, nor any man or woman in France, or in the world, sings so admirably as she. Sir, it is beyond imagination; that is all that I can say of it."

PRINCES, AND PRINCESSES, OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

CHARLES, the first-born son of Charles and Henrietta, an infant, *who died soon after his birth.* The portrait is in a little book engraved by Hollar and Vaughn; in which are also the portraits of the King, Queen, Prince Charles, Mary, James, Elizabeth, Anne, and Henry in his cradle.

> He happier yet, who, privileg'd by fate
> To shorter labour and a lighter weight,
> Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,
> Order'd to-morrow to return to death.—PRIOR.

CHARLES, prince of Wales, *very young. W. Vaillant f. small* 4*to. mezz. This is after Vandyck.*

CAROLUS, princeps, &c. *Vandyck p. P. de Jode exc. in armour;* 4*to. This is done with great exactness from the original at Windsor.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales; *half length, inscribed* Carolus II. &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1649; *h. sh. The view in this print is Richmond Castle, and the green before it, according to Vertue's manuscript.*

Prince CHARLES. *Will. Dobson p. Voerst sc. h. sh.*

CAROLUS, princeps. *C. Van Dalen sc.* 4*to.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales. *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

CHARLES, prince, with his three sisters, Mary,

Elizabeth, and Anne, *on a pedestal supporting a crown; prefixed to the Oxford verses,* 1636; 4*to.*

Prince CHARLES; *G. G. (Geo. Glover) sc. small* 12*mo.*

CHARLES, prince of Wales, *on horseback. Sold by J. Hinde; h. sh.*

Charles was a prince of uncommon pregnancy of genius, and of many amiable qualities. He began early to know misfortunes, and was almost as early seduced by indolence and pleasure. Such was the gaiety of his temper, that his friends may be rather said to suffer for, than sympathize with, him; as they ever felt more for him, than he did for himself. He was so much a slave to pleasure, that he never left those devious paths into which he wandered in his youth.

JAMES, duke of York, *playing at tennis, spectators in the court. M. Merian f.*

It is neither a far-fetched nor an overstrained metaphor, which I shall borrow from the print before me, and call James himself *the tennis-ball of fortune.* If we take a cursory view of his life, we shall find that he was seldom, or never, at rest. Before the death of his father, he was continually hurried to different parts of the kingdom, according to the various fortunes of that prince. After the death of Charles, we see him in Holland, France, Germany, and other countries: now he is an officer in the French army, then a commander in the English fleet. When his brother was in possession of the throne, he was tossed about by faction; and soon after he took possession of it himself, he was driven to France, and thence, by the impulse of Lewis XIV. to venture his last stake in Ireland. He was at length thrown into a state-prison* at St. Germains, where he ended his restless life.

JAMES, duke of York. *Faithorne excud. 4to.*

* He, in his melancholy hours, has been heard to compare the palace of St. Germains to a prison.

JAMES, duke of York, *in armour; octagon frame; small 4to.**

JAMES, duke of York, commander of the most honourable Society of the Artillery Men. *William Vaughan sc.*—This neat and very rare print was in the collection of Sir William Musgrave, bart. I never heard of another impression.

JAMES, duke of York; *a very beautiful French print; a sash on his armour.*

HENRY, of Oatlands,† *commonly styled the Duke of Gloucester; an infant sitting on a cushion. R. Vaughan sc.* —His portrait is in the book before described.

The most hopeful and high-born Prince HENRY, duke of Gloucester, who was born at Oatlandes the eighth of July, 1640. *Peregrine Louell fecit*, 1647; *in the manner of Hollar; rare.*

The Duke of Gloucester, at the king's last interview with his children, discovered an understanding and sensibility far beyond his years. The solemn advice of his father sunk deep into his mind; and his conduct in life was much more conformed to it,

* The Duke of York, when young, is said to have been very like his father; "So like he is," says Sir Francis Wortley,‡ "that we may invert that *royal* epithet given to his father, Jacobissimus Carolus, to Carolissimus Jacobus." There seems to be more of conceit than truth in this observation, which is just as witty as Ovid's

"Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem."

† So called from Oatlands, in Surrey, the place of his birth. This was part of the jointure of Henrietta Maria, and one of the twenty-four palaces of Charles I. A magnificent gate which belonged to it is still remaining. It was the work of Inigo Jones, and is, or was, at the upper end of the Duke of Newcastle's fine terrace.

‡ "Characters and Elegies," p. 7.

than the conduct of either of his brothers. After the king's death, it was advised by one of Cromwell's friends, "that he should be bound out to some good trade, that so he might get his bread honestly."* He was, however, permitted, or rather forced, to leave the kingdom with very slender accommodations, to follow the fortunes of the royal family, who were then miserable dependants on the crown of France. See the next reign.

MARIA, filia Caroli regis. *Vandyck p. Queebooren (or Queboren) sc.*

Mary, princess of Orange. *Vandyck p. "Coussin del. et sc." in manuscript; whole length; a dog on a carpet; a Dutch mezz.*

Maria, Caroli Magnæ Brit. et Hib. Regis Filia primo-genita. *G. Hondthorst p. Suyderhoef sc.* 1643; *sh. fine.*

Maria, &c. *Backer p. Jacobus Lutma f. h. sh.*

Maria, &c. *in hat and feather. Hanneman p. Danckers sc.* 1640; *h. sh.*

The Princess Mary, *holding a basket of flowers; a mezzotinto, by Vertue, who had no talent for that kind of engraving. The print has no inscription.*

Maria domina, fil. Car. regis, nata 1631. *P. de Jode sc. 4to.*

Marie, princesse de la Grande Bretagne. *Moncornet exc. 4to.*

* See South's "Sermons," p. 443.

Mary, princess of Orange, eldest daughter of King Charles I. and mother to King William III. *Vandyck p. Faithorne (jun.) f. mezz.*

Mary, princess of Orange, *standing. Hollar f.* 1641; 4*to. small whole length.*

Gulielmus et Maria, principes Aurant. *Miereveldius p. Delffius sc. two prints; large h. sh.*

Maria Caroli, primo-genita filia. *Ger. Van Hondthorst pinxit. Corn. Vischer sculp. sheet.*

Maria Caroli. *Ant. Van Dyck equis pinxit*, 1641. *Hen. Hondius sculp. large* 4*to.*

The most excellent and high-born Princess Mary, &c. *W. Faithorne. Sold by Rob. Peake.*

Maria, &c. 4*to. L. Ferdinand.*

Maria; *fol. C. Visscher; scarce.*

Maria; *in an octagon;* 4*to. T. v. Merlin.*

Maria, *Æt.* 18, 1649. *G. Honthorst p. Queboren.*

Mary, princess; *whole length, with flower-pot. W. Richardson.*

Maria, with her son William III. *in a cradle; view of the palace at the Hague, &c. G. Flinck. C. v. Dalen,* 1650.

William and Mary, prince and princess of Orange; *two whole lengths in one print, by Hollar,*

who also did them both in two neat small ovals in one plate, dated 1641.—It appears from this date, that the princess was in the tenth year of her age when she was contracted in marriage.

WILLIAM and MARY, *on horseback, going a hunting.*

WILHELMUS II. a Nass^{a}. princeps. Arausionensium, etc.

MARIA CAROLI, Wilhelmi Arausionensium principis uxor; *two ovals in a foilage.*

WILLIAM and MARY, prince and princess of Orange. *W. Marshall sc. two small ovals in one plate.*

WILLIAM and MARY, &c. *sold by Peake; small h. sh.*

WILLIAM and MARY, &c. *two whole lengths hand in hand, standing; their parents sitting; the Holy Ghost and three angels over the heads of the young prince and princess. Isaac Isaacksen p. R. a Persyn sc. et lusit; sh.*

There is a double portrait of the Prince and Princess of Orange at Lord Strafford's, at Wentworth Castle. It is supposed to have been painted by Hanneman.

The Princess of Orange, who was esteemed the most fortunate of the family of Charles I. had, from the goodness and tenderness of her nature, a deep share in all the miseries of the royal family. She was more than a sister to the king her brother; she was the friend of his adversity.* She was a conspicuous proof that the mild virtues are not inconsistent with fortitude; as she bore the loss

* See the "Hist. of Independency," part IV. p. 99.

of a father and a husband, whom she entirely loved, with patience, and even magnanimity. She came into England, to congratulate her brother upon his restoration, and died of the small-pox soon after her arrival. She was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, the 31st of Dec. 1660.*

The Lady ELIZABETH, holding a squirrel. *R. Vaughan sc. whole length; 4to.* See the Interregnum.

The Princess Elizabeth, in her childhood, discovered a maturity of judgment rarely seen in women. She could hold a conversation with her father upon persons and things, and sympathized with him in his misfortunes. The troubles and death of the king are supposed to have put an early period to her life. She died at Carisbrook Castle, the 8th of September, 1650, in the fifteenth year of her age, and was buried at Newport, in the Isle of Wight. I have seen it asserted in print, that she was bound apprentice to a glover of that place, and worked at his trade; but this is sufficiently contradicted by Fuller.†

The Lady ANNA (daughter of Charles I.) *died the eighth of December*, 1640; *4to. sold by Thomas Jenner.*

When the Princess Anne lay upon her death-bed, and nature was almost spent, she was desired by one of her attendants to pray. She said, that she was not able to say her long prayer, meaning the Lord's Prayer, but she would say her short one: "Lighten mine eyes, O Lord, that I sleep not the sleep of death." The little innocent had no sooner pronounced these words, than she expired. She was not quite four years of age.

DOUBLE PORTRAITS, FAMILY-PIECES, &c.

CHARLES I. and his queen. *Vandyck p. R. van Voerst sc. Lond.* 1634; *a large sheet. The queen holds*

* Fenton's "Observations on Waller."
† "Worthies in Westminster," p. 239.

a chaplet of laurel in one hand, and a branch in the other.

Carolus et Henrietta Maria. *Vandyck p. G. Vertue sc. large sh. This is from the retouched plate of Van Voerst.*

Charles I. and his queen. *Vandyck p. C. J. Visscher exc. large sh. Copied from Van Voerst.*

The original was at Somerset-house; but most of the pictures which were there have been removed to Kensington and Hampton-court.

Charles I. and his queen; *two small ovals, after Vandyck; a head-piece by Vertue, in the fine edition of Waller's Works, in* 4*to.*

Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; *two ovals in one plate. Hollar f.* 1641.

Carolus et Henrietta, &c. *the king sitting; the Prince of Wales, very young, standing at his right hand. Vandyck p. sh. mezz.*

Charles I. and the Prince of Wales. *G. Glover f. whole lengths;* 8*vo.*

Charles I. and his queen, *sitting; Prince Charles, very young, standing at his knee; the Duke of York, an infant, on hers. Cooper exc.* 4*to. mezz.*

The original, by Vandyck, is now at Buckingham-house: it was engraved in a large plate by Baron.

King Charles's three children. *Vandyck p.*

Strange sc. 15½ *inches, by* 17½.—The original is at Kensington.

CHARLES I. and three of his sons; *whole lengths; sold by Stent; poorly engraved.*

HENRIETTA MARIA, and three of her children. "The Princess Mary was born the fourth of Nov. 1631; the Lady Elizabeth born the twenty-ninth of Dec. 1635; the Lady Anna born the seventeenth of March, 1636; baptized the thirtieth of the same month, 1637; died Dec. 8, 1640;" *whole lengths; h. sh. Sold by Garrett.*

Five children of Charles I. *with a large dog. Vandyck p. Tompson exc. sh. mezz. This print was afterward sold by Cooper.*

Five children of CHARLES I. *Vandyck p. Ricardus Cooper sc.* 1762; *large h. sh.*

This, and the next above, are after an excellent original in the collection of the Earl of Portmore. The picture at Burleigh-house, which is similar to it, is a copy by Henry Stone, one of Vandyck's best scholars.* The infantine character in the youngest child is finely expressed.

CHARLES I. and queen, with the Earls of Pembroke, &c. *in the print of Theobalds; fol. S. Sparrow sc.* 1800.

CHARLES I. the Kingley Cook; the king asleep; Gondamor piping in his ear; Louis XIII. standing in

* The original was burnt at Whitehall.

armour; Queen Henrietta Maria, and the Bohemian family, standing. *(Pass); scarce.*

Charles I. lying in state, with sixteen whole length portraits, representing the various potentates of Europe; *scarce.*

Charles I. *in the print of the Stewarts: see James I. by C. Prici; sheet.*

Charles I. when prince of Wales, standing with Philip IV. of Spain, in their robes; *twelve English verses. Sold at the Globe, &c. rare.*

Charles I. sitting in parliament, nobles, &c. with a border of their coat of arms; on the top is a genealogical tree, with portraits of Henry VII. and VIII. Edward VI. Elizabeth, Earl of Lenox, Mary, queen of Scots, in ovals with their emblazonments; *rare.*

Charles I. and family. *Van Dyck; Massard; large sheet.*

Charles I. and queen, with two children. *V. Dyck; A. Baron.*

Charles I. and queen, with the Prince of Wales. *Van Dyck; J. Browne; mezz. sheet.*

Charles I. with his queen; Mary de Medicis standing; the lord mayor of London kneeling. *Hollar.*

Charles I. *inscribed "Rosa Hispania Anglica."*

The marriage with the infanta, Christ giving the benediction.

Charles I. marriage with Henrietta Maria, Christ joining their hands; 4*to.* These two are the same plate, Donna Marie being altered to Henrietta Maria.

Henrietta Maria and children. *Van Dyck; Sir Rob. Strange sc. large sheet.*

Charles I. *a head, neatly engraved; in the upper part, a section of a temple. He is surrounded with clouds of glory, and crowned with laurel.*

" What sacrifice can expiate? Past crimes
Are left to Jove; our king must bless the times."

Queen Henrietta, whole length, is sacrificing below; h. sh.

Charles I. *sitting at a table, leaning on a skull; a hand drawing a curtain; Dr. Gauden standing in boots and spurs; a man with a fool's cap; label from his mouth, " Spectatum admissi risum," &c. twelve verses:*

" The curtain's drawn; all may perceive the plot
And easily see, what you my friend have got.
Presumptuous coxcomb th' art; that thus would'st faine
Murder the issue of the King's own braine.
If in the essence and the name of King
There is divinity; know then, you bring
That which conduceth to the King's owne praise,
As much, as crowns of gold, or wreaths of bayes.
Though as a King in 's actions he did shine,
Yet in his writings he may be Divine.
Do not then say one skips into his throne!
The Doctor and the King may both be one."

Different from the one before mentioned. See Gauden.

The royal progenie of CHARLES I. *In the same plate is the family of the King and Queen of Bohemia. Will. Pass sc. sh.*

CHARLES I. his queen and progeny. *Sold by C. Wildenberch, at the globe, at St. Marlen's ;* large sh.*

CHARLES I. and his royal progeny. *R. P. (Robert Peake) exc. The portrait of the queen is not in this; large sh.*

The royal progeny of CHARLES I. *in six ovals. In the last are the heads of the Duke and Dutchess of Albemarle. This was done in the reign of Charles II. large 4to.*†

CHARLES I. and II. with their queens; the Duke and Dutchess of York; the Princess of Orange; the Lady Elizabeth, and the Duke of Gloucester; the Duke of Anjou (afterward Duke of Orleans); the Princess Henrietta; and the Duke and Dutchess of Albemarle; *much in the manner of Faithorne, in six ovals; very scarce; h. sh.*

CHARLES I. and his queen; Henry Frederic, prince of Orange, and his princess; with William and Mary, their son and daughter-in-law, *joining hands; oblong h. sh. In the "History of Henry Frederic," in High Dutch; fol.*

CHARLES I. *sitting in parliament; 8vo.*

* Magdalen's.

† There is a half sheet print similar to it, with eight ovals. In this, Queen Catharine is in a chariot on the sea.

CHARLES I. *with eighteen other small heads of the loyalists; frontispiece to Lloyd's "Memoirs," &c. fol.* 1668. *Another from the same plate, with the addition of three heads.*

CHARLES I. *with eighteen heads of the loyalists. Henry Playford invt. J. Nutting sc. h. sh.*

CHARLES I. Fairfax, and Cromwell, *neatly engraved, in one plate. R. Hoejus exc. oblong h. sh.*

THE PALATINE FAMILY, &c.

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina, *Æt.* 33. *Miereveldius p. Gul. Jaques Delph. sc. sh.*

ELIZABETH, queen of Bohemia. *Miereveldt p. Faber f. large h. sh.*

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina, *Æt.* 35. *G. a Honthorst p. R. a Voerst sc. sh. This fine print was engraved by command of Charles the First.*

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ regina. *Stent. 4to.* See the reign of James I. and the Interregnum.

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ, Reginæ, &c. *Mich. John Miereveldt pin. G. J. Delphio sc.*

ELIZABETHA, Bohemiæ, &c. *F. Brun; Francis Hoeus;* 1627.

Her portrait, by Cornelius Jansen, is at Ditchley.

The King and Queen of Bohemia, and their family, *without inscription. The king appears to be in years, and melancholy; he is represented sitting with his queen, under some trees. The eldest son stands by the queen, the youngest child is playing with a rabbit; sh. very scarce.*

The King and Queen of Bohemia, and their descendants. *C. Visscher exc. large; oblong; h. sh.*

FRED. and ELIZ. with their son, FRED. HENRY; *an oval; by Pass, from a silver plate; companion to James I. Queen, &c.*

FRED. and ELIZ. standing under two arches, with ten historical vignettes of their coronation, &c. *K. J. Vischer; large sheet; very rare. The portraits of the king and queen were afterward erased, and* OLIVER CROMWELL *introduced instead of the king, and a figure of* JUSTICE *in place of the queen; the head-dresses in the historical vignettes were likewise altered.*

FRED. with eight children; *twelve verses; 4to. R. Vaughan.*

FREDERICK HENRY, son of the Palsgrave. *Francisco Delaram sc. Compton Holland exc. a child very richly attired, with lace and jewels; holding a racquet in one hand, and a ball in the other; rare.*

FREDERICK HENRY. *Webbe; fol.*

FREDERICK HENRY; *hat and feather, &c. Visscher exc.*

FREDERICK HENRY, *on horseback; inscription in English; six verses.*

FREDERICK HENRY, "eldest son of the King of Bohemia;" *motto, "Mediis tranquillus in Undis,"* 1629, 4*to. scarce. It is engraved in the manner of Van Voerst.*

He was drowned in January, 1629, in the fifteenth year of his age.

CHARLES, second son of the King of Bohemia. *T. Hollman f. whole length,* 4*to.*

CHARLES LEWIS, count Palatine. *Vandyck p. J. Payne sc., a head only, without his name; small* 4*to.*

CAROLUS LUDOVICUS, &c. *Vandyck p.* 1641. *Bernard f. h. sh.*

His portrait, by Vandyck, is in the collection of Mr. Methuen.

CHARLES LEWIS. *Van Dyck. W. Hollar,* 1646; *fol.*

CHARLES LEWIS; *an infant. Jenner exc. small* 4*to.*

CHARLES LEWIS. *J. v. Sonar, ad vivum.*

CHARLES LEWIS; *an etching. Van Dyck.*

CHARLES LEWIS; 4*to. Hollman; whole length.*

CAROLUS LUDOVICUS, comes Palatinus, &c. *Mirevelt pin. W. J. Delff sc. sheet.*

CHARLES LEWIS, &c. *R. a Voerst sc.* See the Interregnum.

Charles Lewis, eldest surviving son of the King of Bohemia, came into England at eighteen years of age, and was honoured with the Garter. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he left the king at York, and went into Holland. The next year he returned to England; and while his brothers were exposing their persons in battles and sieges, he very prudently paid his court to the parliament, "joined the two houses at Westminster, and sat in the assembly of divines."* He was restored to the Lower Palatinate in 1648, upon condition of his quitting all right and title to the Upper. See the Interregnum.

Prince RUPERT. *Vandyck p. in armour. Stent; h. sh.*

Prince RUPERT; *mezz. Rembrandt; V. Green;* 1775; *sheet.*

Prince RUPERT. *J. Hinde.*

Prince RUPERT. *Van Dyck; De Jode.*

Prince RUPERT. *S. Cooper; J. K. Sherwin; a small oval.*

Prince RUPERT; 8*vo. in "Clarendon."*

Prince RUPERT, *in armour; Latin inscription; mezz. W. Vaillant fec. small half sheet; scarce.*

Prince RUPERT, *in a hat, young. S. Cooper; C. Knight sc. in Harding's "Grammont."*

* See Collier's "Eccles. Hist." vol. II. p. 854.

Prince Rupert, *in a hat; from the same picture. Godefroy sc.*

Robertus princeps*, comes Palatinus. *Vandyck p. Hen. Sayers sc. h. sh.*

Robert, &c. *sold by Jenner; h. sh.*

Another, sold by Jenner, 4to. ships in both.

Prince Rupert. *Guli. Dobson p. Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

A copy by T. Chambars; 4to.

Princeps Rupertus, equitum dux. *Hollar f.*† 1643; *small 4to.*

Another by the same hand; a small oval, 1643.

Prince Rupert and his brother Maurice are both in one picture, at Coombe Abbey.

Prince Rupert came over from Holland to the assistance of the king his uncle, about the time of his erecting the royal standard at Nottingham. He possessed, in a high degree, that kind of courage which is better to attack than defend; and is less adapted to the land-service than that of the sea, where precipitate valour is in its element. He seldom engaged but he gained the advantage, which he generally lost by pursuing it too far. He was better qualified to storm a citadel, or even mount a breach, than patiently to sustain a siege; and would have furnished an excellent hand to a general of a cooler head. He surrendered the city of Bristol to Sir Thomas Fairfax almost as soon as he appeared before it; upon which the king deprived him of all his commissions. See more of him in the next reign.

* He was popularly called Prince Robert.

† "Sold by Jo. Giles, near Thalves Inn, in Holborn, anno ——" This address and date were erased; and, "Sold by P. Stent," and a back ground added to the portrait.

The high-born Prince MAURICE III. son to Fred. K. of Bohemia, *on horseback; quarto. Sold by P. Stent; very rare.*

Another, anonymous, whole length, as Mercury; wings in his hat, and at his feet; a fountain in the back ground; scarce.

Another by C. v. Dalen; same as the above, except the emblem of Mercury.

Prince Maurice, third son of the King of Bohemia, entered into the service of Charles I. about the same time with his brother. He was not of so active and fierce a nature as Rupert; but knew better how to pursue any advantages gained over the enemy. He wanted a little of his brother's fire, and Rupert a great deal of his phlegm. He laid siege to several places in the West, and took Exeter and Dartmouth. His most signal exploit was the victory at Lansdown. His portrait is in the family-piece before described. The late Mr. West had original paintings of him and Prince Rupert, by Gerard Honthorst.

ELISABETHA, Frederici Bohemiæ regis com. Palat. et Elect. S. R. I. filia natu maxima.

" Fortunæ domitrix, Augusti maxima regis
Filia, Paladii grandis alumna chori;
Naturæ labor, hoc vultu spectatur Eliza,
Et faciem fati vim superantis habet.
Exulat, et terras quas nunc sibi vindicat Ister,
Jure, patrocinio, spe, putat esse suas.
Si patriis Cæsar titulis succensuit, illud
Frangere debebat Cæsaris arma caput."

Caspar Barlæus; h. sh.

Another, 8vo. exactly copied from the former. C. Queborinus sc.

ELIZABETHA, &c. *fol. M. B.*

ELIZABETHA; 8*vo. Pass.*

ELIZABETHA; *a child; the four seasons in the ornaments; small folio.*

These prints would, perhaps, be more properly placed in the next reign. They are placed here, as mention is made of the other princesses of the Palatine family.*

This admirable lady was one of the most extraordinary women that we read of in history. She corresponded with the celebrated Des Cartes, who was regarded as the Newton of his time, upon the most difficult and abstruse subjects.† That philosopher tells her, in the dedication of his "Principia," which he addressed to her, that she was the only person he had met with, who perfectly understood his works.‡ Christina, queen of Sweden, from whom she received several slights, was extremely envious of her knowledge. William Penn, the famous legislator of Pennsylvania, had many conferences with her upon quakerism, of which she entertained a favourable opinion. He has published several of her letters to him in his "Travels."§ She is sometimes styled "The abbess of Hervorden," a protestant nunnery in Germany, over which she presided.

The Princess LOUISA has much the same title to the first class of female artists, that her sister has to that of the learned ladies. Her paintings are highly esteemed by the curious; not only for their rarity, but their merit; and are to be seen in foreign cabinets with the works of the greatest masters. Gerard Honthorst had the honour of instructing the Queen of Bohemia and her family in

* There is a great collection of portraits of the Palatine family at Coombe Abbey, in Warwickshire, the seat of Lord Craven; which came hither by means of the Earl of Craven, who was supposed to be married to the Queen of Bohemia.—LORD ORFORD.

† See Boyle's "Excellency of Theology," p. 29.

‡ Voltaire tells us, that Schotten (or Schooten) in Holland, and Format in France, were the only men that understood Des Cartes's geometry, in his own time. Letter XIV. concerning the English nation.

§ In George Fox's "Journal," Lond. 1694, fol. is a letter of his to her, with her answer.

the art of painting: of these the greatest proficients were Louisa, and the Princess Sophia, her sister. In 1664, Louisa turned Roman Catholic, and was made abbess of Maubuisson, at Ponthoise, near Paris. *Ob.* 1709, *Æt.* 86. There is a portrait of her in a straw hat, at Wilton, by Gerard Honthorst.

The Princess SOPHIA, who was a daughter and mother of a king,* was herself mistress of every qualification requisite to adorn a crown. It has been observed of these three illustrious sisters, "that the first was the most learned, the second the greatest artist, and the third the most accomplished lady in Europe." Their portraits are in the family-piece above described; and another of the Princess Sophia, who lived to a very advanced age, belongs to the reign of Anne.

There is a limning of this princess at Kensington.

CLASS II.

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE, AND OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

See an account of the lords-keepers in the Class of Lawyers.

Promot. 22 Dec. 22 Jac. I.

JAMES LEY, earl of Marlborough, was lord high-treasurer in the beginning of this reign. He was removed, under a pretence of his great age, to make room for Sir Richard Weston. Lord Clarendon observes,† that five noble persons, who had been in this slippery office, were living at the same time. See the preceding reign, Class VI.

Promot. Mar. 1635-6.

Bishop JUXON, a man of a mild and unambitious character, had the treasurer's staff thrust into his hand, by his friend Archbishop Laud. He acted with great prudence, and moderation in this troublesome office, at a very critical time. He was well qualified for it by his abilities, and no less by his patience, which he

* George I. † Vol. I. 8vo. p. 47.

was often called upon to exercise. His head is described in the Class of Clergymen.

FRANCIS, lord Cottington; *one of the Illustrious Heads. In the possession of Francis Cottington, esq. There is a head of him in Lord Clarendon's "History."*

FRANCIS, lord Cottington. *W. Hollar; small oval.*

FRANCIS, lord Cottington. *Sherlock sc. in Smollett.*

Lord Cottington, who was chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and master of the court of wards, in this reign, was, during the civil wars, constituted lord high-treasurer;* but does not appear to have acted in that office. In the reign of James I. he was long resident in Spain, and had much of the Spanish solemnity in his air and aspect. He had the greatest command of his temper and countenance; could say the pleasantest things with the gravest face; and was as great a master of dissimulation, as he was of humour. He, from experience, had a great knowledge of mankind; had a head fertile in expedients to procure money for the king; and raised the revenue of the court of wards higher than it was ever known in any former period. Having acquired an affluent fortune, he retired, towards the close of his life, to Valladolid in Spain, where he died about the year 1651, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

HENRICUS, comes Manchester, &c. *a small oval; 12mo.*

HENRICUS, comes Manchester, custos privati sigilli. *Van Hove sc. 12mo. Before his book, entitled, "Manchester al Mundo, or Meditations on Life and Death."*

The fifteenth edition of this book was printed 1690. See Montagu, in the former reign, Class II. and VI.

* Birch's "Lives of Illustrious Persons," &c. vol. II. p. 38.

Prom. Sept. 1621. THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel (earl-marshal). *Rubens p. Houbraken sc.* 1743. *Illust. Head.*

The original was in the collection of Dr. Mead, but is now in the possession of Lord Carlisle.

THOMAS HOWARDUS, &c. *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. large* 4*to.*

THOMAS HOWARD, &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1646; *h. sh. J. Meyssens exc. Antwerpia.*

The original picture is at Lord Besborough's, at Roehampton.

THOMAS, dominus Arundel; *oval; Ant. Van Dyck. W. Hollar f. h. sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, *on horseback. Hollar f.* 1639; *h. sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, *in armour. Mich. Jan. Mir. p. S. Passæus sc.*

Comes ARUNDELIUS; *a Rubenio memoriter designatus, &c. Krafft f. aqua forti; h. sh.*

THOMAS HOWARD, et Aletheia Talbot, Arundelliæ et Surriæ comites. *The earl is pointing to Madagascar on a terrestrial globe, where he had some thoughts of making a settlement: near the globe is the famous head of Homer, which belonged to Dr. Mead, and was bought by the Earl of Exeter.* Vandyck p. Vosterman fecit; large h. sh.*

* His lordship has given it to the British Museum.

THOMAS HOWARD, et Aletheia Talbot, &c. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, and his son Henry, baron Mowbray; *two small ovals, in one plate. Hollar f. scarce.*

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, and his family. *Philip Fruytiers f.* 1643. *Vertue sc. large sh.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel; *small quarto. Glover.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel (earl-marshal of England); *small oval. Sold by P. Stent.*

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel. *Tardieu sc. in the Orleans Gallery.*

THOMAS HOWARD, earl of Arundel, with his family; *4to. P. Fruytiers.*

THOMAS, earl of Arundel, earl-marshal of England; *small oval. Sold by P. Stent.*

The apotheosis of LORD ARUNDEL; *Latin inscription at bottom. Corn. Schut inv. Wincis Hollar fecit.*

The painting in the possession of the dowager of the last Earl of Stafford,* who gave it to the British Museum.

* The anonymous print of Baccio Bandinelli, the celebrated sculptor, painter, and architect, sitting in his shop, with several statues and fragments of sculpture about him, has been mistaken for a portrait of the Earl of Arundel. It was engraved from the painting at Windsor by Coreggio, whose portraits are extremely rare. The print is known by the medals on the table, and the colossal head and trunk of a female statue near it. I have been informed, that Vandergucht gave Armstrong, the picture and printseller, four pounds for a first impression of this print. Mr. John Barnard gave three guineas for the fine proof in his collection.

The Earl of Arundel intended to have a family-piece painted by Vandyck, like the famous one at Wilton; and he actually drew a design for it, which was never executed. Fruytiers did a small picture after it, from which Vertue engraved the plate.* In the print is represented the shield which the great Duke of Tuscany presented to the Earl of Surrey, before he entered the lists in honour of the fair Giraldine. This shield was in the possession of the last Earl of Stafford, who, in his lifetime, made a present of it to the Duke of Norfolk.

Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, was employed in several embassies, in this and the former reign. He acquired in Italy an elegant taste for painting and architecture; and above all for ancient statues, of which he was passionately fond. He employed collectors in most parts of Europe; and sent even into Greece, whence he received several valuable fragments of antiquity. He loved the company of antiquaries and virtuosi, and was himself more a virtuoso than a scholar. His time was so much engrossed by his favourite amusements, that he had seldom leisure or inclination to visit the court. Like the Italians, he seems to have looked upon such as had no taste for the arts, as Goths and barbarians, and used to say that "he that could not design a little, would never make an honest man."† He would have spoken more to the purpose, if he had said, that he would never make an accomplished man. He was the first of his countrymen that introduced uniformity of building, and is esteemed the father of the virtu in England. He died in Italy, 14 Sept. 1646. See Class VII.

HENRICUS, comes Arundelliæ, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

HENRY, earl of Arundel; *inscribed* "LORD MALTRAVERS," *with autograph. J. Thane exc.*

HENRY, earl of Arundel; *in armour;* 12*mo.*

Henry, Earl of Arundel, son of the former, was father of Earl Thomas, who was reinstated in the dukedom of Norfolk, which had

* "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. II. p. 84, 2d edit.

† See Evelyn's "Sculptura," chap. v. p. 95, third edit.

been forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Howard, his great-grandfather, in the reign of Elizabeth. He was also father of Cardinal Howard. *Ob.* 17 April, 1652. See HENRY, baron of Mowbray, &c. in the next Class.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham (lord high-admiral). *C. Johnson p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head: from a picture formerly at Somerset-house.*—This is not the portrait of Buckingham; it is John Digby, Earl of Bristol.

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *C. Johnson p.* 8*vo.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham; *a fine large head. W. Jaques Delph. sc. A copy of the same, in Sir Hen. Wotton's "Remains." Dolle sc.*

Another in 4*to.*

This print, by Jaques, is more like the originals of him than any others that I have seen, except the eyes, which have much less life.

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *engraved by Faithorne, without hatching; in the manner of Mellan.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, &c. *Moncornet exc. small* 4*to.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham, earl of Coventry, &c. *whole length, with boots and spurs, staff, &c. M. D. (roeshout) sculpsit; folio; very rare.*

A copy from the above. W. Richardson.

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham. *A. v. Dyck; L. Vorsterman.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duc de Buckingham; 8*vo.* *J. Lamsveld fec.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duke of Buckingham. *C. Picart, from the original of Cornelius Jansen, in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon.*

GEORGE VILLIERS, duc de Buckingham; *in Larrey.*

There is an excellent whole length of him by Vandyck, at the Duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury. His portrait is also at Gorhambury.

" The right high, and right mighty prince, GEORGE VILLIERS, duke, marquis, and earl of Buckingham; earl of Coventry, viscount Villiers, baron of Waddon; lord high-admiral of England, Ireland, and the principality of Wales; governor of all the castles and sea-forts, and of the royal navy; master of the horse to his majesty; lord warden, chancellor, and admiral, of the Cinque Ports, and the members thereof; constable of the castle of Dover; justice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, and chaces on this side the river Trent; constable of the royal castle of Windsor; gentleman of the king's bed-chamber; counsellor of estate of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; knight of the most noble order of the Garter; lord-president of the council of war; chancellor of the university of Cambridge; and lord-general of his majesty's forces in the isle of Rhee." *Stent;* 4*to.*

It is no wonder that such a pageant as this, decorated with almost every title and honour that two kings could bestow upon him, should be the butt of envy. He was murdered by Felton, the 23d of August, 1628.

ALGERNOON PIERCY (or PERCY), earl of Northumberland. *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. Illust. Head. In the collection of the Earl of Essex.*

At Hatfield-house is a picture of the earl; Anne Cecil, his first lady; and his eldest daughter; by Vandyck.

ALGERNOON PIERCY, earl of Northumberland; *in armour; collar of the Garter.*

"ALGERNON PIERCY, earl of Northumberland, &c. admiral and general of his majesty's army and fleet, for this expedition, 1640;" 4*to.*

This was the expedition against the Scots; but the earl falling sick, the command was given to the Earl of Strafford.

ALGERNON PIERCY, &c. *Stent;* 4*to.*

ALGERNON PERCY, &c. *in a cloak; ships in the back ground. Corn. Van Dalen sc. Sold by Thomas Jenner; rare.*—Afterward altered to the collar of the Garter.

ALGERNON PERCY; *a head. Van Dyck. J. Payne.*

ALGERNON PERCY; 8*vo. Van Dyck; in Clarendon.*

ALGERNON PERCY, lord high-admiral.

ALGERNON PERCY, &c. *E. Scriven sc.* 1815; *from the original of Vandyck; in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Essex; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Algernon, earl of Northumberland, was, for his knowledge and prudence in naval affairs, in 1637, advanced to the dignity of lord high-admiral: he having, the year before, with a fleet of sixty sail, Promot 1637.

taken and sunk all the Dutch fishing-busses employed upon the British coasts. He was lofty in his carriage, and as elevated in his sentiments of liberty. Thinking that the condition of a nobleman under a despotic government, was only a more splendid slavery, he sided with the patriotic junto, with a view of curbing the power of the king; and was at length carried by the tide of faction much farther than he intended to go. His commission of lord high-admiral was revoked by his majesty in 1642, and he was succeeded by the Earl of Warwick. *Ob.* 13 Oct. 1668.

ROBERT RICH, earl of Warwick (lord high-admiral). *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc.* 1747; *Illust. Head. In the collection of the Earl of Hardwick.*

ROBERT, earl of Warwick. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* 8*vo. in Clarendon.*

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *whole length. Hollar f.* 1642; *h. sh.*

ROBERT, earl of Warwick, and lord Rich of Leeze;* *in armour; scarf. Sold by Wm. Peake;* 4*to.*

Another in Ricraft.

ROBERT, earl of Warwick. *Chambers sc. In Smollett.*

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *whole length, with shipping. W. Richardson.*

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *inscribed Robert Rich, &c. Sold by Henry Dochin.*

* Leeze, where the Earl of Warwick resided, was one of the finest seats in the kingdom. Mr. Knightly, a gentleman of Northamptonshire, told the earl, "that he had good reason to make sure of heaven; as he would be a great loser in changing so charming a place for hell." See Calamy's "Sermon at his Funeral," p. 38.

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *small 4to. Voerst sc. scarce.*

ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *trophies of war, and sea-fight, &c. eight English verses; folio; rare.*

The Earl of Warwick, elder brother to the Earl of Holland, was handsome in his person, and sprightly and facetious in his conversation. He had some knowledge in naval affairs, and the openness of his disposition recommended him to the seamen; but he was not completely qualified for the office of high-admiral. He was a great friend and patron of puritan divines, and one of their constant hearers: and he was not content with hearing long sermons in their congregation only, but he would have them repeated at his own house.* Yet all this seems to have had but little effect upon him, as he still continued to be licentious in his morals.† *Ob.* 19 April, 1658, *Æt.* 71. Buried in Folstead church, Essex. Promot. 1642.

GREAT OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

JAMES STUART, duke of Richmond and Lenox (lord-steward of the household). *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the collection of Sir Paul Methuen; Illust. Head.*

JAMES STUART, duke of Richmond, &c. *8vo. In Clarendon's "History."*

JAMES STUART, &c. *G. Geldorp p. R. V. Voerst sc. 4to.*

This was done when he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber. His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

* See Calamy's "Sermon at his Funeral."
† Clarendon, ii. p. 210.

JAMES STUART, duke of Richmond, &c. *whole length. Van Dyck; R. Earlom; sheet, mezz.*

JAMES STUART, &c. *small oval. Hollar.*

JAMES STUART, &c. *Van Dyck. (Faithorne.) Peake exc.*

JAMES STUART, &c. 4*to. Vaughan.*

JAMES STUART, &c. *small oval. (Faithorne.) Sold by P. Stent.*

JAMES STUART, &c. *with a dog. W. T. Fry sc.* 1816; *from the original of Vandyck, in the collection of John Shelley Sidney, esq. In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Promot. 1640. Cr. duke 1641.

James, son of Esme Stuart, duke of Richmond, was nearly allied to Charles I. and much and deservedly in his esteem. He had the sincerest affection for the king his master, and was one of the noblemen who offered to suffer in his stead. The whole tenor of his behaviour to that prince, and his extreme regret for his death, shew that he was much in earnest in offering to be a vicarious victim for him. He died, as it is supposed, of the effects of grief,* the 30th of March, 1655.

WILLIELMUS, comes Pembrochiæ, &c. *Mytens p. R. a Voerst sc.* 1633; *large h. sh. fine. There is a copy of this in Lord Clarendon's "History;"* 8*vo.*

In the great room at Wilton is a whole length of him by Vandyck.

WILLIAM HERBERT, earl of Pembroke. *Vandyck p.* 8*vo.*

* Echard, p. 718.

He was lord-steward of the household in this reign. See that of JAMES I.

PHILIP, earl of Montgomery, &c. lord-chamberlain. *S. Passæus sc.* 1626; *4to. In the first impression, the star on the breast, and chamberlain's staff in the left hand.*

PHILIPPUS HERBERTUS, comes de Pembroke (lord-chamberlain of the household). *Van Dyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sh.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke. *L. Vorsterman.*

PHILIP HERBERT, &c. *small oval. W. Richardson.*

PHILIP HERBERT, &c. *Mytens pinx. Voerst sc.* 1630. *Will. Webb excudit; scarce.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *with truncheon, helmet, &c. six English lines.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *wood-cut, whole length: "My reward is from above;" scarce.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *in Clarendon; 8vo.*

PHILIP HERBERT, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, &c. *Hollar f. h. sh.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *a whole length; cloak; boots, &c.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *a whole length; hat and feather, &c. Sold by Walton; h. sh.*

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke; *Jo. E. f. 24mo.*

There is a whole length of him, by Vandyck, at Pembroke-house, in London. In the great room, at Wilton, is the following family-piece.

PHILIP, earl of Pembroke, and his family.—*The two principal figures, sitting, are Philip, earl of Pembroke, and his lady. On the right hand stand their five sons, Charles, lord Herbert; Philip (afterward lord Herbert); William, James, and John. On the left, their daughter Anna Sophia, and her husband, Robert, earl of Caernarvon; before them, Lady Mary, daughter of George, duke of Buckingham; and above, in the clouds, are two sons and a daughter, who died young. Vandyck p. Baron sc.* 1740; *large sh.*

Mr. Walpole observes, that this picture, though damaged, would serve alone as a school of Vandyck.*

Philip, earl of Pembroke, wanted almost every accomplishment that his brother possessed.† Though fortune threw him into a court, he was very ill qualified to shine in that station. His character was rather that of a country 'squire, than a man of quality; as, during his retirement at Wilton, his only occupation and delight were with dogs and horses. He was choleric, boisterous, and absurd; and it has been observed of him, that when he was lord-chamberlain, he broke many wiser heads than his own. We have it upon record, that he broke his staff over the shoulders of May the poet, for being out of his place at a masque at court.‡ Butler has made himself merry with some of his absurdities. He was chosen knight of the shire for Berks, the 16th of April, 1649;

* "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 103, 2d edit.

† See the preceding reign, class II.

‡ "Biog. Britan." Artic. MAY, note (E).

and, though a peer, sat in the House of Commons. *Ob.* * 23 Jan. 1649-50.

We are told by Lord Clarendon,† that Philip, earl of Pembroke, had a quarrel with Lord Mowbray, at a committee in the House of Lords, and that "an offer, or attempt of blows was made;" upon which the king sent for his staff, and gave it to the Earl of Essex.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset, lord-chamberlain. *Vandyck p. G. Vertue sc.* 1741. *In the possession of his Grace the Duke of Dorset; Illust. Head.*

Another, a large oval; sold by Hind.—His portrait is at Gorhambury.

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset. *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo. in Clarendon.*

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset. *Voerst sc.* 4*to.*

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset. *Sold by Peake.*

EDWARD SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset; *small oval. W. Richardson. This has been engraved by Bocquet, for "Noble Authors," and called there Richard, fifth earl of Dorset.*

Edward Sackville, earl of Dorset, was third son of Robert, earl of Dorset, and grandson to the lord-treasurer in the reigns of Eli-

* Whitlocke's "Memorials," p. 423.
† Vol. i. 8vo. p. 263.

zabeth and James I.* He was one of the chief commanders of the forces sent to the assistance of the King of Bohemia, in 1620; and the next year, he succeeded Lord Herbert, as ambassador to the court of France. In 1624, upon the death of his elder brother, he became Earl of Dorset. In the beginning of the civil war, he was appointed lord-chamberlain to the king, having before served the queen in the like office. He was a man of eminent abilities, and seems to have been no less remarkable for his propensity to pleasure. His person was strong and beautiful, his eloquence flowing, and his courage fervid and clear. He gave a conspicuous proof of it at Edge-hill, by leading on the troops that recovered the royal standard; and in the former part of his life, by a duel with Lord Bruce;† the event of which was the loss of his antagonist, a no less brave, but less fortunate, man than himself; who was as well qualified to have done honour to his country, and who, before the quarrel, had been his most intimate friend.‡ *Ob.* 17 July, 1652.

JACOBUS, marchio ab Hamilton. *Vandyck p. Van Lisebetius sc. h. sh.*§

James, marquis of Hamilton, &c. master of the horse; *in armour; collar of the Garter; h. sh. Stent.*

James, marquis of Hamilton. *P. Gerimia sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

* See the reign of James, Class II.

† See the "Guardian," No. 129, and 133.

‡ Osborne informs us, that in a quarrel between the English and Scots at Croydon races, which had like to have ended in bloodshed, he was the only Englishman that sided with the Scots; and that he deserted his countrymen purely from his attachment to Lord Bruce; hence it was that several of them declared their intention of killing *him* in the attack, who afterward killed his dearest friend.—In a MS. letter of the Duke of York to the first Lord Dartmouth, dated Dec. 11, 1679, is this passage: "The old Earl of Dorset, at Edge-hill, being commanded by the king my father to go and carry the prince and myself up the hill, out of the battle, refused to do it; and said he would not be thought a coward for ever a king's son in Christendom." See this story, with some variation, in Echard, p. 548, edit. 1720. After the king's death, he never stirred out of his house, then called Dorset-house, in Salisbury-court, where he died.

§ The first impression has, "Joannes Meyssens excudit."

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, &c. *W. Faithorne. Sold by Robert Peake, &c. half sheet; rare.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, earl of Cambridge and Arran, &c. *Sold by John Hinde; very rare.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton, on horseback. *Sold by W. Webb; fine; l. h. sh.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton. *Voerst sc.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton. *Hollar f. small oval.*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton. *Marshall sc.*

JAMES, duke of Hamilton. *R. White sc. h. sh. From Burnet's "Lives of the Hamiltons."*

JAMES, marquis of Hamilton; *in Ward's, or Clarendon's "History;"* 8vo.

The Marquis of Hamilton,* who was at the head of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, was much in the favour and confidence of Charles I. He was accused by his enemies of a design upon the king's life; but Charles gave so little credit to it, that he made no scruple of lying afterward in the same bed-chamber with him, without using any precautions for his safety. He was so dilatory in his military proceedings, that he was strongly suspected of treachery to that prince, in whose cause he afterward lost his life. In 1648 he invaded England with a numerous army, which was presently defeated by Cromwell and Lambert, the latter of whom took him prisoner. Beheaded the 9th of March, 1648-9.

His portrait is at Hampton-court. There is another, by Vansomer, at Hamilton-house, or palace, as it is called, in Scotland. At the same place, is a portrait of his brother William, who was killed at the battle of Worcester, and of the duke, who fell in the duel with Lord Mohun.

* Afterward duke.

CLASS III.

PEERS.

A DUKE.

GEORGE, (second) duke of Buckingham, with his brother Francis, *in * one plate; whole lengths. Vandyck p. Jas. Mc. Ardell f. mezz. sh.*

The young Duke of Buckingham and his brother rose in arms for the king, near Kingston-upon-Thames, at the same time with the Earl of Holland. The earl's plan seems to have been very ill concerted; as this little body of men were instantly dispersed, and cut to pieces. Lord Francis Villiers was offered quarter, which he disdained to accept. His parts were no less promising than his brother's, and his personal beauty was still more extraordinary. This, as we are informed by Lloyd, occasioned "the enemies beastly usage of him, not fit to be mentioned."† *Ob.* 1648, *Æt.* 19. It was ordered by parliament, that Fairfax should have 400*l.* per annum, out of the estates of the Duke of Buckingham, and the Lord Francis his brother.‡

MARQUISES.

JOHN PAWLET, marquis of Winchester. *Hollar f. small oval.*

* The original, which is one of the most capital performances of Vandyck, is at Buckingham-house. A certain painter who was retiring, and viewing this admirable picture with the utmost energy of attention, was bluntly asked by a person present, "Whether he had a mind to leave his eyes behind him?"

† "Memoirs," &c. fol. p. 678, 679.

‡ Walker's "Hist. of Independency," part ii. p. 196.

JOHN PAWLET, marquis of Winchester, *on horseback. Adam; large* 4*to.*

JOHN PAWLET, marquis of Winchester; *small oval. W. Richardson.*

JOHN PAWLET, marquis of Winchester. *R. Cooper sc. From the original of Peter Oliver, in the possession of the Most Noble the Marquis of Winchester; in Mr. Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Persons."*

The Marquis of Winchester made a garrison, for the king, of his seat at Basing, in Hampshire, which he defended with prodigious courage and resolution for two years. This stately palace, the plunder of which was valued at 200,000*l.* was taken and levelled with the ground by Cromwell; and the action is numbered among his greatest exploits. The journal of the siege of Basing-house,* is one of the most eventful pieces of history during the civil war. The marquis lies buried at Englefield, in Berkshire; where, on his monument, is an admirable epitaph in English verse, written by Dryden. He greatly enlarged the manor-house there, the front of which bore a beautiful resemblance to a church organ, and was lately a singularly pleasing object to all that passed the road between Reading and Newbury; but this fine front, I speak it with concern, is now no more. *Ob.* 1674. See the Interregnum, Class IX. Creat. by Edw. VI.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, marquis and earl of Hertford. *Hollar f. small oval.*

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, &c. *in Lord Clarendon's "History."*

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, first marquis of Hertford. *R. Cooper sc.* 1815; *from the original of Vandyck, in*

* Printed at Oxford, 1645.

the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, &c. *small oval. W. Richardson.*

Creat. 17 Car. I.

The Marquis of Hertford was, in the preceding reign, imprisoned in the Tower for marrying Arabella Stuart, who was nearly allied to the royal family.* He was well bred, and eminently learned; and was, by the king, thought a proper person to be intrusted with the education of the heir to his crown. He had long devoted himself to retirement, which he well knew how to enjoy; and he enjoyed it the more for having formerly been at court. In the beginning of the civil war, he was torn from his beloved studies, and placed at the head of an army, where he acquitted himself with courage and conduct. He, as well as the Roman Lucullus, is an instance, that a man conversant with the Muses may know how to fight and to conquer. He, with only two troops of horse, and four thousand foot, bravely resisted the whole force of the Earl of Bedford, which consisted of above seven thousand foot, besides horse and artillery. *Ob.* 4 Oct. 1660; having been restored to the dukedom of Somerset, in September, the same year.†

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, marquis of Newcastle, &c. *Vandyck p. 8vo.*

GULIELMUS CAVENDISH, march. et com. Novi Castri, &c. *Vorstermans f. 4to.*

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Newcastle. *E. Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke of Newcastle; *oval. W. Richardson.*

See descriptions of other heads of him in the next division of this Class, and in the next reign.

* See ARABELLA, in "Biog. Britan."

† Introduction to Anstis's "Register of the Garter."

The Marquis of Newcastle, who was also governer to the Prince of Wales, was so attached to the Muses, that he could not, like the Marquis of Hertford, leave them behind him; he must carry them to the camp, and make Davenant, the poet-laureat, his lieutenant-general of the ordnance. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he raised a very considerable army in the northern counties, with which he was successful against the parliament forces, and defeated Ferdinando, lord Fairfax, at Adderton Moor: but his subsequent conduct has been justly censured, and seems to have contributed greatly to the ruin of the king's affairs. After the defeat of Marston Moor, he transported himself beyond the seas, and was, during the Interregnum, chiefly at Antwerp, where he amused himself with writing books. He was master of many accomplishments, and was much better qualified for a court, than a camp. He understood horsemanship, music, and poetry; but was a better horseman than musician, and a better musician than a poet. He died in December, 1676. See the reign of CHARLES II.

Creat. 27 Oct. 1643.

In June, 1643.

EARLS.

ROBERT VERE, earl of Oxford, &c. *in armour. Stent; 4to. scarce.*

ROBERT VEERE, earl of Oxford, &c. *W. Richardson.*

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, after the example of several of his ancestors, addicted himself to arms. He, in the Low Countries, commanded a regiment in the service of the States. Having, on several occasions, given sufficient proofs of his valour, he was killed at the siege of Maestricht, the 7th of Aug. 1632. According to the inscription on his print, he was the twenty-third earl of Oxford, of the line of Vere; but Sir William Segar and Heylin agree in his being the nineteenth. His son Aubrey, who was also of a martial spirit, was the twentieth and last earl of this illustrious family.

Creat. 1255.

JAMES STANLEY, earl of Derby. See the Interregnum.

HENRY SOMERSET, earl of Worcester (afterward marquis) *on horseback; in a field of battle;* 4*to.*

HENRY SOMERSET, earl of Worcester; *oval. P. Stent exc.* 4*to. This is Henry, duke of Beaufort, in the reign of Charles II.*

HENRY SOMERSET, first marquis of Worcester. *Harding sc. quarto, in Coxe's "Tour in Monmouthshire."*

Creat. 1514. The Earl of Worcester, when he was about eighty years of age, raised the first horse that were levied for Charles I. in the civil war; and entered into his service with all the ardour of a volunteer. No man of his years seemed ever to have retained more of the fire and activity of youth; and the readiness and sprightliness of his wit are said to have been no less extraordinary. His castle of Ragland, which had several times been a place of refuge for the king, was taken after he had bravely defended it in person; and the terms of capitulation were shamefully violated. This was the last garrison in England that held out for his majesty. He died in the custody of the parliament's black rod, in December, 1647,* in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was remarkable for the singularity of wearing a frize coat, in which he always was dressed when he went to court.

HENRY HASTINGS, earl of Huntingdon. *Hollar f. small oval.*

HENRY HASTINGS, earl of Huntingdon; *small oval. W. Richardson.*

Creat. 8 Dec. 1529. Henry, earl of Huntingdon, was one of the first that rose for the king in Leicestershire; but, as he was far advanced in years, it was beyond his power to be as active in his cause as his inclination

* Heylin.

prompted him to be. The defects of the father were amply supplied by the zeal and activity of the Lord Loughborough, his son, who was indefatigable in his service. *Ob.* 14 Nov. 1643.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, earl of Southampton. See the next reign.

FRANCIS (RUSSEL), earl of Bedford. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* 1737; *Illust. Head. In the collection of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn.*

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford. *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo. In Clarendon's "History."*

This seems to have been done after a painting at Warwick Castle. At Wilton, is a double portrait of the earl and his lady, by Vandyck. His portrait by Remeè is, or was, at Penshurst.

FRANCIS, earl of Bedford. *G. G. (Glover) Stent;* 12*mo.*

FRANCIS RUSSELL, earl of Bedford. *Benoist sc. In Smollett's "History of England."*

FRANCIS RUSSELL, fourth earl of Bedford. *W. J. Fry,* 1816; *from the original of Vandyck, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Bedford; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Francis, earl of Bedford, was one of the avowed patrons of liberty in this reign, whose views extended only to the redress of grievances, and serving themselves; and not to the subversion of the constitution. He was a leading member of the House of Lords; and was thought to have a reach of understanding superior to any of his party. His death, which happened on the 9th of May, 1641, was regretted as an irreparable loss to the king; as no man Creat. 19 Jan. 1549-50.

had it so much in his power to restrain the outrage of the popular leaders. He was the principal undertaker of the great work of draining the fens in the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Lincoln; of which Sir William Dugdale has published a well-written account.*

WILLIAM RUSSEL, earl of Bedford. *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. In the collection of Lord Spencer.*

At Althorp is his portrait, together with that of George, lord Digby, by Vandyck. There are a great number of other fine pictures at the same place. See Class VII.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, &c. *mezz. E. Lutterel; Williams.*

WILLIAM RUSSELL, &c. *G. Glover. Sold by J. Hinde; small oval; scarce.*

WILLIAM, earl of Bedford, lord Russel of Thornhaugh, &c. *on horseback. Sold by P. Stent; small 4to. unique.*

William, earl of Bedford, son of Earl Francis, was a distinguished member of the House of Peers, and a general of the horse in the service of the parliament, in the beginning of the civil war. But he resigned his commission, and offered his service to the king, when he perceived that the republican party were more inclined to destroy the regal power, than to reduce it within bounds. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. as he did afterward in the revolution. He was created duke of Bedford the 11th of May, 1694, and died the 7th of September, 1700, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

WILLIAM CECIL, earl of Salisbury, knight of the Garter. *Hollar f. small oval.*

* This book, which is a thin folio, was very scarce. I have known it sell for nine, and ten guineas. It was reprinted at Cambridge.

The Earl of Salisbury was ambassador extraordinary to the court of France, and one of the king's privy council. He seems to have kept aloof from the troubles of this reign, being much more inclined to temporize and provide for his own safety. This peer, Philip, earl of Pembroke, and the Lord Edward Howard, signed the engagement to be faithful to the Commonwealth, and descended to sit with the parliament as representatives of the people. Creat. 1605.

LORD NORTHAMPTON. *Vertue sc. From a picture at General Compton's. One of the set of Loyalists.*

SPENCER COMPTON, earl of Northampton; *in Clarendon's "History;" 8vo. M. v. Gucht.*

SPENCER COMPTON, second earl of Northampton. *R. Cooper sc. From the original in the collection of the Most Noble the Marquis of Northampton; in Mr. Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Persons."*

The Earl of Northampton was roused from a life of ease in the evening of his days; and dedicated himself, his family, and fortune, to the service of the king. Having raised a regiment of foot and a troop of horse, at his own expense, he engaged his four sons to serve as officers under him. He submitted to all the hardships of a common soldier, and acquitted himself, in his command, with all the activity and prudence of an experienced officer. After many signal exploits, he was killed, valiantly fighting, at Hopton Heath; having rejected, with disdain, an offer of quarter from the enemy. *Ob.* March 19, 1642-3. Creat. 2 Aug. 1618.

WILLIAM FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, viscount Fielding, &c. *Voerst sc. small h. sh.*

William, earl of Denbigh, who was a good sea-officer, and a brave active soldier, commanded as an admiral in several expeditions, and displayed his courage, on many occasions, in the civil

war. He was a volunteer in Prince Rupert's regiment, was as vigilant, and patient of discipline, as if he had been trained up in the service, and was ever among the foremost in all enterprises of danger. He died the 3d of April, 1643, having two or three days before received several mortal wounds in a hot engagement, near Birmingham. His journey to Spain with Charles I. when prince, is mentioned in the "Peerage;" but nothing is there said of his embassy to the Sophi of Persia; which, as we learn from the inscription on his print, was in the year 1631.*

BASIL FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, lord of Newnham Paddocks. *Hollar f. small oval.*

BASIL FIELDING, earl of Denbigh, &c. *laced ruff; in armour. (Faithorne.)*

BASIL FIELDING, &c. *W. N. Gardiner.*

BASIL FIELDING, &c. *mezz. 4to. R. Dunkarton,* 1812.

BASIL FIELDING, &c. *Lely; E. Harding; fol.*

BASIL FIELDING, &c. *Lely. V. Gucht. In "History of the Rebellion;" Dublin,* 1719; *folio.*

Basil, son of William Fielding, earl of Denbigh, was an officer in the parliament army, at Edge-hill, where his father fought for the king.† In 1644, he took Russel-house, in Staffordshire, and by that means opened a communication between Coventry and

* The celebrated picture of him, supposed to be painted by *Velasco*, is in the possession of the Duke of Hamilton. R. Cooper made a drawing of it in black lead, probably with a view of engraving it.—LORD HAILES.

† Raphael, in his battle of Constantine and Maxentius, to intimate that they were engaged in a civil war, has represented a father taking up the dead body of his son; with sentiments, which that great painter knew how to express, but none but a father can feel.

London. He, afterward, with a small number of men, routed three thousand of the king's forces, sent to the relief of Dudley Castle, which he was then besieging. Upon the new-modelling of the army, he resigned his commission, together with the Earls of Essex and Manchester. *Ob.* 28 Nov. 1675.

LIONEL CRANFIELD, earl of Middlesex, &c. *Hollar f. small oval.*

LIONEL CRANFIELD, earl of Middlesex. *Bocquet sc. From the original at Knowle; in Park's "Noble Authors,"* 1806.

LIONEL CRANFIELD, earl of Middlesex. *Harding sc.*

LIONEL CRANFIELD, earl of Middlesex. *E. Scriven sc. From the original by Mytens, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset; in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

There is an original portrait of him at Knowle, in Kent.

Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, who was bred in the custom-house, was well versed in the theory and practice of trade. By the interest of the Duke of Buckingham, his kinsman, he was, in the late reign, advanced to the office of lord high-treasurer. He murmured at the expense of the journey to Spain, which gave great offence to the duke; and was, in several instances, less obsequious than that favourite had usually found his creatures. Middlesex, who had great pride, thought it beneath a lord-treasurer to be a tool of the Duke of Buckingham, though he was a lord-treasurer of his own making. He was questioned in parliament, and found guilty of malversation in his office: upon which his treasurer's staff was taken from him; he was rendered incapable of sitting in the House of Peers, and heavily fined. The duke seems to have gratified his revenge, and moreover to have had an eye to Creat. 23 Jac. I.

his interest in this prosecution; as he is said to have had the earl's house at Chelsea, for his own share of the fine.* *Ob.* 6 Aug. 1645.

HENRICUS RICH, comes Hollandiæ, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Clowet sc. h. sh.*

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, &c. *Stent; h. sh.*

HENRY RICH, &c. *Voerst sc. There is another in Lord Clarendon's "History."*

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland; *in an oval; 4to. Samuel Cooper pinx. John Godefroy sculp.* 1796.

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland. *Gerimia sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland; *oval, with trophies; 4to. J. Jenner.*

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland; *small oval. (Faithorne.) Sold by Peake.*

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, with ROBERT, earl of Warwick; *small oval. H. Cochin.*

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, &c. *small oval. Sold in Cannon-street.*

There are several portraits of him by Vandyck; that at Lord Breadalbane's, at Taymouth, in Scotland, is remarkably fine.

Creat. 3 April, 1624. The Earl of Holland, captain of the king's guard, and general of the horse in the expedition to Scotland, was much in favour with James I. who wantonly lavished 3000*l.* upon him at one

* Kennet's "Complete Hist." vol. ii. p. 787.

time.* In the latter end of the reign of James, he was sent ambassador to France, where he negotiated the treaty of marriage between Charles and Henrietta Maria. His handsome person, gallant behaviour, and courtly address, are thought to have made an early impression upon the heart of that princess, of whom he is known to have been a distinguished favourite.† His conduct was so various with respect to the king and parliament, that neither party had the least regard for him; if they did not both look upon him as their enemy. He made a rash and feeble effort for the king a little before he was beheaded; and soon after fell himself, but unlamented, by the hand of the executioner. He was executed the 9th of March, 1648-9.

OLIVER SAINT JOHN, earl of Bullingbrooke (Bolingbroke). *Hollar f. a small oval.*

OLIVER SAINT JOHN, earl of Bullingbrooke (Bolingbroke); *small oval. W. Richardson.*

The Earl of Bolingbroke and his family zealously espoused the cause of the parliament. Oliver, his grandson, who was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, was killed at Edge-hill. He was succeeded in title and estate by another Oliver, son of Pawlet, his second son. Creat. 28 Dec. 1624.

MILDMAY FANE, earl of Westmoreland, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

"MILDMAY, earl of Westmoreland, baron le Despenser," &c. *J. B. N. invenit, P. Williamsen sc.* 1662. *Under the head is a representation of an army marching, and of a siege. This alludes to his actions in the civil war.*—The plate, which is well engraved, was in the possession of Richard Bull, esq.‡

* See Hume's "History," vol. iv. p. 116.

† "Royal and Noble Authors," vol. I. p. 132, and 212, second edit.

‡ The present Earl of Westmoreland, whose father, the late Lord Burghersh, upon

MILDMAY FANE, earl of Westmoreland, &c. *small oval. W. Richardson.*

MILDMAY FANE, earl of Westmoreland; *in "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

Creat. Dec. 29, 22 Jac. I.

The Earl of Westmoreland, in the beginning of the civil war, sided with the king; but in 1643, he declared for the parliament, to which he afterward adhered. He was an ingenious man himself, and a patron of ingenuity in others. Cleaveland speaks in a very high strain of some verses which he sent him. He says, "It was almost impossible to read your lines and be sober."* He presented his poems in Latin and English, entitled "*Otia Sacra,*" to the library of Emmanuel College, in Cambridge. It is a quarto volume of 174 pages, adorned with plates, printed by Richard Cotes, 1645. It appears by the last poem, that no copies were sold. *Ob.* 12 Feb. 1665.

GEORGIUS CAREW, comes de Totnes, &c. *Voerst f. Before his "Pacata Hibernia," folio; published by his natural son, Thomas Stafford,* 1633.

GEORGE CAREW, earl of Totnes, *in armour; small quarto. W. Richardson.*

GEORGE CAREW, earl of Totnes; *in "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

His portrait is in the gallery at Gorhambury.

Creat. 1625.

George Carew, earl of Totnes, who was a younger son of a dean of Exeter, enjoyed several great offices, civil and military, in Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth. But his greatest glory was re-

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the application of Richard Bull, esq. permitted some few impressions to be taken from it, for the gratification of portrait collectors.—BINDLEY.

Mr. Bull told me the plate was lost when the Earl of Westmoreland went to Ireland.—The earl bought an impression in Sir W. Musgrave's sale, 1800.—W. R.

* Letter to the Earl of Westmoreland, in Cleaveland's works.

ducing a rebellious people, with an army of less than four thousand men, to the obedience of the queen; and taking the titular Earl of Desmond prisoner. He knew how to record, as well as to act great things; and has given us, in his "Pacata Hibernia," a history of the wars in Ireland, in which he was himself a principal agent, written with the unaffected openness and sincerity of a soldier.* He was a lover of antiquities, and has left four volumes of his collections relating to Ireland, to the Bodleian Library. He was a privy-counsellor to James I. and Charles I. *Ob.* 1629, *Æt.* 73. He lies buried at Stratford-upon-Avon. See Dugdale's "History of Warwickshire."

EDMOND, earl of Mulgrave. *R. E. (Elstracke) sc. 4to. The inscription altered from Baron Sheffield.*

EDMOND, earl of Mulgrave. *Thane exc. See Pine's "Tapestry."*

Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, was knighted by Admiral Howard for his bravery in the memorable engagement with the Spanish fleet in 1588; and was, by Elizabeth, made governor of the Brill, in Holland. He was by James I. constituted lord-president of the North; and on the accession of Charles, created earl of Mulgrave. He was great grandfather to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. *Ob.* 1646, *Æt.* 80. Creat. 7 Feb. 1625.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

* The inscription on the print plainly intimates, that he was the author of this book; but it appears from the preface, that it was digested from his papers by another hand. In the "*Hibernica*," a thin folio, published by Walter Harris, at Dublin, 1747, is a translation, by the Earl of Totnes, of part of an historic poem, in old French, written by a person of rank in the reign of Richard II. In the manuscript copy of this poem, which is in the British Museum, are curious illuminations, in which Richard is variously represented. There are also portraits of Henry of Lancaster, Archbishop Arundel, the Dukes of Surrey and Exeter, the Earls of Northumberland and Salisbury, and several others, which have been engraved for the "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities."

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle, &c. *in armour; 8vo.*

Creat. 7 Mar. 1627. There are several portraits of him at Welbeck, by Diepenbeck, who designed the prints for his book of horsemanship, &c. See the preceding division of this Class.

HENRY GREY, earl of Standford. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford; *on horseback. Stent; 4to. view of Hull; rare.*

HENRY GRAY, earl of Stamford, lord Gray, of Gray Bonville, &c. *in Ricraft's "Survey of England's Champions,"* 1649.

HENRY GRAY, earl of Standford (Stamford); *small oval. W. Richardson.*

There is a portrait of him at Dunham, the seat of the Earl of Stamford.

Henry, lord Grey, of Groby, married Anne, daughter and coheir of William Cecil, earl of Exeter; in whose right he was possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Stamford, whence he took his title. He was colonel of a regiment in the parliament army, under the Earl of Essex, and was very active in their service, particularly in Herefordshire and Cornwall. In the "Mercurius Rusticus,"* is an account of his sending Captain Kirle to plunder the house of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodwich,† in the county of Hereford, who was supposed to have been plundered oftener than any other person during the civil war. He was grandfather of the celebrated dean of St. Patrick's.‡ The Earl of Stamford died the 21st of August, 1673.

Creat. 26 Mar. 1628.

* P. 71. edit. 1646.

† Goodrich.

‡ See the "Life of Dr. Swift," by Deane Swift, esq.

MOUNTJOY BLUNT (Blount), earl of Newport. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

The Lord Mountjoy Blount, M. D. *Martin Droeshout sc. 8vo. rare: afterward printed with a border; which is also scarce.*

Mountjoy Blount, earle of Newport, &c. *small oval. W. Richardson.*

Mountjoy Blount was a natural son of Charles Blount, earl of Devonshire, by Penelope, daughter of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, and wife of Robert, lord Rich. He was created baron of Thurlston by James I. and earl of Newport by Charles. He was master of the ordnance, and one of the council of war in the royal army. He died at Oxford in 1665, and lies buried at Christ Church. Creat. 3 Aug. 1628.

HIERONYMUS WESTON, comes Portlandiæ. *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh. This is copied by Gaywood.*

There is another, smaller, in Lord Clarendon's "History," before the character of his father.

Jerome, son of Richard Weston, earl of Portland, lord-treasurer in this reign, was a man of good abilities, of various learning, and genteel accomplishments; which enabled him to speak pertinently and gracefully upon every occasion. He was a good statesman, and had the reputation of being well skilled in naval affairs, in the reign of Charles II. He died, according to Heylin, the 16th or 18th of March, 1662; according to Lloyd, 1663-4.* His son Charles, a young nobleman of great expectation, voluntarily entered himself into the sea-service under the Duke of York. He was killed in an engagement with the Dutch, the 3d of June, 1665. Creat. 17 Feb. 1632, 8 Car. I.

* I look upon the authority of Heylin to be better than that of Lloyd.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford; *in armour. Vandyck p. W. Hollar f.* 1640; *h. sh.**

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc.* 1740; *Illust. Head. In the collection of Sir Francis Child.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck, and another at Petworth.

LORD STRAFFORD. *Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists. From a painting at Lord Strafford's.*

THOMAS, &c. *in an oval; his titles in Dutch and English; seven lines at bottom. C. Visscher.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *E. Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *J. S. Agar sc.* 1816; *from the original of Vandyck, in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford. *Vandyck p. Cooper;*† *h. sh. mezz.*

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford. *Vandyck p. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *neatly copied from Houbraken, by Strange. In Smollett's "History."*

* Mr. Garrard, in a letter to Lord Wentworth, then lord-deputy in Ireland, dated Sion (House), Oct. 9th, 1637, mentions this picture in these terms: "I daily visit your picture, done by Vandyck, in armour, which hangs in one of the galleries *here;* which is all the service my eyes can do to your lordship.—BINDLEY.

† The name of a printseller.

THOMAS, earl of Strafford. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford. *Vaughan sc. robes of the Garter; whole length;* 4*to.*

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. lord-lieutenant of Ireland; *collar of the Garter.*

THOMAS, earl of Strafford. *G. G. (Glover);* 12*mo.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, comes Straffordiæ; 12*mo.*

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *R. White sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS WENTWORDT, Hibernia prorex, &c. 12*mo.*

THOMAS WENTWORDT, grave Van Strafford, &c.

THOMAS, earl of Strafford. *Moncornet exc.* 4*to.*

SIR THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, and Sir Philip Mainwaring, his secretary. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc.* 1739; *h. sh.*

The original of this is at Blenheim, and much inferior to the next, which Mr. Walpole esteems the finest picture of Vandyck.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, earl of Strafford, and Sir Philip Mainwaring. *Vandyck p. Houston f.*

This print was never published. The original is at the Marquis of Rockingham's, at Wentworth-house.

Progenies STRAFFORDIANA: namely, William, lord Wentworth, afterward earl of Strafford;† Lady

* See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 104, 2d edit.

† He died, without issue, in Oct. 1695.

Anne Wentworth, married to Edward, lord Rockingham; Lady Arabella Wentworth, married to the Honourable Justin Maccartie, son of the Earl of Clincartie (Clancarty). *Vertue sc.* 1739; *h. sh.*

THOMAS WENTWORTH, &c. *with an account of his execution, in English and Dutch; large h. sh.*

Creat. 12 Jan. 1639, 15 Car. I.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, who had distinguished himself among the foremost of the popular leaders in the House of Commons, of a sudden attached himself to the king. He was soon after called to the House of Peers, was made lord-president of the North, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was great from his honours and preferments; but much greater in, and from himself. The desertion from his party, the elevation of his rank, the plenitude of his power, and the dread of his abilities, rendered him, in the highest degree, obnoxious to the patriots, who persecuted him with unrelenting hatred. He pleaded his cause, upon his trial, with a clearness and strength of reason, that must have acquitted him in any court, but such as was determined to condemn him. When he saw that the force of argument was not likely to prevail, he had recourse to the pathetic, of which he was a great master. Such were the powers of his eloquence, that many who sincerely hated the prime minister, as sincerely pitied the man. In the last dreadful scene of his life, he acquitted himself with a greatness of mind suitable to the dignity of his character. His enemies expressed a malignant joy upon this occasion; but his dismayed and affrighted friends considered his death as a prelude only to more executions.* Beheaded the 12th of May, 1641.

THE EARL OF CLEVELAND; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon." Cooper sc.* 8vo.

Thomas Wentworth, created lord Wentworth of Nettlested, in the county of York, by King James I. in 1610, was further raised

* This is the character of the Earl of Strafford, as it is represented by the generality of our historians. Mrs. Macaulay would think it too favourable: and it ought to be acknowledged, that that ingenious lady has incontestibly proved, that some parts of his conduct coincided too much with the arbitrary proceedings of Charles I.

to the dignity of earl of Cleveland by Charles I. in the first year of his reign; and during the misfortunes of that injured monarch aided the royal cause with the most extraordinary prudence, courage, and loyalty, and had at last the good fortune to see the restoration of Charles II.; whom he accompanied in his triumphant entry into London, at the head of three hundred noblemen and gentlemen. With this monarch he enjoyed the same esteem as he had with James and Charles I. and, moreover, was also appointed to fill the same honourable posts that he had enjoyed during their reigns.

He died the 25th of March, 1667, aged 76. By Anne, his first wife, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, in the county of Suffolk, knt. he had three sons, Thomas, William, and Charles; also three daughters, Anne, who died an infant, Mary, who died unmarried, and another Anne, who became the wife of John, lord Lovelace. His second wife was Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, in Essex; by whom he had one daughter, Catharine, married to William Spenser, of Cople, in the county of Bedford.

The male issue of the Earl of Cleveland dying in their father's time, the earldom became extinct; and the barony of Wentworth descended to his granddaughter and heir, Henrietta Wentworth, so well known in history as connected with the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth.

LORD LICHFIELD. *Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists; in the collection of the (late) Duke of Kent.*

Bernard Stuart, earl of Lichfield, was the youngest of the five sons of the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, who served in the royal army.* He commanded the king's troop, which consisted of a hundred and twenty persons of rank and fortune; who, on every occasion, exerted themselves with a generous ardour for their sovereign, and were victorious in several actions. He was created earl of Lichfield† in consideration of his gallant behaviour near that city. This excellent young nobleman, who was as much esteemed

* He had seven sons in all.

† Heylin says, in his "Help to History," that he was not actually created; but he is contradicted by Lord Clarendon, and others.

for his virtues in private life, as he was admired for his valour and conduct in the field, was killed at the battle of Rowton Heath, near Chester,* having first secured the retreat of the king, whose person was in great danger. *Ob.* 26 Sept. 1645.

HENRY SPENCER, first earl of Sunderland, *Æt.* 23. *Walker pinx. Bocquet sc. 4to. private plate, engraved at the expense of the present Earl Spencer.*

HENRY SPENCER, first earl of Sunderland, *Æt.* 23. *Walker pinx. R. Cooper sc. In Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Heads;" 4to.*

HENRY SPENCER, first earl of Sunderland. *R. Cooper sc. J. Caulfield exc. 4to.*

Henry, lord Spencer, eldest son of William, lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, by Penelope, eldest daughter of Henry Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, was born at Althorp, and baptized on the 23d of November, 1620. Indebted to nature for a fervent inclination to learning, and having had the good fortune to be placed under an able tutor, the quickness of his apprehension, and the solidity of his judgment, led him soon to those generous exercises and useful recreations, which are at once the ornament and the solace of a noble mind. His education commenced at Magdalen College, Oxford, before he was sixteen years of age; and his proficiency afforded so remarkable pledge of his future attainments, that King Charles and his queen, honouring the university, with their presence at that time, it was his majesty's pleasure that the degree of master of arts should be conferred upon him; which was accordingly done in convocation, on the 31st of August, 1636.

On the 19th of December following, he succeeded his father as Lord Spencer, and had not attained his twentieth year, when the Earl of Southampton, his guardian, and the Lady Penelope, his mother, contracted with Robert, earl of Leicester, for his marriage

* At Chester, they point out the spot in the walls of this town, from whence Charles I. saw the discomfiture of his army.—LORD HAILES.

with Lady Dorothy Sidney, daughter of that earl. She was a lady of uncommon beauty and accomplishments; and, under the name of Sacharissa, is highly celebrated by Waller, who, a widower at the age of twenty-five years, felt for her that tender passion which gave birth to verses that made her beauty triumph over time. The poet, however, not being so successful in his addresses to Sacharissa, as he had been in the elegant strains with which she had inspired him, her marriage with Lord Spencer was celebrated at Penshurst, on the 20th of July, 1639; and soon afterward he and his lady accompanied the Earl of Leicester, on his return to his embassy in France.

After his return from that country, in 1641, he took his seat in the House of Peers; and was courted by both parties, on account of his eminent abilities. But that ardent love for the liberties of his country, which he inherited from his ancestors, soon determined his choice; and, having united with those who had associated in order to detect the violators of the constitution, he was nominated by the popular interest to the office of lord-lieutenant of the county of Northampton. Yet his just sense of duty towards the crown, and his reverence for the government, both in church and state, induced him soon to abandon a party, which, by a want of discernment, too common in the minds of reformers and anarchists, was, in his opinion, subverting the bases of all social order, the obligations of conscience, and the laws of the land; and he courageously declared in parliament (the last words he uttered there), "that they might have been satisfied long before, if they had not asked things that deny themselves; and if some men had not shuffled demands into their propositions, on purpose that they might have no satisfaction."

The great national struggle becoming more and more serious, his lordship openly joined the royal party, and attended the king to York, and from thence to Nottingham, where the standard was erected on the 25th of August, 1642. At Shrewsbury, the vacillating and undecisive conduct of Charles was so particularly remarked, that it appears to have created considerable disgust in Lord Spencer, who, as he writes to his lady, on the 21st Sept. 1642, would not have continued an hour with the army, if an expedient could have been devised "to save the punctilio of honour." The memorable battle of Edge-hill was fought on the 23d of the following month; and Lord Spencer, with other noblemen as volunteers, charged in the king's guard of horse. His lordship

marched, after the battle, with the royal army to Oxford; and was about that time, at the taking of Bristol by the forces under Prince Rupert. On the 8th of June, 1643, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Sunderland, by patent dated at Oxford; and it is worthy of mention, that, at the time of his creation, he was said to be allied to all the nobility then at court, except the Duke of Hamilton.

Like many, however, of the unfortunate king's affectionate adherents, he was destined not to survive the contest; and fell in the flower of his age, a glorious victim to his zeal and bravery in the defence of his royal master, at the battle of Newbury, on the 20th of September, 1643; being struck with a cannon-ball, before the party of horse, in which he had volunteered, could come to the charge. His remains were interred in the family vault, at Brington, in Northamptonshire.

By his wife, the Lady Dorothy Sidney (who afterward on the 8th of July, 1652, married Robert Smith, esq. of Sutton, in Kent, and was buried at Brington on the 25th of February, 1683-4), the Earl of Sunderland had issue an only son, Robert, second earl of Sunderland, and two daughters, Dorothy, who married George Saville, afterward marquis of Hallifax, and Penelope a posthumous daughter, who died an infant.

Henry, earl of Sunderland, was great grandfather of his Grace the late Duke of Marlborough and Earl of Sunderland; and of John, earl Spencer, father of George-John, now earl Spencer.

The Lord JOHN, and the Lord BERNARD STUART, the youngest sons of Esme, duke of Lenox. *Vandyck p. R. Tompson exc. In the collection of the Earl (late Duke) of Kent; large h. sh. mezz.*

The Lord John, and the Lord Bernard Stuart. *Vandyck p. J. Mc. Ardell f. From the same original, with the next above; sh. mezz. The picture is at Lord Hardwicke's.*

The Lord John Stuart, fourth son* to the Duke of Richmond, and elder brother to the Lord Lichfield, was remarkable for every

* He was, according to some accounts of the family, the fifth son.

good and amiable quality, by which that nobleman was distinguished; nor was he inferior to him in courage: but rather seems to have been valiant to excess; as he, with great intrepidity, commanded a body of light-horse up a hill, at Cheriton Down, in order to attack Sir William Waller's army, where he fell into an ambuscade of the enemy. He had two horses killed under him, and received six wounds before he fell. He died amidst several hundred of his men, with whose dead bodies his own was surrounded. He lies buried at Christ Church, in Oxford, with another brother, who was killed at Edge-hill. *Ob.* 29 Mar. 1644. The younger, is the same person with the Earl of Lichfield, before mentioned.

HENRY DANVERS, earl of Danby; *mezz. A. v. Dyck; V. Green; whole length, from the Houghton collection.*

This lord was son of Sir John Danvers, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Nevil, lord Latimer, son-in-law of Queen Catharine Parr, and was first distinguished by his behaviour in the Low Countries, where he served under Prince Maurice, and afterward in France under Henry IV. when he was knighted for his valour. In the Irish wars he was lieutenant-general of the horse, and sergeant-major of the whole army, under Robert, earl of Essex, and Charles, lord Mountjoy. In the first of King James I. he was made baron of Dauntesey, and afterward lord-president of Munster and governor of Guernsey by King Charles I. He was created earl of Darby, made a privy-counsellor and knight of the Garter. He founded the Physic Garden at Oxford, and died aged 71, 1643, at Cornbury, and was buried at Dauntesey, in Wiltshire, where he built an almshouse and free-school.

HENRY WILMOT, earl of Rochester; *an etching. (Claussin.)* 8*vo.*

HENRY WILMOT, earl of Rochester. *T. Rodd exc.* 8*vo.*

Henry Wilmot, only son of Charles, viscount Wilmot, of Athlone, in Ireland, was for his many eminent services and zeal in the royal

cause, created by Charles I. lord Wilmot, baron of Adderbury, in Oxfordshire, and by Charles II. at Paris, in 1652, advanced to the title of earl of Rochester. He was a nobleman of considerable abilities and honour. He died at Dunkirk, in 1659; and was buried in the church of Spellsbury, in Oxfordshire.

JOHN BYRON, lord Byron; *an etching. P. Paul, 1777; from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon."*

JOHN, lord Byron. *R. Cooper sc.*

Lord Byron was member for Nottingham in the reign of James I. and in the first parliament of King Charles; at whose coronation he was made knight of the Bath, and was a trusty adherent to the cause of the king, who made him lieutenant of the Tower in 1641, in the room of Sir Thomas Lunsford, but not to the satisfaction of the House of Commons; as they thought him too faithful to his royal master. The king at last being much pressed, conferred the lieutenancy on Sir John Coniers, at the request of Sir John Byron, whose person and reputation had been exposed to the animosity of the people; as he had upon frivolous occasions been sent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses. For his faithful services he was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of Lord Byron, of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster. He was afterward made field-marshal-general, and appointed governor to his royal highness the Duke of York. He died at Paris 1652.

A VISCOUNT, &c.

WILLIAM FINES (FIENNES), viscount Say and Seale (Sele). *Hollar f. a small oval.*

There is a small whole length of him on horseback, by W. Sherwin; and a head in Clarendon's "History."

WILLIAM, viscount Say and Seale, master of the court of wardes, &c. *in armour, on horseback; sold by*

John Hind.—Query if this is the same as mentioned before?

WILLIAM FINES, viscount Say, &c. *Harding.*

WILLIAM FINES, &c. *Peake exc.*

WM. FIENNES, viscount Say and Seale. *Geremia sc. In "Noble Authors," by Park;* 1806.

The Lord Say was an eminent parliamentary leader in this reign. He was the last master of the court of wards, which was abolished by the parliament, who granted him 10,000*l.* and a part of the Earl of Worcester's estate, as a compensation for the loss of his place. He was one of the chiefs of the Independant party, and consequently a republican; and was among the first that bore arms against the king. This high-spirited lord, who had the most elevated, or what some would call, the most chimerical notions of civil liberty, upon the defeat of those projects in which he had so great a share, retired with indignation to the Isle of Lundy, on the coast of Devon, a place which, from its situation, was of such difficult access, that his own servants might have defended it against an army. He continued a voluntary prisoner in this fastness till the Protector's death.* But he was preferred to the great office of privy seal by Charles II. according to the prudent maxim of that prince, to "caress his foes, and trust his friends." *Ob.* April 14, 1662.

Created 7 July, 22 Jac. I.

PHILIP, lord Herbert, inscribed "Philippus, Comes Pembrokiæ," Æt. 18. *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*—The original picture is at Wilton.

Philip, lord Herbert, was fourth son of Philip, earl of Pembroke, lord-chamberlain of the household, by Susan, daughter of Edward, earl of Oxford. He succeeded his father in title and estate, and was himself succeeded by his son William. His marriages and issue are mentioned in the "Peerage."

* Echard, p. 716.

HENRY, baron of Mowbray, and Maltravers,* &c. *Hollar f. a small oval. The first impression is with Thomas, earl of Arundel, another oval in the same plate.*

Henry, baron of Mowbray and Maltravers, was eldest son of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, and father of Henry, duke of Norfolk, who gave the Arundel Marbles to the university of Oxford. The earl, at his death, divided his personal estate betwixt the Lord Maltravers, and his brother, Sir William Howard, viscount Stafford. This was the first division of his collection. *Ob.* 1652.

The LORD DIGBY, *in armour; in Lord Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

LORD DIGBY. *P. Stent exc.* 12*mo.*

George, lord Digby, eldest son of the Earl of Bristol, was a man of great parts, courage, and enterprise. But his understanding frequently misled him; his courage was attended with the usual effects of cowardice; and his enterprises were generally unsuccessful. He wrote letters to Sir Kenelm Digby, to convert him to the Protestant religion; and was himself, by his answers, converted to popery. These letters are in print. He was also author of a comedy called "Elvira," and translated the three first books of "Cassandra" from the French. See the Interregnum.

THOMAS BELASYSE, viscount Fauconberg, born 1577; *with his arms. E. Mascal pinx. From an original at Newbrough, Yorkshire. (Halfpenny) fecit.*

Sir Thomas Belasyse was, in consideration of his great merits, advanced by King Charles I. to the dignity of a baron of the realm, 25 May, 1627. Faithfully adhering to the king, in the time of his unhappy troubles, he was created viscount Fauconberg, of Henknowle, in the county palatine of Durham, by letters patent bearing

* He was commonly called the Lord Maltravers.

date at Oxford, Jan. 31, 1642-3. His lordship having a friendship with William Cavendish, marquis of Newcastle, followed the fortunes of that nobleman in the siege of York, which held out three months against three powerful armies; and on the loss of the day at the battle of Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, the marquis having embarked at Scarborough, for Hamburgh, Lord Fauconberg accompanied him in his foreign adventures. He landed with the marquis, safe at Hamburgh, but was obliged to compound for his estate with the sequestrators at 5012*l.* 18*s.* He died in 1652, aged 75, and was buried in the parish church of Cockswold, in the county of York.

BARONS.

The true effigies of the old Lord WHARTON; *eight English verses; black cap; sword; trunk breeches; scarce.*

PHILIP WHARTON, lord Wharton, of Wharton. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

PHILIP WHARTON, &c. *small oval. W. Richardson.*

There is an original of him at Wreste, by Vandyck, from the Wharton collection, and afterward in the Houghton.

Philip, lord Wharton, engaged in the service of the parliament, with all the political zeal for which his family has been remarkable. His courage like that of the duke, his grandson, was by no means his most shining quality; as he, as well as the latter, knew much better how to exercise his tongue than his sword.* He was a colonel in the parliament service at Edge-hill; where, as we are informed by Walker, he hid himself in a saw-pit.† He, with the Earl of Rutland, Sir Henry Vane the elder, and several others, was appointed a resident commissioner at Edinburgh, to attend the

* The duke he drew out half his sword,
——————— the guard drew out the rest.
The Duke of WHARTON of himself.

† "History of Independency, part I. p. 84.

parliament of Scotland; as the Scots had their resident commissioners at London, to attend the English parliament.* In the next reign, he was imprisoned in the Tower, for calling in question the legality of the Long Parliament of Charles II.

LORD NEWBURGH; *from a drawing in the King's "Clarendon." R. Cooper sc.*

Lord Newburgh, who married the Lady Aubigney, inhabited the lodge in Bagshot Park, at the time Charles I. was conveyed from Hurst Castle, in order to be brought to trial by the self-created high court of justice. When a plan was formed by this nobleman and his lady to effect the escape of the king from his guards, the scheme was frustrated through the vigilance of General Harrison, who never permitted the king out of the sight of himself, and had upwards of one hundred guards, all exceedingly well mounted, and every man, officer, and soldier, having a pistol ready in one hand. Lord Newburgh rode some miles into the forest in company with the king, but was at length required by Harrison to return back to his home. After the death of his majesty, Lord Newburgh and his lady retired to the Hague, and subsequently his lordship had the command of one of the four regiments raised in Flanders for the service of Charles II. by whom he was held in great favour and esteem.

ROBERT, lord Brooke, &c. *who was shot at Lichfield;* 12*mo.*

ROBERT, lord Brooke; *in Clarendon's "History,"* 8*vo.*

ROBERT GREVILE, lord Brooke. *Geremia sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park;* 1806.

ROBERT, lord Brooke, &c. *on horseback; ten English verses; his arms suspended under an arch,* 4*to. very rare.*

* May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parliament," p. 98.

ROBERT GREVILE, lord Brooke. *W. Fry sc. From the original in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Warwick, in Mr. Lodge's "Portraits of Illustrious Persons."*

ROBERT, lord Brooke; *in Ricraft's "Survey."*

There is a portrait of him at Warwick Castle, in a breast-plate, under which is seen his buff coat.

Created 9 Jan. 1620.

Lord Brooke was one of those patriots who so ardently longed for liberty, that he was determined to seek it in America, if he could not find it at home. He, and Lord Say, had actually agreed to transport themselves to New England; but the sudden turn of affairs prevented their voyage. Having reduced Warwickshire to the obedience of the parliament, he advanced into Staffordshire. On the festival of St. Chad, to whom the cathedral of Lichfield is dedicated, he ordered his men to storm the adjoining close, whither Lord Chesterfield had retired with a body of the king's forces. But before his orders could be put in execution, he received a musket shot in the eye, by the hand of a common soldier, of which he instantly died. It was the opinion of some of the royalists, and especially of the Roman Catholics, that the bullet was directed by St. Chad. It is observable, that the same man who was by one party looked upon as a monument of divine vengeance,* was by the other reverenced as a saint. Baxter has placed him in heaven, together with White, Pym, and Hamden.† *Ob.* 1643.

Created 12 Mar. 1626.

WILLIAM, lord Craven, baron of Hamstead Marshall, &c. *whole length. Stent; h. sh.*

"The right honourable, magnanimous, and undaunted, WILLIAM, lord Craven," &c. *in armour; on horseback; h. sh.*

* See South's "Sermons," I. 270.

† "Saint's Everlasting Rest," p. 82, 83. edit. 1649.

" London's bright gem, his house's honour, and
A great assister of the Netherland:
Bounty and valour make thy fame shine clear,
By Nassau graced, to Swedeland's king most dear;
Who, when on Crusnacke walls, he understood
Thee wounded, came to knight thee in thy blood:
To whom when folded in his arms he said,
Rise bravest spirit that e'er thy city bred."

WILLIAM, lord Craven; *a copy of the above. Stent; 4to.*

William, lord Craven, son of Sir William Craven, lord mayor of London, gained a great reputation as a soldier under Henry, prince of Orange, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He took the strong fortress of Crutzenack, in Germany, by storm, which is one of the most extraordinary actions recorded in the history of the great Gustavus. During the rebellion, and the Interregnum, he was in the service of the states of Holland, whence he sent considerable supplies to Charles I. and II. He built the house at Hampstead Marshall, that was burnt down, after a plan of Sir Balthazar Gerbier. See the next reign.

EDWARD, lord Herbert, of Cherbury; *whole length; in armour; lying on the ground. Is. Oliver p. A. Walker sc. Frontisp. to his Life.*

EDWARD, lord Herbert. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

LORD HERBERT, of Cherbury; *in "Noble Authors," by Parke; from the original at Charlcott, Warwickshire.*

EDWARD, lord Herbert; *small oval. W. Richardson.*

EDWARD, lord Herbert, &c. *in Kentzner's "Travels;" 8vo.* 1797.

LORD HERBERT, of Cherbury; *engraved by Silvester*

Harding, from an original picture by Larking, in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Lucy, Charlcott, Warwickshire.

Lord Herbert stands in the first rank of the public ministers, historians, and philosophers, of his age. It is hard to say whether his person, his understanding, or his courage, was the most extraordinary; as the fair, the learned, and the brave, held him in equal admiration. But the same man was wise and capricious; redressed wrongs, and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philosophy. He exposed himself to such dangers, as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of a religion which none had the hardiness to dispute besides himself. See Class IX. Created 5 Car. I.

LORD CAPEL. *Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists. At the Earl of Essex's at Cashiobury.*

ARTHUR, lord Capel; *a small oval.*

ARTHUR, lord Capel; *in Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

ARTHUR, lord Capel; *in Park's "Noble Authors."*

ARTHUR, lord Capel. *C. Picart sc.* 1816; *from the original by Cornelius Jansen, in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Essex, in Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Lord Capel possessed almost every virtue and accomplishment that could endear him to his friends in *private*, or gain him honour and respect in *public* life. He, at his own expense, raised several troops of horse for the king, which he commanded in person. He defended Colchester with invincible resolution; but when the garrison was forced to surrender, he yielded himself a prisoner, and was executed in violation of a promise of quarter given him by the general. He behaved upon the scaffold with all the dignity of Created 1641.

conscious virtue, and met death with the same intrepidity with which he had been accustomed to face the enemy. Beheaded the 9th of March, 1648-9.

THOMAS ARUNDELL, second lord Arundell of Wardour, and count of the sacred Roman empire, died at Oxford 1643, in consequence of the wounds he received at the battle of Lansdowne; *engraved by R. Cooper, from a miniature in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Arundell. Private plate.*

Thomas, second lord Arundell, of Wardour, succeeded his father, the first lord, in 1639, and attaching himself to the royal cause, raised at his own expense, a regiment of horse for the service of King Charles I. Being in the battle of Lansdowne, fighting for the king, he was shot in the thigh by a brace of pistol bullets, and died of his wounds in his majesty's garrison at Oxford, the 19th of May, 1643, in the 59th year of his age, and was buried with great funeral pomp at Tisbury. During the civil wars, this nobleman spent best part of his fortune in support of the crown; and his lady, Blanch, fifth daughter of Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester, during the absence of her husband, bravely defended Wardour, with a courage above her sex, for nine days, with a few men against the parliament's forces, under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford, and Lieut. Col. Ludlow, and then delivered it up on honourable terms, which they broke; but were soon dislodged by the resolution of this Lord Arundell, who, at his return, ordered a mine to be sprung under his own castle, and thus sacrificed that noble structure to his loyalty. At Wardour Castle are still preserved several cannon-balls, of seven and nine pounds each, which were discharged against the castle when attempted to be taken by storm.

SCOTCH NOBILITY.

SIR ROBERT KERR, earl of Ancram. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park;* 1806.

Sir Robert Kerr, &c. *Harding.*

SIR ROBERT KERR, &c. *Roberts sc. In Pinkerton's "Scottish Gallery."*

Sir Robert Kerr descended from Sir Andrew Kerr, of Ferryherst, in Roxburghshire, was long in the service of King James the First, and his son Prince Henry, and was gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles the First when prince; and being a person of great taste and accomplishment, was raised to the honour of earl of Ancram, 1633, and was a faithful adherent to Charles during his troubles. On the death of the king he was under the necessity of retiring into Holland, where he indulged his taste for painting, by collecting pictures which he brought to England. He is said to have died before the revolution, at an advanced age.

JAMES ERSKINE, sixth earl of Buchan. *R. Wilkinson exc.* 8*vo.*

James Erskine, the sixth earl of Buchan, was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to King Charles the First, and resided chiefly in England. He died at London, in 1640, and was buried at Auchterhouse.

HENRY, lord Carye, viscount Falkland, comptroller of his majesty's household, &c. *Joan. Barra sc.* 4*to. very rare.*

This peer, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, in the next division, may be placed in the second class, as lord-deputies of Ireland.

HENRY CARY, lord Falkland; *in "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park; from the original picture at Strawberry-hill.*

HENRY CARY, lord Falkland. *Harding.*

HENRY CARY, lord Falkland. *Thane.*

Henry Cary, viscount Falkland, who descended from the Carys of Cockington, in Devonshire, was son of Sir Edward Cary, of

Berkhamsted and Aldenham, in Hertfordshire. He deserves to be remembered as a polite, an able, and uncorrupt statesman. He was comptroller of the household to King James, by whom he was ennobled, and about two years after appointed lord-deputy of Ireland. His strict, though legal administration, in regard to the Papists, whom the court was inclined to favour, raised the loudest clamours against him from that party, who caused him to be dismissed from his vice-royalty with some circumstances of disgrace. But this rather served to elevate than degrade his character, as he afterward sufficiently apologized for his whole conduct. We have abundant proof of his disinterested loyalty and integrity, as he greatly impaired his patrimony in employments by which others have raised their fortunes. He died in September, 1633, and lies buried at Aldenham. He was father of the celebrated Lucius, lord Falkland, mentioned in the next article.

Created Viscount Falkland, 10 Nov. 1620.

LORD FALKLAND. *Vertue sc. One of the set of Royalists. The original is at Lord Hyde's.**

LORD VISCOUNT FALKLAND. *At Longleat, in Wiltshire;* 8*vo.*

LORD FALKLAND, &c. *J. Nutting sc.* 12*mo.*

LUCIUS, lord Falkland. *Bocquet sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

The character of Lord Falkland, by the Earl of Clarendon, is the completest, if not the finest drawn, of any in his admirable History. He is represented as an assemblage of almost every virtue and excellency, that can dignify or adorn a man. This encomium is doubtless somewhat exaggerated; but there seems to be much truth in it, with respect to the private part of his life, as it appears to have been taken from near and repeated views.† See Class IX.

* The collection at Cornbury, which was made by Lenthall, and said to have been given by him for his pardon to Lord Clarendon, is now removed, being divided between the Dutchess of Queensbury, Lady Hide, and Lady Mary Forbes, the heiresses of the family of Hyde.

† A great man in public, rather appears to be what it is his interest or inclination to be thought, than what he is. The Earl of Clarendon, who knew Lord Falkland in

ROBERT CAREY, earl of Monmouth. *J. Stow; small 4to.*

Robert Carey (fourth son of Henry, first lord Hansdon), was born about 1560, being the youngest surviving of ten sons. He accompanied Sir Thomas Leighton in his embassy to the States, and afterward went with Secretary Walsingham to Scotland, when the king liked him so much, that he wrote a request to Queen Elizabeth to suffer him to return to attend at his court. He was, in 1588, on board the fleet at the destruction of the Spanish Armada. He went on foot in twelve days to Berwick, for a wager of 2000*l.* On the death of Queen Elizabeth he was the first harbinger to King James of Scotland. The king received him graciously, and observed, "I know you have lost a near kinswoman, and a mistress; but take here my hand, I will be as good a master to you, and will requite this service with honour and reward." In his memoirs he observes, "I only relied on God and the king. The one never left me, the other, shortly after his coming to London, deceived my expectation, and adhered to those who sought my ruin." He was created earl of Monmouth in 1626, by Charles I. *Ob.* 1639, *suæ* 80. See his Memoirs, published by John, earl of Corke and Orrery, 1759, and Banks's "Extinct Baronetage."

DAVID ERSKINE, second lord Cardross, 1636. *Trotter sc. 8vo.*

David Erskine, second lord Cardross, on the death of his grandfather, John, earl of Marr, in Dec. 1634, became invested with the title of Cardross, and was one of the few Scotch peers who protested against delivering up King Charles the First, to the English army, at Newcastle, in 1646. He was likewise a promoter of the engagement in 1648, for which he was fined 1000*l.* and debarred from sitting in the parliament of 1649.

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private life, seems therefore to have given us a juster portrait of him than if he had seen him only in his public character. It must be acknowledged, that he has drawn him to great advantage: but we are not to impute this to the least disregard to truth, but to the amiable lights in which his friendship had placed him. A friend who draws the portrait of another friend, is apt to bestow as much heightening upon it, as a painter would in finishing the picture of his mistress.

On the 10th of February, 1663, he obtained a charter of the lordship of Cardross to himself and the heirs-male of his body. He married first, in 1645, Anne, fifth daughter of Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, bart. king's advocate, and had by her two children, Henry, third lord Cardross, who succeeded him in the title, and Margaret Erskine, married to William Cunningham, of Boquhan, in Stirlingshire.

Lord Cardross' second marriage, in 1665, was with Mary, youngest daughter of Sir George Bruce, of Carnock, sister of Edward and Alexander, earls of Kincardine, and by her he had seven children. Lord Cardross died in 1671.

He is said to have preached at the Tron, in Edinburgh, while Cromwell was holding forth in St. Giles's churchyard; and it is reported, that a circumstance in his life gave origin to the story of Erskine and Freeport.

ARCHIBALD NAPIER, lord Napier of Merchiston; *prefixed to the "Bloody Almanack,"* 1643.

Archibald Napier, son of the famous mathematician, by his first wife, was made one of King James's privy council, lord-treasurer depute, as also justice-clerk. He was firm in his attachment to Charles I. and was made a lord of parliament by the title of Lord Napier, 1627. He married Margaret, the sister of the Marquis of Montrose, whom he accompanied to the battle of Philiphaugh. *Ob.* 1645.

JOHN STEWART, earl of Traquair, treasurer of Scotland; *from an original picture at Traquair;* 8vo. *Wilkinson exc.*

John Stewart, of Traquair, in Peebleshire, was the only son and heir of John Stewart, of Caverston, in the same shire, and was born in 1599. He was liberally educated; and, when a young man, represented the county of Tweedale, in the parliament of 19 James I. A.D. 1621; where he soon displayed extraordinary talents, for which he was knighted by King James, and called to his privy council.

Upon the accession of Charles I. Sir John was made treasurer

depute, and one of his privy council; and, being a great favourite with this monarch, was raised to the peerage of Scotland, by the title of lord Stewart, of Traquair, lord Linton, and Caverston; and 22d June, 1633, was created earl of Traquair, by patent of this date, to him and his heirs-male for ever.

In the parliament 17 Charles I. this nobleman was impeached of treason, of which he was found guilty; but his punishment was referred to the king; who, satisfied that his only crime was a steady adherence to his majesty's interest, ordered him a pardon under the great seal; wherein was recorded an ample testimony of his consummate abilities, and singular integrity in the discharge of his duty.

The Earl of Traquair underwent many vicissitudes of fortune, in his several public transactions. After the parliament had passed sentence upon him, his estate was sequestrated, and himself banished his native country, North Britain: he went directly to the king in England, by whom he was most graciously received; and he was constantly trusted and employed by his majesty ever after.

In the year 1647, the earl was permitted to come to the parliament of Scotland, where he used all his interest to raise an army for the relief of the king, who was then a prisoner in the Isle of Wight: he levied a regiment of horse at his own expense; and, with his son, Lord Linton, marched into England, and fought at their head in the battle of Preston, Anno 1648, where they were both taken prisoners. The aged earl was, by order of the English parliament, confined in Warwick Castle for four years; at the expiration of which period, being deprived of all his possessions, he ended his days in extreme misery. Burnet informs us, he suffered such a reverse of fortune, that he himself saw him so reduced as to want bread, and lie under the sad necessity of becoming a common beggar in the public streets of Edinburgh; in which city he had formerly lived in affluent splendour. He died, actually of hunger, in the year 1659, aged sixty.

IRISH NOBILITY.

DU BURGH, marquis of Clanricarde; *8vo. engraved for Smollett's "History."*

DU BURGH, marquis of Clanricarde; *small whole length. Harding.*

Ulick Du Burgh,* marquis of Clanricarde, and earl of St. Alban's, descended from an ancient family of English race. His father was the great Earl of Clanricarde, and his mother daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and successively the widow of Sir Philip Sidney, and Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. He was not a man of shining abilities, but of great humanity, courtesy, and generosity, strongly attached to his friends, a true lover of his country, and above all sordid views, or motives of private interest. He adhered to the crown from principle, and had a particular affection for the king's person. He, for some years, attended the court, where he contracted many friendships; and, indeed, few courtiers have been more generally esteemed. The great part which he acted for the king in Ireland, in the civil war, is well known. He appears to have been justly censured for the precipitate peace which he made with the rebels, to whom he yielded too large concessions. He was the author of "Memoirs relative to the Irish Rebellion," which were printed in octavo, 1722, and republished in folio, with the addition of many letters, in 1757. Judge Lindsay has given us a masterly contrast of him, with that of the Duke of Ormond, before this book. As the period of time in which it was written abounded with great events, in some of which the marquis had a deep share, there are anecdotes in it which are interesting and curious. *Ob.* 1657.

The true portraiture of the Earl of CASTLEHAVEN; *a wood-cut; underneath are the names of twenty-six peers who tried him. It is prefixed to a quarto pamphlet, entitled "The Arraignment and Conviction of Mervin, lord Audley, earl of Castlehaven, who was, by twenty-six persons, found guilty of a rape and s——, at Westminster, April* 25, 1631." *London printed for Tho. Thomas*, 1642.

Mervin, earl of Castlehaven; *small quarto. W. Richardson.*

This man, who was the son of George Touchet, earl of Castlehaven, by Lucy, daughter of Sir James Mervin, of Founthill, in the

* Sometimes written Bourk.

county of Wilts, was condemned and executed on the gallows, for assisting in a rape on the body of his wife,* and for sodomy; crimes which were attended with particular circumstances of atrocity and horror. As long as rape and sodomy are detestable, so long shall his name be remembered with execration. He, in strict propriety, should precede Bradshaw at the head of the twelfth class; but is placed here as a disgrace to the peerage, and to human nature.

RICHARD BOYLE, first earl of Cork, lord high-treasurer of Ireland, &c. &c. *from the original at Chatsworth. W. Richardson.*

Richard Boyle, son of Mr. Roger Boyle of Herefordshire, was born in the city of Canterbury, October 3d, 1566; and being the second son of a younger brother, had no resources but his industry. The first rise of his fortune was by the marriage of Mrs. Joan Apsley, one of the daughters of William Apsley, of Limerick, esq. with a fortune of 500*l.* per annum in land. He was a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth, and King James, by whom he was made privy-counsellor for the provinces of Munster; was created lord Boyle, in 1616; and in 1620, viscount of Dungarven, and earl of Cork. In 1631 he was constituted lord high-treasurer of Ireland. Upon the rebellion in 1641, he immediately fortified his castle of Lismore, and raised two troops of horse from his English tenants, composing a body of 500 men, which he put under the command of his sons, the Lords Kynalmeaky and Broghill, maintaining them and four hundred foot for some months at his own charge. He was appointed by the government to preserve Youghall from the enemy, with an assignment of one thousand foot and sixty horse, to whom he gave constant pay.—In a letter to George, lord Goring, he says, "As weak and infirm as I am, I am commanded hither, and God willing, I will prove so good a constable to the king my master, as I will die in the defence thereof; although I have no great hope to defend it, yet we will bestow ourselves as Englishmen." He was by his loyalty very much reduced.—In a letter to the Earl of Warwick, he says, "before this rebellion, my revenue, besides my houses, demesnes, parks, and other royalties, did yield me 50*l.* a

* This lady was daughter of Benedict Barnham, alderman of London, and sister to Alice, viscountess St. Alban's, wife of our great philosopher.

day rent; I do vow unto your lordship, that I have not now fifty pence a week."—He was forced at last to sell his plate to pay the soldiers, and says, in another letter, " I have, with a free heart, and liberal hand, spent all that I have, and am able to do no more. I grieve not at my own losses or wants, but to see those seasoned and well disciplined companies, to be without clothes or pay, afflicts me to the soul." He performed innumerable acts of charity, as well as public services. *Ob.* 1643, *Æt.* 77.

ROBERT, first baron Spencer; *from the original in the collection of Earl Spencer, at Althorp. W. Scriven sc.* 8*vo.*

Sir Robert Spencer was sheriff of Northamptonshire, in the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth; before which time he had received the honour of knighthood; and when king James ascended the throne, was reputed to have by him the most money of any person in the kingdom; which together with his great estate, noble descent, and many excellent accomplishments, rendered him so conspicuous, that he was promoted by that prince, before his coronation, by letters patent bearing date July 21, to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton.

The character of this peer is handed down to us, by historians of unquestionable veracity, as almost destitute of a blemish. His habits were those of a retired man, yet abroad, and in the senate, when occasion offered, he knew how to assume what was due to the dignity of his station. " Like the old Roman dictator from his farm (says Arthur Wilson*), he made the countrey a vertuous court, where his fields and flocks brought him more calm and happy contentment, than the various and mutable dispensations of a court can contribute; and when he was called to the senate was more vigilant to keep the people's liberties from being a prey to the incroaching power of monarchy, than his harmless and tender lambs from foxes and ravenous creatures."

Lord Spencer had hardly been raised to the peerage two years, when he was chosen by his sovereign (James I.) to be ambassador to Frederick, duke of Wirtemberg, to invest him with the order of the Garter. He took with him Sir Gilbert Dethick, knight garter principal king of arms; and having effected the object of his mis-

* Life of James I. p. 162.

sion, on his return was received by the king with particular marks of distinction for his noble carriage and behaviour in his embassy.

The remainder of the life of this nobleman, was devoted to his senatorial duties and rural occupations. He was a great defender of the rights of the people against the encroachments of the kingly prerogative; and was once reprimanded by his royal patron, as being "the chief promoter" of a petition respecting the injury arising from certain titles and dignities of Scotland and Ireland. From the year 1624, to the time of his death, "he was in most committees on public affairs, a constant promoter and maintainer of the manufactories, trades, and liberties of the realm; an opposer of all arbitrary grants, monopolies, or other indirect practices: and finally, was seasoned with a just tincture of all private and public virtues." He died in 1627, having been a widower thirty years. His wife, Margaret, was daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Willoughby of Wollaton, in Nottinghamshire, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. She died in childbed in 1597. Such a length of widowhood has been justly attributed to his intense affection and respect, for the memory of his deceased lady. He was buried in great splendour with his ancestors and lady, at Brinton, in Northamptonshire, under a noble monument erected in memory of his grandfather; the figures of himself and lady kneeling under an arch highly adorned, supported by four pillars of the Corinthian order; he in armour, with a helmet on his head; she in the dress of the times, veiled to the knees.

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison, father of the late (first) dutchess of Cleveland. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst sc. Ex museo ducis de Grafton; whole length; large h. sh. This belongs to a set of ten whole lengths, by Van Gunst.*

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison. *Pastorini sc. In "Noble Authors," by Mr. Park.*

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison. *C. Picart sc.* 1815; *from the original of Vandyke, in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Creat. by Charles I. William, son and heir of Sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and half brother to George, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. He is represented by Lord Clarendon, as a pattern of virtue for a camp or court, except in the instance of duelling. His fault was, that he was inclined to be too "prodigal of his person" upon other occasions, when he was at the head of his regiment. He died at Oxford, in 1643, *Æt.* 30, of the wounds which he received at the siege of Bristol,* and was buried at Christ Church; where his daughter, the Dutchess of Cleveland, erected a sumptuous monument to his memory.

Creat. by Charles I. "PATRICIUS, lord viscount Chaworth, who took to his wife the Lady Grace, sister to John, late duke of Rutland, deceased in 1711." *Vandyck p. P. v. Gunst sc. whole length; large h. sh.*

Patrick, viscount Chaworth, of Ardmagh, in the kingdom of Ireland. Grace, his lady, had to her second husband, Sir William Langton, of Charlton, in Kent, bart. She died on the 15th of February, 1699, (1700) *Æt.* 69. He was of the same family with the late Mr. Chaworth, who was unfortunately killed in a duel by Lord Byron.

CLASS IV.

THE CLERGY.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

Archbishop LAUD. *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1640; 4*to.*

GULIELMUS LAUD, archiepiscopus Cantuariensis, &c. *Vandyck p. D. Loggan exc. large h. sh.*

* Wood, by mistake, says he was killed at Edge-hill. See Clarendon, &c.

WILLIAM LAUD, archbishop of Canterbury. *Vandyck p. Sold by Taylor; 4to. mezz.*

Abp. LAUD. *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. One of the set of Loyalists.*

There was an original of him by Vandyck, at Houghton, for which the university of Oxford offered the Wharton family 400*l.* There is another good one at the Duke of Queensberry's, at Amesbury.

WILLIAM, lord Archbishop, &c. *Sold by Garret; 4to.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *White sc. h. sh.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Sturt sc.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Burghers sc. In the frontisp. to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library."*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *Primate of all England; 12mo.*

WILHELMUS LAUD, &c. 12*mo.*

Another, larger, oval, sold by Garret.

Archbishop LAUD; *a wood-cut; six verses, "Reader, behold," &c.* 8*vo.*

Archbishop LAUD, *tied by a cord to a ring in the wall. W. M. sc.* 12*mo.*

Archbishop LAUD, and HENRY BURTON, *both whole lengths; the prelate is represented vomiting up his own*

works, and Burton holds his head; doggerel verses. The print is extremely scarce and curious.

Archbishop LAUD; *a small portrait, engraved by W. Marshall. Underneath are several verses, in which he is said to have been thunder-struck. He is represented reeling. This was published soon after sentence of death was past upon him.*

WILHELMUS LAUDUS, &c. *with a representation, and printed account of his execution, in High Dutch; large h. sh.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *V. Werff; B. Audran sc. In Larrey.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *W. Hollar; small oval.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *V. Dyck; Watson,* 1779; *mezz. in the Houghton Collection.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *in an oval. Vertue; 4to.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *in the left compartment of the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1733—1748.

LAUD, PRYNNE, BASTWICK, and BURTON, *standing; the archbishop firing a cannon. Hollar; rare.*

WILLIAM LAUD, &c. *C. Picart sc.* 1815; *from the original of Van Dyke, in the collection of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; in Mr. Lodge's "Illustrious Portraits."*

Tr. from. London, 19 Sept. 1633.

Archbishop Laud, who, with his failings, had great merit, was a zealous advocate for the regal and ecclesiastical power. His industry was great, his learning extensive, and his piety not only sincere, but

ardent. All his virtues partook of the warmth of his temper, which entered into his religion, and sometimes carried him to bigotry. He not only rigorously exacted every ceremony which had formerly been in use, but he was also for introducing new ones, at a time very unseasonable for innovations.* His book against Fisher the Jesuit, is justly esteemed a masterpiece of controversial divinity. Beheaded the 10th of January, 1644-5.

JOHN WILLIAMS, some time lord-keeper of the great seal of England; lord bishop of Lincoln, and lord archbishop of York. *R. White sc. Before his Life by Hacket, fol. A copy in 8vo. by Vandergucht.*

Archbishop WILLIAMS, lord-keeper. *Houbraken sc.* 1742; *Illust. Head.*

Archbishop WILLIAMS, *in his episcopal habit; he has a helmet on his head instead of a mitre, which is at some distance on the ground; a musket on his shoulder, belt, and bandoleers; R. S. exc. Amstelodami; whole length, extremely rare. This alludes to his assisting, in person, as colonel of the rebel army, to retake Conway Castle, in Wales, his own property, which he, aided by the bishops of Chester, St. Asaph, and Bangor, had fortified against the parliament; but it was not long afterward seized by some of the king's party.*†

In this reign, the lord-keeper Williams fell under the displeasure of the Duke of Buckingham, and was suspended from all his offices and dignities. But upon the meeting of the Long Parliament, in 1640, he was restored. His unseasonable protestation against the Tr. from Lincoln, 4 Dec. 1641.

* It should be remembered, that Fuller, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence," part iii. p. 8, says, that "the articles of his visitation were observed to be as moderate as any bishop's in England."

† See Grey's "Hudibras," ii. p. 364, 365, notes; and "Biog. Britan." p. 4290.

validity of what passed in the parliament during the absence of the bishops, was, to give it the softest name, *precipitate;* and occasioned as many as joined in it to be sent to the Tower, or committed to the custody of the black-rod. *Ob.* 25 Mar. 1650, *Æt.* 68. See the reign of JAMES I.

Dr. (WILLIAM) JUXON, bishop of London, &c. *from a painting at Longleat, the Lord Weymouth's seat, in Wiltshire;** 8*vo.*

WILLIAM JUXON, &c. *in the set of Loyalists, by Vertue.*

WILLIAM JUXON, with King Charles; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1733, 1734.

Consec. 27 Oct. 1633.

Bishop Juxon, the friend of Laud, was of a very different character from that prelate. The mildness of his temper, the gentleness of his manners, and the integrity of his life, gained him universal esteem; and even the haters of prelacy could never hate Juxon. This worthy man, who never sought preferment, was promoted to the highest dignity in the church upon the restoration of Charles II. *Ob.* 4 June, 1663, *Æt.* 81. See Class II.

JOHANNES HOWSONUS, episcopus Dunelmensis. *Martin R. Do. sc. h. sh.*

JOHN HOWSON, &c. *in Hutchinson's "Durham;"* 4*to.*

Consec. 9 May, 1619. Tr. from Oxford, 18 Sept. 1628.

His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford.

John Howson was some time rector of Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, and successively bishop of Oxford and Durham. When he was vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, he exerted himself against Calvinism,† and was afterward a distinguished writer and

* There are a great number of good pictures, especially portraits, at this seat.

† Wood.

preacher against popery. He appears to have entered the lists against Bellarmine and his friends, with determined resolution, declaring, "That he'd loosen the pope from his chair, though he were fastened thereto with a tenpenny nail."* King James commanded his polemical discourses, which are the most considerable of his works, to be printed. *Ob.* 6 Feb. 1631, *Æt.* 75.

THOMAS MORTON, episcopus Dunelmensis, &c. 4*to*. *Before his "Life," by Dr. J. Barwick. There is also a wood-cut of him.*

His portrait is at Christ Church, in Oxford, and in the library of St. John's College, in Cambridge, where he was educated.

Consec. bishop of Chester, 1616. Tr. from Lich. and Cov. 2 July, 1632.

Thomas Morton descended from the same family with Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord-chancellor, in the reign of Henry VII. He was forty years a bishop;† and during that long period, there was not his superior in the church, for temperance, industry, and piety. He constantly rose at four o'clock in the morning to his studies, when he was eighty years of age; usually lay upon a straw bed; and through the whole course of his life, seldom exceeded one meal a day. When he had passed the usual age of man, he had all the plumpness and freshness of youth: his body was firm and erect, and his faculties lively and vegete. His writings, which are numerous, are chiefly upon subjects of controversy. He discovered the fraud of the boy of Bilson at Staffordshire, who pretended to be bewitched. This is well worth the reader's notice, as it is one of the most signal impostures in history. See the "Life of Morton," by Dr. Barwick, or his article in the "Biographia." *Ob.* 22 Sept, 1659, *Æt.* 95.

GUALTERUS CURLE, episcopus Wintoniensis, periscel. præsul. *T. Cecill sc. h. sh.*

WALTER CURLE, &c. *Droeshout.*

* Featly in "Abel Redivivus," p. 546.

† Dr. Fuller observes, that twenty years is as large a proportion for the life of a bishop, as seventy years for the age of a man.

Consec. 7 Sept. 1628. Tr. from Bath and Wells, 16 Nov. 1632.

Walter Curle, lord-almoner to Charles I. was a prelate of eminent abilities, and of an exemplary character. In 1628, he was prolocutor of the convocation, being at that time dean of Lichfield. He was successively bishop of Rochester, Bath and Wells, and Winchester. He expended large sums in acts of charity and munificence; repaired several churches; promoted the expensive work of the Polyglot Bible; and out of the small remains of his estate, relieved many a starving royalist. He died himself in narrow circumstances, having been a great sufferer by the civil war. Walker thinks that he has but one sermon extant.* *Ob.* 1647.

JOSEPHUS HALL, Exon. episcopus. *J. Payne sc. h. sh. There is a copy of this by Marshall, before his "Cases of Conscience."*

JOSEPHUS HALLUS; *a copy of the above, in Boissard. P. D. Zetter f.* 4*to.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, &c. *a book in his hand; mathematical instruments, &c. h. sh. This print, which is one of the best of him, is before his "Shaking of the Olive Tree,"* 1660; 4*to.*

JOSEPHUS HALL, Norwici nuper episcopus. *C. Cross sc.* 12*mo.*

JOSEPH HALL. *Queboren sc. prefixed to his "Works;" fol. This print was reduced and published with his "Shaking of the Olive Tree," mentioned before.*

JOSEPH HALL; 12*mo.* 1652, *prefixed to his "Holy Raptures."*

JOSEPHUS HALL, Norwici nuper episcopus; 12*mo.* *to his "Balm of Gilead,"* 1660.

* See his "Sufferings of the Clergy."

JOSEPHUS HALL, &c. *a book in his hand, and a medal of the synod of Dort hanging at his breast.** *Frontisp. to his "Funeral Sermons."*

Joseph Hall, styled the Christian Seneca, from his sententious manner of writing, was justly celebrated for his piety, wit, learning, and extensive knowledge of mankind. He was one of the divines sent by James I. to the synod of Dort, before which he preached an excellent Latin sermon. In his younger years he composed a book of Satires, and was the first writer in that kind, of our English poets. Mr. Pope has, in conversation, been known to say high things of this performance.† His works, not including his Satires, were printed in five volumes in folio. The last mentioned work, first published in 1597, was reprinted in octavo, 1753. A beautiful little tract of his, entitled, "Henochismus, sive Tractatus de Modo ambulandi cum Deo," was printed at Oxford, 1762. This alone may serve as a specimen of his genius and his piety. *Ob.* Sept. 8, 1656, *Æt.* 82.

Consec. bp. of Exon. 23 Dec. 1627. Tr. to Norwich, Nov. 1641.

JOHN BUCKRIDGE, bishop of Ely; *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1734.

John Buckridge was born at Draycot, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire; received his education at Merchant Taylors' School. He was elected from thence to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1578, where he became fellow, and was chosen president in 1605; the year following he was installed a canon of Windsor. His abilities in the pulpit brought him into notice with King James, who appointed him one of his chaplains, and was chosen one of the four to preach before his majesty at Hampton-court, in support of the church of England against the Presbyterians. He was elected bishop of Rochester 1610-11, and was translated to Ely 1628. He died 1631, and was buried at Bromley, in Kent. He is said to have been a sedulous preacher, published several sermons, and wrote against the pope's power in temporal matters.

* The original medallion in gold is now preserved at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and a very exact engraving of it may be seen in Mr. Ives's Select Papers, p. 39, together with the bishop's autograph.—BINDLEY.

† From private information, of unquestionable authority.

MATTHEW WREN, D. D. bishop of Ely. *G. Vander Gucht sc. h. sh. Engraved for the "Parentalia."*

BISHOP WREN, *sitting at a table; from his mouth proceed two labels, one of which is inscribed "Canonical Prayers;" the other, "No Afternoon Sermons." On one side, stand several clergymen, over whose heads is written, "Altar cringing Priests." On the other side, stand two men in lay habits, above whom is this inscription, "Church-wardens for Articles." It is in the title to a book, called, "Wren's Anatomy, discovering his notorious Pranks, &c. printed in the year when Wren ceased to domineer,"* 1641; 4*to.* This print is also to a scarce pamphlet, "News from Ipswich, discovering certaine detestable practices of some domineering Lordly Prelate, &c. from Ipswich, Nov. 12, 1636."

MATTHEW WREN, &c. *with arms, from a miniature. A. v. Assen sc.* 1798; *octavo.*

Matthew, eldest son of Francis Wren, citizen and merchant of London, was educated at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. He was successively bishop of Hereford, Norwich, and Ely. While he sat in the chair of Norwich, he, as Lord Clarendon informs us, so "passionately and warmly proceeded against the dissenting congregations, that many left the kingdom, to the lessening the wealthy manufacture there of kerseys and narrow cloths, and, which was worse, transporting that mystery into foreign parts."* But the author of the "*Parentalia*" says, "that this desertion of the Norwich weavers was chiefly procured through the policy and management of the Dutch, who, wanting that manufacture (which was improved there to great perfection), left no means unattempted to gain over these weavers to settle in their towns, with an assurance of full liberty of conscience, and greater advantages and privileges than they had obtained in England." This author com-

Consec. 8 March, 1634-5.

* Clarendon, vol. ii. 8vo. p. 96.

mends his modesty and humility, particularly in never seeking preferment; but he says too little of his zeal, which was, indeed, ardent and active. This drew upon him the unjust imputation of popery. Nothing seems to have rendered him more hateful and invidious to the parliament than his standing high in the favour of his sovereign. He was imprisoned in the Tower, by order of the House of Commons, and continued there, under close restraint, till the restoration. He died the 24th of April, 1667, in his eighty-second year. Dr. Richardson has made use of some of his manuscripts in his fine and accurate edition of Godwin "*De Præsulibus Angliæ.*"

JOHN PRIDEAUX, late bishop of Worcester; *frontispiece to his "Doctrine of practical Praying,"* 1655; 12*mo. Faithorne sc. but without his name.*

JOHN PRIDEAUX, &c. when rector of Exeter Coll. Oxon; 4*to.*

JOHN PRIDEAUX, &c. *in Nash's "Worcestershire."*

John Prideaux, some time rector of Exeter College, in Oxford, and king's professor of divinity in that university, was deservedly esteemed one of the most learned men of his age. He was so well known abroad, that foreigners came from all parts of Europe to be instructed by him. Before he applied himself to learning, he stood candidate for the office of parish-clerk, at Ugborow, in Devonshire; and to his great mortification, saw another chosen into that place. Such was his poverty, at his first coming to Oxford, that he was employed in servile offices in the kitchen, at Exeter College, for his support. But he was soon taken notice of for his admirable parts, and eager pursuit after knowledge, and admitted into that society. In process of time he became rector of it; and was by Charles I. preferred to the bishopric of Worcester. He has been often heard to say, that if he had been elected clerk of Ugborow, he should never have been a bisohp. He was so far from being ashamed of his original poverty, that he kept the leather-breeches, which he wore to Oxford, as a memorial

Consec. Dec. 19, 1641.

of it.* He was reputed the best disputant of his time in the university, and was author of many learned works, of which there is a catalogue in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."† *Ob.* 29 July, 1650, *Æt.* 72.‡

RALPH BROWNRIG, lord-bishop of Exeter, &c. *W. Faithorne sc. Frontispiece to his sixty-five sermons, fol. published by Wm. Martin, some time preacher at the Rolls. There is another print of him, without the engraver's name, prefixed to his "Life," by Dr. Gauden.*

Ralph Brownrig was esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of his time, to the university of Cambridge, where he was master of Catharine Hall. About the era of the civil war, he was, for his
Consec. 1642. distinguished merit, promoted to the see of Exeter. He was a deep sharer in the calamities of this reign; but was, in his greatest distress, taken into the family of Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in Berkshire, esq. where he was hospitably and generously entertained. This prelate's worth was generally acknowledged, but not sufficiently known. His sermons were not exceeded by any published in this reign; but their merit, when they were delivered by himself, appeared to great advantage, from the dignity of his person and behaviour, and the justness of his elocution. He was one of those excellent men with whom Archbishop Til-

* The same is said of Sir Leoline Jenkins.

† He had an art of memory, by associating ideas. It has been observed, that the act of remembering seems almost wholly to depend upon such an association. See Akenside's "Pleasures of Imagination," p. 126.

‡ Towards the latter end of his life, he suffered so much from plundering and sequestration, that he was reduced to his original state of poverty. He might have been styled, as Dr. Gauden observes, *Helluo Librorum*, in almost a literal sense. "A friend coming to see him, and saluting him in the common form of 'How does your lordship do?'" "Never better in my life," said he, "only I have too great a stomach; for I have eaten that little plate which the sequestrator left me: I have eaten a great library of excellent books; I have eaten a great deal of linen, much of my brass, some of my pewter, and now I am come to eat iron; and what will come next I know not."‖

‖ Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 78.

lotson cultivated an acquaintance at his first coming to London, and by whose preaching and example, he formed himself.* I have been credibly informed, that Dr. Conybeare, the late worthy bishop of Bristol, had a particular esteem for his works. *Ob.* 7 Dec. 1659, *Æt.* 67.

RICHARD CORBET, bishop of Norwich; *from an original picture in the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. Harding sc. 4to.*

Richard Corbet was born at Ewell, in Surrey, in the year 1583, and received the rudiments of his education at Westminster School, from whence he was removed at the age of fifteen to Broadgates-hall, Oxford, and afterward elected scholar of Christ Church, and took the degree of A. M. 1605, at which period he was much celebrated for the superiority of his wit and colloquial talents, which highly recommended him to the notice of the great men and scholars in those days, by whose patronage he enjoyed very considerable church preferment immediately after his admission into holy orders.

The quaintness of his preaching, and brightness of his fancy, gained him the appointment of chaplain to King James I. by whom he was nominated, anno 1620, to the deanery of Christ Church, being then only 37 years of age.

In this situation, a divine may generally be considered as having arrived within one short stage of episcopacy; and he was accordingly removed to the see of Oxford, 1629, and afterward to the diocess of Norwich, where he died, in 1635.

From his love of poetry, he cultivated the friendship of Ben Jonson, who resided with him in Christ Church for so considerable a space of time as to entitle him to the degree of A. M. which he received from the university of Oxford. The readiness of his wit, and quickness of imagination, frequently produced epigrams and other light poems, which subjected him to the censure of grave cynics, but his friends were accustomed to excuse him by saying, "That Corbet will love boys-play very well to the last." Suavity of manners, and liveliness of disposition, which rendered his society so desirable to all who enjoyed his acquaintance, formed only a part of his amiable character; he was equally distinguished for humanity, generosity, and public spirit, which he particularly evinced in

* See Birch's "Life of Tillotson," p. 16. second edit.

his contribution towards the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral in 1634; where his own donation was not only considerable, but he was known to furnish several sums to inferior clergy, whose means would not allow them otherwise to subscribe.

The only works which are extant of Bishop Corbet, are compiled in one 12mo. volume of poems, printed after his decease, and mostly composed in his youth.

Dr. JOHN BRIDGEMAN, bishop of Chester, 1623. *T. Trotter sculp.* 1795.

John Bridgeman was born in the city of Exeter, of which place, and the county, his father was high-sheriff: he received the first rudiments of learning at Exeter, and from thence went to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D. D. and afterward became master. He was incorporated at Oxford, and made chaplain to King James I. by whose favour he became rector of Wigan, in Lancashire, and in 1619 was preferred to the bishopric of Chester. This learned, pious, and charitable man died 1657,* according to Beatson, at Moreton, in Shropshire, and was buried at Kinnersley church, where is a monument erected to his memory.

A SCOTCH PRELATE.

JOHANNES SPOTISWOODE, archiepiscopus S. Andreanus, totius Scotiæ primas, et metropolitanus, ejusdemque regni cancellarius. *W. Hollar f. h. sh. aged* 74, 1639. *Frontisp. to his "History."*

Archbishop Spotiswoode was author of the "History of Scotland," a work compiled from scanty materials, but with great impartiality. There is throughout the whole an air of probity and candour, which was the peculiar character of the writer. This history was undertaken by the command of James I. who had a high opinion of the author's abilities. Upon expressing a diffidence to James about that part of it which relates to his mother, and which had been the

* Prince says, 1649—Wood, 1674.

stumbling-block of former historians, he replied, " Speak the truth, man, and spare not." This prelate presided in the assemblies of Aberdeen and Perth, and had a principal hand in introducing the Liturgy, and restoring uniformity to the church of Scotland.* He died in England, in 1639, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

IRISH PRELATES.

(JAMES) USHER, archbishop of Armagh. *Petrus Lely, eques, p. Vertue sc.* 1738; *Illust. Head.*† *This was copied in mezzotinto by Miller of Dublin.*

The original was in the possession of the late General Tyrrel, at Shotover, in Oxfordshire. It formerly belonged to Lady Tyrrel, the primate's daughter, and is said by Dr. Parr, his chaplain, to be more like him than any other portrait. See Parr's " Life of Archbishop Usher."

Jacobus Usserius, &c. *Rob. Pinck vicechancellarius Oxoniensis posuit. W. Marshall sc.* 1647; *h. sh.*

Jacobus Usserius. *Marshall sc. 4to. He is represented holding a book; a scull is on the table; arms, &c. The head of this print is copied by Landry, at Paris, and prefixed to his " Annales," folio,* 1673. *It is done much in the manner of Faithorne.*

* He had *no hand* in introducing the Liturgy. Maxwell, bishop of Ross, educated in England, and formerly a chaplain of Bishop Andrews, insinuated himself into the favour of Charles I. and became the *Primum mobile* in that unhappy business. Laud, as may be seen in his defence, was hardly consulted, and his acquiescence was only got on an assurance of every thing proposed being legal in Scotland. Laud's defence has never been disproved; yet what historian dares to defend him? the times are not yet cool enough to hear the truth on either side.—Lord Hailes.

† Under this print, his two aunts, who were blind from their cradles, are represented teaching him to read. The letters were wrought on a kind of sampler.

JAMES USHER, &c. *Glover f. h. sh.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *with a Welsh inscription. R. Vaughan sc.* 12*mo.*

This print was engraved at the expense of the university of Oxford, when Dr. Pinck was vice-chancellor, and was designed to be prefixed to his "Annotations on St. Ignatius's Epistles," which were printing at Oxford, in 1644; but it was first placed before his book, "De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo Apostolico, &c. Lond. 1647;" quarto.

JAMES USHER, &c. *J. Dunstall sc.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *W. Marshall sc.* 12*mo. Sold by Badger.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *fol. J. G. Seiller.*

JAMES USHER, *copied from Marshall;* 12*mo. No name of engraver.*

JAMES USHER, &c. *Faithorne sc.* 4*to.*

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *copied from Marshall; h. sh.*

JACOBUS USSERIUS, &c. *Stent; h. sh.*

This learned and pious prelate, for the improvement of sacred and profane history and chronology, carried his researches into the remotest ages of antiquity. His natural penetration, which was great, was assisted with all the aids of science and languages. The most valuable of his numerous works, is his "Annals of the Old and New Testament," which is printed in Latin and in English. One of the least considerable is his "Body of Divinity," which was composed in the early part of his life, and published without his consent. He was so affected with the execution of Charles I. that he fainted.

He is said to have foretold the restoration, and several other great events. His admirers were not content with his being a great antiquary, historian, and divine, but they must make a prophet of him. For the better understanding of his character, it should be remarked, that, in the early part of his life, he was a Calvinist, and that he afterward took the middle way betwixt the Calvinists and Arminians. See the Interregnum.

JOHN BRAMHALL, bishop of Armagh, &c. *very rare.*

John Bramhall, bishop of Derry, 1634, translated to Armagh 1660, "was forced, upon the revolt of Cork, to leave Ireland. He went into France, and intended a journey into Spain, but met with an unexpected diversion; for, after his first day's travel into that kingdom, he put up at a house to refresh himself, where his hostess called him by his name. Admiring at his being discovered, she revealed the secret to him, shewed him his picture,* and assured him there were several of them on the road, that, being known by them, he might be carried to the inquisition; and that her husband, among others, had power to that purpose, and would certainly execute his commission if he found him. He made use of the advertisement, and escaped out of the power of that court."† I shall only add here, that Dr. Bramhall was one of the most learned, able, and active prelates of the age in which he lived, an acute disputant, and an excellent preacher. He was a great stickler for the patrimony of the church, and, in about four years, regained to that of Ireland upwards of 30,000*l.* a year of her just rights. The most celebrated of his works were, his writings against Hobbes.

GEORGIUS WEBBE, Limericensis, apud Hibernos, episcopus. *Thomas Slater sc. small* 8*vo. Before his "Practice of Quietness," reprinted* 1705.

There is another print of him, in 12*mo. without the artist's name, but certainly by Cross.*

* Doubtless his print.

† Lives of the Bishops in Sir James Ware's work.

Consec. 1634. George Webbe, a native of Bromham, in Wiltshire, was, in the late reign, rector of the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Bath. Upon the accession of Charles, he was made one of his majesty's chaplains, and was esteemed the best preacher at court: and indeed his compositions are in a purer and more elegant style than that of most of his contemporaries. He published sermons, several treatises of practical religion, and some books for the use of the lower forms in grammar-schools; particularly an English translation of the two first comedies of Terence. He died in the castle of Limerick, in 1641, where he was detained prisoner by the Irish rebels.

DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH, AND INFERIOR CLERGYMEN.

ISAAC BARGRAVE, dean of Canterbury; *a small oval. Vandergucht sc.*

Isaac Bargrave, &c. *J. Cole sc.*

The original picture, said to have been painted by Cornelius Jansen, is in the Dean's chapel, in the cathedral church of Canterbury, where he lies buried. Under it is his epitaph. The print engraved from it is in Dart's Antiquities of that church.

Isaac Bargrave was a man of good natural parts, which were much strengthened and polished by study, converse, and travel. He was a fellow-collegiate with George Ruggle, at Clare Hall, in Cambridge, and performed the part of Torcol, in his comedy of "Ignoramus," when it was acted before James I. During his stay at Venice, as chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, ambassador to that state, he was honoured with the friendship of father Paul, who told him, that he believed the doctrine and discipline of the church of England to be the most primitive of any in the world. He was a true friend and zealous defender of our civil and religious rights and liberties; and incurred the displeasure of James, by preaching a sermon, when he was minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster, against popery, corruption, and evil counsellors. In the time of the civil war he adhered to the king from principle and affection,

having been chaplain to him before and after his accession to the throne. He was first canon, and next dean of Canterbury. He, with his family, particularly his wife, and sister who was widow of John Boys, his predecessor in the deanery, met with cruel treatment from that ungrateful ruffian, Colonel Sandys, whom he had by his interest saved from the gallows, when he was indicted at Maidstone assizes for a rape. Sandys was not content with adding personal insult to ingratitude and cruelty; he also caused him to be committed to the Fleet prison, and absurdly attempted to blacken his character. He died, as it seems, of a broken heart, in about three weeks after his commitment, in 1642, and the fifty-sixth year of his age.*

Admitted dean 14 Oct. 1625.

HENRY CÆSAR, D. D. dean of Ely; 4*to*. *R. Wilkinson exc.*

Henry Cæsar, fourth son of Doctor Adelmare, born in 1562, received his education chiefly at Baliol College, and Edmund Hall, in Oxford; and studied also in the university of Cambridge. He was presented, when a very young man, to the vicarage of Lostwithiel, in Cornwall, and took his degree of doctor in divinity in the university of Oxford, Sept. 13, 1595; and the following year was presented, by Queen Elizabeth, to the rectory of St. Christopher-le-Stock, which he resigned in 1597. He afterward held the rectory of Somersham, in Huntingdonshire, with its subordinates, Colne, Pidley, and Fenton, and also under the gift of his brother Sir Julius, that of Bennington in Herts, of all which, as appears by his will, he was possessed a little time before his death. A prebend of Westminster was conferred on him in September, 1609, which he resigned in 1625; and 1614 he succeeded Doctor Humphrey Tyndall (who died Oct. 12, in that year), in the deanery of Ely. Dr. Cæsar died Oct. 7, 1636, and lies buried on the north side of the presbytery of Ely cathedral, under a large tomb of marble.

A great deal of interesting matter respecting Dr. Cæsar occurs in Wilkinson's publication of the Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, with memoirs of his family and descendants.

* See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 5. See also Wood, Lloyd, and the "*Mercurius Rusticus*."

CHRISTOPHER WREN, D.D. dean of Windsor. *G. Vandergucht sc. h. sh. Engraved for the "Parentalia;"* 1750.

Installed 4 April, 1635.

Christopher Wren was younger brother of Matthew, bishop of Ely, and his successor in the deanery of Windsor. He received his education at St. John's College, in Oxford, was some time chaplain to Dr. Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester, and also chaplain to Charles I. After the chapel of St. George and the treasury belonging to it had been plundered by the rebels, he sedulously exerted himself in recovering as many of the records as could be procured, and had the good fortune to redeem the three registers distinguished by the names of the Black, Blue, and Red, which were carefully preserved by him till his death. They were afterward committed to the custody of his son, who, soon after the restoration, delivered them to Dr. Bruno Ryves, dean of Windsor. Having distinguished himself by his learning, loyalty, and piety, he died the 29th of May, 1658, in the house of his son-in-law, Dr. William Holder, at Blechington, in Oxfordshire, and was buried in the chancel of that parish church. He had a great hand in forming the genius of his only son Christopher, who did the highest honour to his country.*

RICHARD STEWARD, D.D. *from the original picture at Eton College. Stow sc. 4to. In Harding's "Deans of Westminster."*

Richard Steward was born at Pateshull, Northamptonshire, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1608; fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1613; prebendary of Worcester cathedral, 1628; prebendary of Salisbury cathedral, 1629; dean of Chichester, 1634, and clerk of the closet; prebendary of Westminster, 1638; provost of Eton, 1640; dean of St. Paul's, 1641; dean of Westminster, 1644; died at Paris November 14, 1651, aged 68, and lies buried at St. Germains.

A white riband, with an angel of gold, as seen in the portrait,

* In the "State Papers of Edward, earl of Clarendon," vol. i. p. 270, is an estimate of a building "to be erected for her majesty," by Dean Wren. See Ward's "Gresham Professors," page 537.

was accustomed to be placed by the sovereign round the neck of those who were touched for the king's evil. Vide Evelyn's "Memoirs," vol. ii. p. 311.

DR. GEORGE HAKEWILL; *from an original picture, in the chapel of Exeter College, Oxford. E. Harding sc.* 4*to.*

George Hakewill was the son of John Hakewill, of the city of Exeter, merchant, and was born in the parish of St. Mary Arches, in that city, in the year 1579, where, having received a grammatical education, he became a commoner of St. Alban's Hall, in the beginning of the year 1595, and was so noted a disputant and orator, that he was unanimously elected fellow of Exeter College at two years standing. Afterward he proceeded in arts, applied himself to deep researches in philosophy and divinity, entered into holy orders, travelled beyond the seas, and at his return, became as noted for his preaching and disputes, as before he was for philosophy. In 1610 he was admitted to the reading of the sentences, and the next year proceeded in divinity. He was the first chaplain that attended Prince Charles, by whose kindness, it is probable, he became archdeacon of Surrey, 1616. He might have attained to higher emoluments and dignities in the church, had he not impeded his own progress by the zealous opposition he made to the match with the infanta of Spain and the prince his master. Wood relates the story thus: "After he had, with some pains, written a small tract against that match, not without some reflections on the Spaniard, which could not be pleasing to the king, he caused it to be fairly transcribed by another hand; which done he, unknown to the king, presented it to the prince. The prince, after he perused it, shewed it to the king, who, being offended at it, commanded Thomas Murray, the prince's tutor and secretary, the author Hakewill, William his brother, and all others who knew of, or were consenting to it, to be committed to custody, in August 1621, whence, being soon after released, our author, Hakewill, was dismissed from his attendance on the prince. So that, though his learning was accounted by the generality polite, his philosophy subtile, and divinity profound, yet, in this particular, he was esteemed very rash and imprudent."

Upon the promotion of Dr. Prideaux to the bishopric of Wor-

cester, Dr. Hakewill was elected rector of Exeter College, on which he had bestowed considerable benefactions; but he did not much reside there. On the breaking out of the civil war, he retired to his rectory of Heanton, near Barnstable, in Devon, where he continued to the time of his death, in April, 1649, and was buried in the chancel of the church there.

JOSIAS SHUTE, S. T. B. Colcestriæ archidiac, &c. *Guil. Marshall sc. h. sh. Frontisp. to his "Nineteen Sermons on the sixteenth Chapter of Genesis;"* 1649; *fol.*

Promoted 15 April, 1642.

Josias Shute, archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard-street, London, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. In his character were united every qualification of an excellent divine. His learning in divinity and ecclesiastical history was extensive; indeed, almost universal. His talent as an orator was perhaps unrivalled; he instantly caught, and immoveably fixed the attention. His life was a uniform example of unaffected piety. He was frequently styled, the English Chrysostom, and was particularly conversant in the writings of that father. He first began to be neglected in the civil wars. His primitive virtues could not overbalance the prejudice conceived by some against his learning, which was not apostolical. Lloyd tells us in his "Memoirs," that he died the 22d of June, 1643; and in the next page, that he died in 1640: he was right at first.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH; *in an oval of palms; engraved with the heads of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Woolaston; h. sh. mezz.*

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH; *an etching; the head finished. Barrett sculp.* 8vo.

Promoted 20 July, 1638.

William Chillingworth, chancellor of the church of Salisbury, was justly esteemed the acutest and closest disputant of his time. Of this he has given abundant proof, in his "Religion of Protestants, a safe Way to Salvation; or an Answer to a Book entitled, 'Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholiques.'" The

author, in his answer, like an expert fencer, parries every blow of his antagonist, and pushes at him at the same time. In this celebrated work, we are not to look for elegance, but truth. He exposes the false and delusive arts of sophistry and rhetoric; strips them of all their ornaments, and presents them to our eyes in their natural deformity. In the time of the civil war, he displayed his talents as an engineer. But the machines, which he caused to be made in the Roman manner, though sufficient proofs of his genius, were not attended with the success which was expected from them. Chillingworth, Tillotson, and other great men, who have employed the force of reason in religion, though under a proper restraint, have been branded with Socinianism. *Ob.* Jan. 1643-4.

GULIELMUS ALABASTER, anno ætatis suæ 66; studii arcanæ theologiæ, 33. *C. Johnson p. J. Payne sc. 4to. very scarce, and commended by Mr. Evelyn, in his "Calcography."*

WILLIAM ALABASTER; *4to. W. Richardson.*

William Alabaster, who received his education in the university of Cambridge, was one of the best Latin poets of this age.* He was also particularly eminent for his skill in the Greek and oriental languages: He was, for a short time, a convert to the church of Rome, and published *seven motives* for his conversion; but he soon saw many more for his returning to the church of England. He applied himself much to cabalistic learning, which is admirably contrived to make the Scriptures speak any sense, or no sense at

* Dr. Fuller informs us,† that when his Latin tragedy of Roxana was acted at Trinity College, in Cambridge, the last words "sequar, sequar," were so "hideously pronounced," that a gentlewoman present fell distracted, and never afterward recovered her senses. It is indeed possible that an impassioned countenance, a wild and agitated gesture, and a frightful tone of voice, might have had such an effect upon a weak woman, and especially as she was ignorant of the drama which was acting before her.

† "Worthies," in Suffolk, p. 70.

all.* The text of the sermon which he preached for his doctor's degree, was the first verse, of the first chapter, of the first book of Chronicles, namely, Adam, Sheth, Enosh. The most considerable of his works, is his "Lexicon Pentaglotton;" upon which he was employed many years. His highest preferment in the church, was a prebend of St. Paul's. *Ob.* April, 1640.

"PETER SMART, A. M. (*Æt.* 73, 1641); minister of God's word, at Bowden, prebend† of Durham, and one of his majesty's high commissioners in the province of York; who, for preaching against popery,‡ anno 1628, lost above 300*l.* per annum, and was imprisoned in the King's Bench, about eleven years, by the high commission.

"Peter preach downe vain ritese with flagrant harte,
Thy Guerdon shall be greate, though heare thou Smart."
GEO. ABBOT. *archiepis. Cant. composuit.*

W. Hollar sc. 12*mo.*

These verses must have been written long before the print was done, if composed by Archbishop Abbot, who died 1633.

PETER SMART, &c. *a book open before him;* 4*to.*

The removal of the communion table from the middle of the church to the upper end of it gave the highest offence to Smart, as if that act alone had been introducing popery. He preached a sermon, abounding with invectives, against "the Whore of Babylon's bastardly brood," &c. in which he evidently reflected on the bishops, and Dr. Cosin, the dean of Durham. He was afterward treated with as little ceremony as he had treated them; for, upon his refusal to recant, he was degraded and dispossessed of all his preferments, and moreover fined and imprisoned. The puritan party are said to have raised 400*l.* a year for him, by subscription. He was one of the witnesses against Archbishop Laud, in 1644.

* The greatest eccentric genius in this kind of learning, was the author of "Moses's Principia;" who was thought to be in the cabala, what Sir Isaac Newton was in philosophy.

† Sic Orig. ‡ On Psalm xxxi. 7.

Mr. GEORGE HERBERT, author of those sacred Poems, called "The Temple." *R. White sc. Prefixed to his Poems,* together with his Life by Walton.*—He is placed here as a prebendary of Lincoln, to which dignity he was promoted the 15th of July, 1626.

GEORGE HERBERT. *J. Sturt sc. Prefixed to his Works;* 8*vo.* 1709.

George Herbert, fifth son of Richard Herbert, esq. and brother of Edward, lord Herbert, of Cherbury, was public orator of the university of Cambridge, in the reign of James I. who was a great admirer of his abilities. While the king lived, he attended the court; but soon after his death he took holy orders, and was presented to the rectory of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he was a most exemplary parish priest: but, to the regret of all that knew him, he died in less than three years after his ordination. He, on his death-bed, commended his poems to the press. The great Lord Bacon had such an opinion of his judgment, that he would not suffer his works to be printed before they had passed his examination. We are credibly informed, that Mr. Pope frequently read his poems for the same reason that Virgil read the works of Ennius.† But such was his character, that we cannot but revere so great and good a man, as little as we esteem his poetry. The verses quoted by Archbishop Tillotson, in his second sermon on Joshua xxiv. 15, have been attributed to him; but they are from Lord Brooke's Tragedy of Mustapha.‡

THOMAS FULLER, Ba. of Di. *his right hand on a book; 4to. before his "Abel. Redivivus."*

Another; 12*mo.*

THOMAS FULLER, &c. *D. Loggan sc. prefixed to his "History of the Worthies of England;" fol.* 1662; *scarce.*

* The anonymous poems subjoined to Herbert's were written by Crashaw.

† See the "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," p. 85.

‡ Sir Richard Steele, in No. 32 of his "Lover," says Alaham, but he is mistaken.

Thomas Fuller, D. D. 4*to. in Malcolm's "Lives of Topographers." (T. Trotter sc.)* 4*to.*

Collated June 18, 1631.

Thomas Fuller, prebendary* of Salisbury, and rector of Broad Windsor, in Dorsetshire, was eminent as a divine; but more eminent as a biographer and historian. His imagination was lively, his reading extensive, and his memory tenacious of what he read. His "History of the Holy War," his "Holy and profane State," his "Church History," his "Pisgah Sight," his "Abel Redivivus," and his "History of the Worthies of England," are the most considerable of his works. Of these, the "Church History" is the most erroneous; the "Pisgah Sight" the most exact; and his "History of the Worthies" the most estimable. He was unhappy in having a vein of wit, as he has taken uncommon pains to write up to the bad taste of his age, which was much fonder of conceit than sentiment. This vicious taste was upon the decline in the reign of Charles I.† *Ob.* 15 Aug. 1661, *Æt.* 54.

JOHANNES HALES, colleg. Eton. socius, et eccles. Windesoriensis canonicus. *Frontispiece to his Tracts; small* 8*vo.*

Installed 27 June, 1639.

John Hales, styled "the ever-memorable," was, for the brightness and solidity of his genius, the variety and elegance of his learning, and the politeness of his manners, the delight and envy of his contemporaries. His knowledge in divinity and humanity was a radicated habit, and there was scarce ever any appeal from his judgment as a casuist, or a critic. The greatness of his character has stamped a value upon some of his compositions which are thought to have but little merit in themselves. His Sermons, especially, are exceeded by those of several authors who flourished at the same time. He was, by the prevailing faction in the civil wars, ejected from his canonry of Windsor and his fellowship of Eton College, the only preferments he ever enjoyed. He died very poor, in 1656, in the 72d year of his age.‡

* He styles himself Prebendarius Prebendarides, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence," fol. part iii. p. 47. I mention this book as worth the reader's notice, for its spirit and pleasantry. It is addressed to Dr. Heylin.

† "And modes of wit, and modes of science die."—Dr. Browne.

‡ See a remarkable passage concerning him, in Heylin's "Life of Archbishop Laud," p. 362.

Hales was author of "Golden Remains," &c. &c. and a delegate from King James to the memorable synod of Dort, and seems to have been chaplain to Sir Dudley Carleton. See Sir Dudley Carleton's Letters, published by the Earl of Hardwicke.

Mr. BEAUMONT; *a small head in the frontispiece to Winstanley's "Loyal Martyrology,"* 1665; 8*vo.*

Mr. BEAUMONT; *enlarged from the above print;* 8*vo.*

Mr. Beaumont a loyal clergyman, belonging to the garrison of Pomfret Castle, was accused and brought to trial, for holding a correspondence in cypher with some active loyalists, and for his endeavours in other ways to effect a rising of the country, in support of legitimate monarchy; was found guilty and suffered death, Feb. 15, 1648.

A FOREIGN DIGNITARY.

GERARDUS JOAN. VOSSIUS. *Sandra (Sandrart) p. A. Blooteling sc. h. sh.*

"Cerne Palatinæ, lector, miracula terræ,
Quem suus haud una perficit arte labor.
Sufficit acta dies aliis, non sufficit illi;
A solida studiis tempora nocte petit.
Quid non exequitur scriptor? Nos sponte fatemur,
Non alia scribi secula posse manu.
Et puer, et juvenis, chartis impalluit, et vir;
Et nunc non alium se cupit esse senex."

C. Barlæus.

Gerardus Joan. Vossius; 4*to. frontispiece to his "Epistolæ," &c. in which are some curious particulars relating to his personal history. T. Matham sc.*

Gerard John Vossius. *Vertue sc. fol.*

Gerard John Vossius. *C. Passeus ad vivam; eight lines; small folio.*

Gerard John Vossius, professor of history at Leyden, and prebendary of Canterbury, was a man of as great reading, and various learning, as any of his contemporaries. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge in philology and history, the latter of which was his greatest excellence. He read over the Greek and Latin historians, and passed his judgment upon them all.* He also composed a very ingenious work in thirty-two chapters, entitled, "Ars Historica," the first of the kind ever published.† His "Rhetoric" has continued longer in esteem than any other modern book on that subject. We are greatly amazed that one man could have read, but still more, that he could have written so much and so well.‡ He complains of the great number of mistakes in ancient and modern authors; but notwithstanding all his care, Bayle and others have found many errors in his own writings.§ He came into England to be installed at Canterbury, in 1629. *Ob.* 1650, *Æt.* 73.

JOHANNES PRESTONUS, vir clarissimus; *eight English verses; 4to. frontisp. to his "New Covenant," &c. in the title to which he is styled chaplain to Charles I. but he perhaps more properly belongs to the preceding reign.*

JOHN PRESTON, D. D. *small.*

JOHN PRESTON; *a small oval, in the title to his "Saints' Infirmities,"* 1636; *small* 8*vo.*

John Preston, master of Emmanuel College, in Cambridge, was first taken notice of by James I. at a public disputation in that uni-

* In his books "De Historicis Græcis et Latinis."

† Hakewill's "Apol." edit. 1630, p. 251.

‡ Our wonder will be somewhat abated as to the great number of his writings, when we consider the following anecdote in a MS. of Mr. Ashmole, in his own Museum: he says he had it from Dr. John Pell. "Gerard Vossius wrote his *Adversaria* on one side of a sheet of paper, and joined them together, and would so send them to the press, without transcribing."

§ It is with authors, as with men in general, they censure others for faults, to which they not only lie open, but of which they are actually guilty.

versity; in which he asserted, that a hound could make a syllogism.* The king, who loved logic and hunting, is supposed, from that time, to have had a particular respect for him. Preston was a great patron of the puritan party in the late reign. He frequently attended the court, where he was for some time regarded as a distinguished favourite of the Duke of Buckingham,† who thought, by his means, to work the Puritans to a compliance with his designs. But Preston, who was as great a politician as the duke, was not to be over-reached. He wrote many practical treatises and sermons, both in English and in Latin. *Ob.* July 20, 1628.

"The reverend, faithful, and profitable minister of God's Word, RICHARD SIBBS, D. D. master of Catharine Hall, in Cambridge, and preacher in Gray's Inn, London." *Marshall sc. Æt.* 58; *prefixed to his "Precious Promises,"* 1638; 12*mo.*

RIC. SIBBS, S. T. D. *engraved in the manner of Gaywood. Frontispiece to his "Commentary on the first Chapter of the second Epistle to the Corinthians," fol.* 1655.

RICHARD SIBBS. *J. Payne sc.* 4*to. with verses.*

RICHARD SIBBS, &c. 12*mo.*

This humble and pious man was bred in St. John's College, in Cambridge, where he was eminent for his preaching. In 1618, he was, for his excellent talent that way, chosen preacher of Gray's Inn, and in 1626, elected master of Catharine Hall, to which he

* "An enthymeme," said he, "is a lawful syllogism, but dogs can make them. He instanced in a hound, who had the major proposition in his mind, namely, The hare is gone either this, or that way; and smells out the minor with his nose, viz. she is not gone that way; and follows the conclusion, Ergo, this way, with open mouth." Clarke's "Lives," fol.—Preston borrowed this argument from Montaigne.

† See Burnet's "History of his own Time," vol. i. p. 19.

was a great benefactor. He found that society in a very declining state; but it soon began to flourish under his care. He was author of several books of practical divinity, of which the most noted was his "Bruised Reed," to which, Mr. Baxter tells us, he in a great measure owed his conversion.* This circumstance alone would have rendered his name memorable. His principal work is his Commentary above mentioned.

DANIEL FEATLY, S. T. D. *Æt.* 65. *Marshall f.* 1645; 4*to*. *Eight Latin verses. Frontispiece to his "Dipper dipped." There is another print of him lying on his tomb, on which is inscribed his epitaph.*

Daniel Featly, or Fairclough, was son of a cook of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, and one of its greatest ornaments.† He had the honour to speak a funeral oration before the college, upon the death of Dr. Rainolds, the celebrated and much lamented master of it: and he entertained the archbishop of Spalato, when he was at the university, with a public exercise; on both which occasions he acquitted himself with great applause. He attended Sir Thomas Edmonds in his embassy to France, where he had several disputes with the Sorbonists; as he afterward had with Fisher, the Jesuit, in England. He was both a vehement and an acute disputant; qualities which rarely meet in the same person. His writings, which are chiefly controversial, are levelled against the papists, and the sectaries. He so exasperated the latter, that they threw him into prison, where unwholesome air, bad diet, and worse treatment, soon broke his constitution, and hastened his death. A little before he died, he was carried to Chelsea College, of which he was the third and last provost,‡ and there ended his life. *Ob.* 1645, *Æt.* 65. He was succeeded in his rectory of Lambeth by White, and in that of Acton by Philip Nye.

SAMUEL BOLTON, D. D. *Faithorne sc.* 4*to*. S. S. T. *Æt.* 48, 1654.

* See Baxter's "Life" by himself, fol. or Calamy's "Abridgment."

† The famous Jackson, who stands high in the first class of our English divines, was of the same college, and his contemporary.

‡ So Wood says; but according to Fuller's "Church History," x. 55, 51, he was the third provost, and Dr. Samuel Wilkinson the fourth."

SAMUEL BOLTON, &c. *F. H. v. Hove sc.*

Samuel Bolton was minister of St. Martin's, Ludgate, in this reign, and sat in the assembly of divines at Westminster. In the time of the Interregnum, he was preferred to the mastership of Christ College, in Cambridge, in which he succeeded Dr. Bainbrigg. Several authors* speak of him as an excellent preacher and expounder of Scripture, and as of a most exemplary character. *Ob.* 5 Oct. 1654, *Æt.* 48. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Edmund Calamy.

THOMAS TAYLOR, S. T. D. *Æt.* 56. *Marshall sc.* 4*to.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, &c. *Lombart sc. h. sh.*

THOMAS TAYLOR; 8*vo. in Clarke's "Lives," &c.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, &c. 12*mo.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, *Æt.* 56. *Cross sc.* 4*to.*

Thomas Taylor, who flourished in this, and the preceding reign, was for his great knowledge in the Scriptures, styled "The illuminated Doctor."† He was some time a preacher at Reading, in Berkshire, where his example was observed to have a good effect upon the younger clergy. He was afterward promoted to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, in London. His works, which contain commentaries on several of the Epistles of St. Paul, and other theological pieces, were printed in two volumes folio, 1659. He, and Dr. Thomas Beard of Huntingdon, were joint compilers of "The Theatre of God's Judgment;" a work collected from ancient and modern authors, the fourth edition of which was published in 1648, fol. *Ob.* 1632.

GUIL. GOUGE, S. T. P. &c. *W. Faithorne sc.*

* Clarke, Neale, &c.

† Wood says that he excelled in following, and opening an allegory.—"Fasti Oxon." vol. i. col. 250.

Frontisp. to his "Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," 1655; *fol. eight English verses.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *from the same plate; ten English verses, different from the former.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *J. Dunstall f.*

GUIL. GOUGE, &c. *Stent; 4to.*

William Gouge was educated at King's College, in Cambridge, where he never absented himself from public prayers at the chapel for nine years together, and constantly read fifteen chapters in the Bible every day. He was one of the assembly of divines; and was, with several others, chosen by a committee of parliament, to write annotations on the Bible.* He was forty-five years the laborious, the exemplary, and the much loved minister of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, in London, where none ever thought or spoke ill of him, but such as were inclined to think or speak ill of religion itself. He did his great Master's business till his strength absolutely failed him, and then "came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."† *Ob.* 1653, *Æt.* 79. I am informed from a manuscript note in a copy of Fuller's "Worthies," in the possession of Sir William Musgrave, bart. "that he refused the provostship of King's College, in Cambridge, and that he had eight children, who lived to man's and woman's estate."

TOBIAS CRISP, D. D. *Æt.* 42. *J. S. (Sturt) sc. 4to.*

TOBIAS CRISP; *small 8vo. Before the third volume of his Sermons,* 1646.

TOBIAS CRISP. *Arthur Soly sc.*

TOBIAS CRISP; *plain oval frame; 4to.*

* Called, "The Assembly's Annotations."

† Job v. 26. The text of his funeral sermon, preached by Wm. Jenkyn, who succeeded him as minister of Blackfriars.

Tobias Crisp was rector of Brinkworth, in Wiltshire, where he was admired for his preaching, and highly esteemed for his hospitality, diligence, and irreproachable behaviour. In the former part of his life, he was professedly an Arminian; but afterward became a rigid Antinomian. In 1642, he left Brinkworth, and retired to London, where his tenets, with respect to grace, were presently known, and drew him into a controversy with fifty-two divines. By excessive application, he contracted a distemper, that soon brought him to his grave. His Sermons, &c. were reprinted in 1689, with the names of twelve presbyterian and anabaptist ministers prefixed, expressing their approbation of the book. This revived a controversy, in which Mr. Daniel Williams and other persons of note were engaged. The reader may see particulars in the "Biographia Britannica," Artic. TOLAND, note (B). Our author Crisp has been regarded as the great champion of antinomianism. *Ob.* 27 Feb. 1642-3.

EDWARDUS SIMPSON, S. T. D. *Æt.* 73; 4*to. Frontisp. to his "Chronicon," &c.*

EDWARDUS SIMPSON, &c. *a small oval, in the neat title to his "Chronicon," a different edition from the former. Wandelaar invenit et fecit; h. sh.*

Edward Simpson, a native of Tottenham, in Middlesex, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. Having taken the degrees in divinity, he became chaplain to Sir Moyle Finch; and was, by the Viscountess Maidstone, his daughter, preferred to the rectory of Eastling, in Kent. He was esteemed a good critic in the learned languages, and an excellent historian. In 1652, he published his elaborate work, entitled "Chronicon Catholicum ab Exordio Mundi," in folio. The eminent critic Peter Wesseling republished this book. Dr. Edward Reynolds, afterward bishop of Norwich, in his licence for the press, gives this character of it: "Egregium et absolutissimum opus, summa industria, omnigena eruditione, magno judicio et multorum annorum vigiliis productum." He also wrote notes on Horace, Persius, &c. *Ob.* 1652.

Dr. LUPTON; *in a neat title to his "History of*

modern Protestant Divines," 1637, *in which are several small English heads.*

Dr. Lupton was also author of the "Lives of the Fathers," Lond. 1640, 4to. in which are a considerable number of small heads by Glover: those of the divines were probably engraved by the same hand.

Dr. LAIGHTON (or LEIGHTON). *Hollar f. a small oval; fourteen English lines.*

Dr. LAIGHTON; *fourteen English lines. J. Berry sc.*

Under the head is the following inscription, which shews how differently authors of libels were treated in the reign of Charles I. from what they have been of late years. "Dr. Laighton, for writing a book called 'Sion's Plea,'* was first, by a warrant from the high-commission court, clapped up in Newgate, for the space of fifteen weeks, where he suffered great misery and sickness, almost to death; afterward lost one of his ears on the pillory, had one of his nostrils slit clean through, was whipped with a whip of three cords knotted, had about thirty-six lashes therewith, was fined ten thousand pounds, and kept prisoner in the Fleet twelve years, where he was most cruelly used a long time, being lodged day and night among the most desperately wicked villains of that whole prison." He was father of Dr. Robert Leighton, the excellent archbishop of Glasgow.†

* He, in this book, styles the bishops, "Men of Blood," and the queen "A Daughter of Heth."

† Doctor Leighton has been generally taken for a doctor of divinity; but it seems, from the following account of him, that he was a doctor of physic, though in holy orders. He *may* therefore be removed into the ninth class.

Dr. Alexander Leighton was interdicted the practice of physic in the reign of James I. by the president and censors of the College of Physicians, as a disqualified person. He alleged, in bar to this prohibition, that he had taken his doctor's degree at Leyden, under professor Heurnius. It was then objected to him, that he had taken priest's orders; and being asked why he did not adhere to the profession to which he had been ordained, he excepted against the ceremonies, but owned himself to be a clergyman. Still persisting to practise in London, or within seven miles of that city, he was censured "*tanquam infamis*, he having before been censured in the Star-chamber to lose his ears." Dr. Cha. Goodall's "Historical Account of the College's Proceedings against Empirics," p. 401.

WILLIAM FENNER, &c. *Hollar f.* 1656, *h. sh.*

WILLIAM FENNER, B. D. *Æt.* 40, 1640. *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

WILLIAM FENNER, B. D. *Æt.* 45, 1645 ;* *Hollar f.* 8*vo.*

William Fenner, a noted puritan divine, received his education at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. He was preferred to the rectory of Rochford, in Essex, by the Earl of Warwick, who was a great admirer of his preaching. He wrote a considerable number of practical books; as "Christ's Alarm to drowsy Saints," &c. &c. He was much resorted to as a casuist.

Mr. HERBERT PALMER (B. D.); *small* 4*to. in Clarke's "Lives of Puritan Divines;"* 4*to.*

Herbert, son of Sir Thomas Palmer, was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was a man of uncommon learning, generosity, and politeness; and his character, in general, was so good that Bishop Laud, in 1632, presented him to the vicarage of Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, though he was professedly of puritan principles.† He sat in the assembly of divines at Westminster; and was one of those that wished for peace, in the time of the civil war.‡ In 1644, he was, by the Earl of Manchester, appointed master of Queen's College, in Cambridge; where he was very attentive to the duties of his office. He was author of the "Memorials of Godliness," the thirteenth edition of which was printed in 1708; and had a considerable share in the "Sabbatum redivivum." He spoke the French language with as much facility as his mother tongue. *Ob.* Dec. 25th, 1647, *Æt.* 47.

Mr. HENRY SCUDDER (B. D.); 12*mo. W. Sherwin sc.*

* The date on this print has been altered to 1651.

† The archbishop in his defence at his trial, mentioned this as an instance of his impartiality.

‡ "Memoirs of Denzil Hollis," p. 160.

Henry Scudder, an eminent presbyterian divine, was minister of Colingbourne Ducis, in Wiltshire. He was author of a noted book, entitled, "The Christian's daily Walk." This book was translated, into High Dutch by Theodore Haak, who also translated the first six books of Milton's "Paradise Lost" into that language, for which performance he was much complimented by Fabricius, a celebrated divine at Heidelburg. The translator is *said* to have projected the first plan of the Royal Society.*

EDMUNDUS CALAMIE, &c. *four English verses;* 12*mo.*

EDMUND CALAMY, B. D. *R. White sc.* 12*mo.*

EDMUND CALAMY; with the heads of Jos. Caryl, James Janeway, and Ralph Venning; 8*vo.*

EDMUND CALAMY; *small, with thirteen others; prefixed to the "Farewell Sermons of ejected Ministers;"* 4*to.* 1662.

EDMUND CALAMY. *W. Dobson pinx. Caldwall sc. In the "Nonconformists' Memorial;"* 8*vo.*

Edmund Calamy was educated at Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of that great learning, for which he was afterward distinguished. He was some time domestic chaplain to Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely; and was, upon the death of William Fenner, presented, by the Earl of Warwick, to the rectory of Rochford, in Kent. His next preferment was to the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, where he continued till the time of the ejection of the nonconformists, after the restoration. His natural and acquired abilities qualified him to be the leader of the Presbyterians. He presided over the city ministers in their meetings; was the most active of their members in the assembly of divines; and was, in effect, the Baxter of this reign. But his writings, which are chiefly practical, are not near so numerous as Baxter's.

* See a note subjoined to the article of COWLEY, in the reign of Charles II.

He was one of the writers against the Liturgy;* but was not so captious as some of the nonconformists, who were inclined to quarrel with the Te Deum, and "correct the Magnificat," only because they were used in the service of the church of Rome. He dared to censure the conduct of Cromwell, to his face; and was never known to be intimidated where he thought his duty was concerned.† He went to see the ruins of the city of London, after the dreadful fire, in 1666; and was so deeply affected with the sight, that it broke his heart.‡

NATHANIEL BERNARD, S. T. B. rector de Remenham. *W. Marshall sc.* 8*vo.*

Nathaniel Bernard, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in London, who was probably made rector of Remenham upon the ejection of some conformist, "preaching at St. Antholin's church, May 3, 1629, used this expression, in his prayer before sermon: Oh Lord, open the eyes of the queen's majestie, that she may see Jesus Christ, whom she hath pierced with her infidelity, superstition, and idolatrie."§ These are Prynne's own words, who says, that Bishop Laud being informed of it, brought him before the high commission at Lambeth; but out of tenderness, as "he was a young scholar

* One of the answers to the book, written by Calamy and his brethren against the Liturgy, was entitled, "A Trhoat Hapse for the Frogs and Toads that crept abroad croaking against the Common Prayer Book."

† His grandson informs us, that he had General Monck for his auditor, in his own church, soon after the restoration; and that having occasion to speak in his sermon of filthy lucre, he said, "Some men will betray three kingdoms for filthy lucre's sake; and immediately threw his handkerchief, which he usually waved up and down while he was preaching, towards the general's pew."—Calamy's "Lives of Baxter," &c. ii. p. 6.

‡ It is probable, that Mr. Calamy would have been unhappy if he had not seen this horrid spectacle. The ingenious Mr. Burke, in his "Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful," supposes, that if the metropolis were destroyed by a conflagration, great "numbers, from all parts, would crowd to behold the ruins, and amongst them many who would have been content never to have seen it in its glory."‖

§ See Prynne's "Canterburie's Doom," p. 176. 362, 363. 419. 535, 536, whence almost the whole of this article is extracted. See also Wood's "Fasti," i. 244.

‖ P. 77, second edit.

and a student in divinity," the bishop was desired to intercede with the king for his pardon, and he accordingly procured it. But his zeal, not resting here, carried him to Cambridge, where preaching at St. Mary's, and elsewhere, he accused the established church of popery, superstition, and idolatry; for which being convened by the vice-chancellor, Dr. Comber, he retreated with precipitation. The vice-chancellor wrote to the bishop concerning him, on which being a second time brought before the commissioners, he was suspended, fined, and imprisoned. The bishop would have had him sign a recantation, but in vain; it is therefore probable, that he was roughly handled. Whether he deserved it or not, is, it seems, a problem betwixt the admirers of Bishop Laud and William Prynne.

EDWARD FINCH; *a small whole length, dressed in a surplice, following a coach full of women. Over the coach is written "Away for Hammersmith;" and, in another part, near an alehouse or tavern, "Finch's Perambulations." The print, which is cut in wood, belongs to a book, called "The Petition and Articles of several Charges exhibited against Edward Finch, &c. now a Fugitive for fear of this present Parliament."* 1641, 4*to. Copied by W. Richardson.*

Edward Finch, vicar of Christ Church, in London, and brother to the lord-keeper, appears, according to Walker,* to have been the first parochial clergyman who was ejected from a benefice by the reforming parliament. It was the misfortune of this gentleman to live in an age when the beauty of holiness was deemed deformity; and when orthodoxy, conformity, and politeness, were enrolled in the black list of crimes. Some of the most *flagrant* in the articles exhibited against him were, that he preached in a surplice; that he wore this abominable vestment in his perambulations; that he worshipped the "great idol" lately erected in the church, meaning the altar; and associated with women. He died, soon after his sequestration, 1 Feb. 1642, happy in this circumstance, that he only tasted of the bitter cup, of which many of his brethren and friends unfortunately lived to exhaust the dregs.

* "Sufferings of the Clergy," part ii. p. 170.

ADONIRAM BYFIELD, *with a windmill on his head, and the devil blowing the sails; it is engraved in the manner of Gaywood*, 4*to. scarce.*

ADONIRAM BYFIELD. *R. Grave sc.* 8*vo.*

Adoniram Byfield, who is said to have been a broken apothecary, was a man of special note, and a very active zealot in this busy and boisterous reign. He was one of the scribes to the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and had a great hand in the Directory, the "original" of which he sold for 400*l.** He was in possession of the valuable benefice of Colingbourn, in Wiltshire, the right of which belonged to Dr. Christopher Prior, prebendary of Slape, in the church of Salisbury, and of Barton Davy, in that of Wells; and who was also principal of New-Inn Hall, in the university of Oxford. The preferments of this orthodox and learned divine were alone sufficient to enroll him with the scandalous and reprobate clergy. Adoniram Byfield is one of those few persons who have, by name, been stigmatized by Butler, in his "Hudibras." He was father of Byfield the sal volatile doctor.†

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, (A.M.) *sitting in a studious posture with Aristotle's Works open before him. Lombart sc. Frontispiece to his Poems and Plays*, 1651; 8*vo. Eight English verses, "Thus thy left hand, the mighty Stagirite," &c.*

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT; *eight English verses. W. Richardson.*

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, &c. *T. Rodd.*

William Cartwright was son of a gentleman of broken fortune, who was reduced to keep an inn at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. He had the highest reputation of any man of his time in the uni-

* "Assembly Man," p. 15.

† See Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 278, 279.

versity of Oxford, for poetry, oratory, and philosophy. His "Royal Slave" was acted before the king and queen, by his fellow-students of Christ Church; of whom the most applauded was Mr. Busby, afterward the celebrated master of Westminster School, who performed the part of Cratander. Wit, learning, judgment, elocution, a graceful person and behaviour, occasioned that well-known encomium of him from Dean Fell, "That he was the utmost that man could come to." This instance of the perfection of human nature, was also an instance of its vanity. He was suddenly snatched away by a fever in the prime of life, on the 29th of November, 1643, and had the honour to be regretted by his sovereign and his queen, who were in Oxford at the time of his death. Abraham Wright, fellow of St. John's College in that university, published five sermons, in the several styles of Bishop Andrews, Bishop Hall, Dr. Jasper Mayne, Mr. William Cartwright,* the Presbyterians and Independents.

GULIELMUS OUGHTRED, *Æt.* 73. *Hollar f.* 1646; 4*to.*

Mr. Evelyn tells us, that this print, which was done for his "Clavis," extremely resembles him.†

GULIELMUS OUGHTRED, *Æt.* 73; *an etching. F. S.*

William Oughtred, rector of Aldbury, in Surrey, was generally reputed the greatest mathematician of his age and country. He was by no means deficient in the pursuit of such studies as more immediately related to his profession; but seems to have been carried to the mathematics by an irresistible force of genius. He invented several useful instruments, and composed many excellent pieces on mathematical subjects. But his masterpiece is his "Clavis Mathematica," which he drew up for his pupil, the Lord William Howard, son of Thomas, earl of Arundel. This work is thought to be so perfect as scarce to admit of improvement; and what serves instead of every other encomium, the general plan of it has been adopted by Sir Isaac Newton. He was the first that gave a turn for mathematical studies to the university of Cam-

* Two poets, and fellow-collegiates.

† "Numismata," p. 341.

bridge; and his "Clavis" was introduced by Seth Ward, who lectured his pupils in it. He sometimes amused himself with archery; but his very study seems to have had a good effect upon his health; as the mathematics were not only recreation to him, but Epicurism. He was sprightly and active at above eighty years of age; and if we may believe Mr. Collier, died in an ecstacy of joy upon hearing of the restoration of Charles II. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 86. See the Interregnum, Class IV.

FRANCISCUS ROBERTS, A.M. *Æt.* 40, 1648. *Cross sc. Before his "Key to the Old Testament,"* 1649; 8*vo.* See the Interregnum.

RICHARDUS BERNARD, pastor vigilantissimus de Batcombe, 1641. *W. Hollar f.* 4*to.* 1641. *Frontisp. to his "Thesaurus," &c. Ætatis suæ* 74.

Richard Bernard was twenty-eight years the worthy rector of Batcombe, in the county of Somerset. He was author of "Thesaurus Biblicus," a laborious work, formerly much used by way of concordance. He was also author of an "Abstract and Epitome of the Bible," which I have seen bound up with old Bibles. In 1627, he published "A Guide to Grand-jurymen, with Respect to Witches," the country where he lived being, if we may believe Glanville, formerly much infested with them. He was preceded in his rectory by Dr. Biss, who lived in the time of the reformation. His successor was Richard Allein, a famous nonconformist, of whom there is an account in the "Biographia Britannica." *Ob.* 1641.*

JOHANNES SYM, rector ecclesiæ Leensis, inter Essexianos, *Æt.* 56. *Wm. Marshall f.* 1637; 4*to.*

In Sion College Catalogue occurs, "Life's Preservative against Self-killing, by John Sym, Minister of Leigh, in Essex;" Lond. 1637; 4to. See also the Bodleian Catalogue.

* "Threefold Treatise of the Sabbath," 1641, to which his portrait was first prefixed.

JOHN FEATLY; *a small head, in the title of the following book, of which he was the author, viz.* "*A Fountain of Tears,*" *&c. printed at Amsterdam, in* 1646; 12*mo.*

In the "Remembrancer of excellent Men" is the life of Dr. Daniel Featly, by Mr. John Featly, whom I take to be the same person with our author. He was chaplain to Charles I. and II.

GULIELMUS WHATELIE, theologus; *six Latin verses. Frontispiece to his* "*Prototypes, or the primary precedent presidents, out of the Book of Genesis,*" 1647; 4*to.*

William Whatelie, or Whately, a Calvinist, was many years vicar of Banbury, in Oxfordshire. His reputation as a preacher was so great, that numbers of different persuasions went from Oxford, and other distant places, to hear him. As he ever appeared to speak from his heart, his sermons were felt as well as heard, and were attended with suitable effects.* His piety was of a very extraordinary strain, as appears from his book "Of the Cumbers and Troubles of Marriage." He died the 10th of May, 1639, much lamented by his parishioners. These lines are part of his epitaph:

"It's William Whately that here lies,
Who swam to's tomb in's people's eyes."†

* A neighbouring clergyman being deeply affected with a sermon of his, upon bounty to the poor, went to him after it was ended, and asked him what proportion of his income he ought in conscience to give. Whately advised him not to be sparing; and intimated, that when he was far from being in easy circumstances, he resolved himself to set aside a larger sum than ever, for charitable uses: and that the consequence was, that God blessed and increased the slender heap from which it was taken: and that he was then able to lend ten times as much as he had formerly been forced to borrow. See the story at large in the "Life of Mr. Jos. Mede," prefixed to his "Works," fol. 1677.

† Several of the poetasters of the age looked upon this thought as too beautiful to be the property of a single person, and have therefore shared it among them. See the verses on the death of Queen Elizabeth, in Camden's "Remains, by Philipot" p. 524, or in the "Royal and Noble Authors," i. p. 10, second edit.

JOHN ROGERS, preacher at Dedham, in Essex; *large beard;* 12*mo.*

John Rogers, a puritan divine, and minister of Dedham, in Essex, was as popular a preacher as any of his time. His congregation, upon lecture days, was generally an assemblage from all the country round; and his church was not only thronged, but sometimes surrounded by such as could not get admittance. Calamy, in his account of the life of Mr. Giles Firmin, informs us, "that he was converted when he was a schoolboy by Mr. John Rogers of Dedham. He went late upon a lecture day, and crowded to get in. Mr. Rogers taking notice of his earnestness, with a youth or two more, for room, with his usual freedom cried out, 'Here are some young ones come for Christ: will nothing serve you but you must have Christ: Then you shall have him,' &c. which sermon made such an impression upon him, that he thence dated his conversion."

HENRICUS BURTON, theol. Cantabrigiensis, &c. *Glover f.* 4*to.*

HENRY BURTON. *Hollar f. a small oval, under which is some account of him.*

HENRY BURTON, *Æt.* 63, 1640; *four English verses; large oval.*

HENRY BURTON, rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street; 8*vo. in Clarendon.*

HENRY BURTON; *Greek inscription at top; beneath, six English verses in the manner of Marshall; oval; scarce.*

HENRY BURTON, *with an account of his sufferings. J. Berry sc.*

Henry Burton, because he could not arrive at such a height of preferment in the church as he aspired to, conceived an implacable

hatred against the church itself. He wrote and preached against the hierarchy, and the administration, with all the spleen of disappointed ambition; and was jointly concerned in a seditious and schismatical libel with Prynne and Bastwick. The punishment of these men, who were of the three great professions, was ignominious and severe; they were pilloried, fined, and banished.* Though they were never objects of esteem, they soon became objects of pity. The indignity and the severity of their punishment gave general offence; and they were no longer regarded as criminals, but confessors.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, the gospel preacher to two of the greatest congregations in England, viz. Stepney and Cripplegate, London. *Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Gospel Worship,"* 1648; 4*to.*

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, late minister of the gospel. *T. Cross sc. Frontisp. to his "Saint's Treasury,"* 1656.

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, late minister, &c. *Gaywood f.* 4*to.*

JEREMIAH BURROUGHES; *hand on a scull, prefixed to his "Exceeding Sinfulness of Sin;"* 4*to.* 1654.

Jeremiah Burroughes was educated at Cambridge; but was obliged to quit that university for nonconformity. He, for some time, sheltered himself under the hospitable roof of the Earl of Warwick,† and afterward retired to Holland, and was elected minister of an English congregation at Rotterdam. About the beginning of the civil war, he returned to England; not to preach sedition, like some of his nonconforming brethren, but peace; for which he earnestly prayed and laboured. His "Irenicum" was

* They were imprisoned in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Scilly.

† Calamy's "Sermon at the end of Warwick's Funeral," p. 37.

one of the last subjects upon which he preached. His incessant labours, and his grief for the distractions of the times, contributed to hasten his death. He was a man of learning, candour, and modesty, and of an exemplary and irreproachable life. A considerable number of his practical writings are in print, of which some were published after his decease. *Ob.* 14 Nov. 1646.

HENRY WILKINSON, S. T. P. *in the "Oxford Almanack,"* 1749.

Henry Wilkinson, commonly called Dean Harry, was born in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and received his grammatical education at Sylvester School, in the parish of All Saints, Oxford; was entered a commoner of Magdalen Hall, in 1631, and took his degrees in arts, and became a noted tutor or dean of his house. Upon the eruption of the civil war in 1642, he left the university and adhered to the parliament party. He was very courteous in speech, communicative, generous, and charitable to the poor, and so public spirited, that he always regarded the common good more than his own concerns. He was author of many works in Latin and English. See Wood's "Athen. Oxon." He died 1690.

HENRY JESSEY (or JESSIE), *holding a book.*

HENRY JESSEY. *O. Davis sc. Prefixed to his "Miscellanea Sacra,"* 1665; 8*vo.*

HENRY JESSEY, *holding a book. W. Richardson.*

Henry Jessey, an eminent puritan divine, received his education at St. John's College, in Oxford. He was a noted preacher, and author of several practical pieces, which he distributed among his brethren. The most considerable of his numerous works are, "The Scripture Calendar," &c. which was several times printed: his "Description and Explanation of two hundred and sixty-eight Places in Jerusalem, and the Suburbs thereof." This was likewise reprinted. He also published several tracts relative to the work of grace, and conversion of divers persons, both young and old, besides his own "Experiences." He was also author of "The

Lord's loud Call to England: being a true Relation of some late various and wonderful Judgments, or handy Works of God, by Earthquake, Lightning, Whirlwind, great multitude of Toads and Flies," &c. 1660.* "This book (says Mr. Wood) begins with certain matters relating to Oxon, which being very false, the reader cannot otherwise but judge the rest so to be. In 1661, came out an imposture of a most damnable design, called, 'Mirabilis Annus, or the Year of Prodigies and Wonders,' &c. and in 1662, the first and second part of 'Annus mirabilis secundus,' and probably other parts, but such I have not yet seen. When these came out, which were advanced by several hands, it was verily supposed that Henry Jessie had a principal share in them, &c. At length paying his last debt to nature, 4 Sept. 1663, being then accounted the oracle and idol of the faction, he was, on the 7th of the same month, laid to sleep with his fathers, in a hole made in the yard joining to Old Bedlam, near Moorfields, in the suburbs of London, attended with a strange medley of fanatics (mostly Anabaptists) that met upon the very point of time, all at the same instant, to do honour to their departed brother. Some years after, came out 'A short account of his Life and Death,' &c. but full of ridiculous and absurd cantings; to which is annexed 'An Elegy on Mr. William Bridge.'" The foregoing quotation is introduced here, as a specimen of the style of Mr. Wood, when he speaks of the nonconformists.

* It must here be candidly owned, that Jessey clearly shews himself a bigot in this book. In the first chapter, he speaks of "the Lord's strange hand at Oxford, by the sudden death of several persons, actors in a play against Puritans and others." And he says, in the same chapter, that "the first man that read prayers in this university, since this change (meaning the restoration), the Lord hath cut him off," &c. "The first man that read prayers at Wadham College is also cut off, a very notorious man." Indeed, common occurrences and events that resulted from the stated laws of nature, were by his gloomy imagination converted into judgments and prodigies, and heaven and earth were thought to have declared themselves against the restoration of the king and the reading of the "service book." The contagious gloom was presently caught by other enthusiasts, who, when the nation was crowded with scenes of festivity, fancied they saw the plagues of the land of Egypt. Various writers endeavoured to spread the alarm. The most audacious of them was the splenetic author of "The Year of Prodigies," who ransacked all the books he met with for memorable and portentous accidents and appearances, and their consequent judgments, and did his utmost to terrify the people with a groundless but dreadful anticipation of the same events. These authors occasioned Dr. Spencer to write a very rational book upon prodigies.

THOMAS BEARD; *a neat whole length, two scholars standing by him, a rod in his hand, and a label proceeding from his mouth, inscribed "As in præsenti."*

THOMAS BEARD; inscribed "PEDANTIUS." *W. Richardson.*

Thomas Beard, who was a puritan minister at Huntingdon, was schoolmaster to Oliver Cromwell. He was author of the "Theatre of God's Judgments," and of "*Pedantius, Comœdia, olim Cantab. acta, in Coll. Trin. nunquam ante hæc Typis evulgata,*" *Londini*, 1631, 12mo. The print of him belongs to this comedy.

RICHARD BLACKERBY; *a small oval. Van Hove sc. In Clark's "Lives," folio.*

Richard Blackerby, a native of Worlington, in Suffolk, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. He was perfectly skilled in the learned languages, which he taught at Ashen, near Clare, in Suffolk, where he had a considerable number of scholars, some of whom have been men of eminence, particularly Dr. Bernard, who was recommended by him to Archbishop Usher, who appointed him his chaplain. The same person became afterward a dean. Blackerby, in conformity to the practice of the ancient Peripatetics, would frequently walk abroad with his scholars, and instruct them in natural and divine knowledge. Though he was incapable of holding a benefice, on account of his inflexible nonconformity, he took every occasion of preaching and exhorting; and such was his preaching, says the author of his Life, "that it must be yielded to, or fled from, or fought against." He once acknowledged to some of his intimate friends, that he had reason to believe "that God had made him a spiritual father to above two thousand persons." The same author, who appears to have been abundantly credulous, informs us, that the visible vengeance of heaven fell upon his persecutors. He says that his dreams were holy, and that "when he awaked in the night, he was ever in meditation or prayer; that he would oft, at midnight, make Greek, Latin, or English verses, exalting the praise of God, his attributes, the acts of Christ, the graces of his Spirit, or the like, and give them in the morning to his scholars;" that he kept

three diaries of his life, one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English; and that, "for the impartiality, constancy, and sweetness of holiness, very few have come near him, and none, since the primitive times, did excel him." *Ob.* 1648. See a more particular account of him in Clarke's "Lives," folio, 1683.

THOMAS BROOKS; *a small wood-cut.*

This person was author of "The Riches of Christ, or the Treasure of heavenly Joys," to which the print is prefixed.

EDMUNDUS GREGORIUS, *Ætat.* 31, 1646.

Edmund Gregory, who was some time a student at Trinity College, in Oxford, left the university after he had taken one degree in arts. He was author of "The Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy;" and a "Meditation on Job ix 4," printed in one volume octavo, to which is prefixed his head. As he is not in the habit of a clergyman of the church of England, it is probable that he did not receive episcopal ordination.*

A SEPARATIST.

WILLIAM AMES, D.D. &c. *black silk cap, cloak, and ruff. W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to his "Fresh Suit against Ceremonies;"* 4*to.* 1633.

WILLIAM AMES; *four Latin verses;* 4*to. neat.*

William Ames, a learned independant divine, was educated at Christ's College, in Cambridge, under the famous William Perkins. He, in the late reign, left the university, and soon after the kingdom, on account of nonconformity, and retired to the Hague. He had not been long resident there, before he was invited to accept of the divinity chair in the university of Franeker, in Friesland, which he filled with admirable abilities for above twelve years. His fame was so great, that many came from remote nations to be educated under him. His controversial writings, which compose

* There is a head of Francis de Neville engraved by Hollar in 1644; and another of Thomas Attwood Rotherham, &c. by Marshall. They appear to be puritan divines, but I know nothing of them.

the greater part of his works, are against the Arminians, and Bellarmine. His pieces relative to the sciences, seem to have been written for the use of his pupils in the university. Towards the close of his life, he removed to Rotterdam, where he died of an asthma, in Nov. 1633.* As he left the church and kingdom, and was much better known abroad than at home, I have not placed him with the doctors of the established church.

A SCOTCH DIVINE, &c.

ALEXANDER HENDERSONUS. *Hollar f.* 1641 ; 4*to. in an oval, six English verses.*

ALEXANDER HENDERSON ; 12*mo.*

ALEXANDER HENDERSON ; *inscribed Mr. Henderson, a reverend divine of Scotland.*

ALEXANDER HENDERSON ; *six English verses, "If thou wouldst know" &c. by W. Marshall, small quarto; scarce.*

Alexander Henderson, the chief of the Scottish clergy in this reign, was learned, eloquent, and polite; and perfectly versed in the knowledge of mankind. He was at the helm of affairs in the general assemblies in Scotland; and was sent into England in the double capacity of a divine and plenipotentiary. He knew how to rouse the people to war, or negotiate a peace. Whenever he preached, it was to a crowded audience; and when he pleaded or

* The following particulars, which were communicated to me by a very learned and ingenious gentleman in my neighbourhood, are not in the article of AMES in the "Biographia Britannica:" "The Lectiones in Psalmos Davidis of this author, were printed at Amsterdam in 1635, and dedicated by Hugh Peters to the magistracy of Rotterdam." In "An Historical and Critical Account of Hugh Peters," Lond. 1751, an octavo pamphlet, is a quotation from a piece of his, in these words: "Learned Amesius breathed his last breath into my bosom, who left his professorship in Friesland to live with me, because of my church's independency at Rotterdam. He was my colleague, and chosen brother to the church, where I was an unworthy pastor."

argued, he was regarded with mute attention. He preached many
1646. sermons, and was concerned in several treatises. Charles I. when he was at Newcastle, in the hands of the army, engaged in a religious dispute with him, in which he had clearly the advantage. Henderson, who had been accustomed to conquer, could not support the thought of being overcome. The disgrace was supposed to have hastened his death.* He is said, before he died, to have expressed some remorse for the part he acted against the king.

THOMAS MAUROIS, Cantuariæ natus; functus minist. verbi Dei per annos XXXV. in eccles. Callobelg. Amst. defunctus V. Aug. 1646, *Æt.* 62; *ruff, &c. D. Boudingheen p. A. Conradus fol.*

THOMAS MAUROIS. *D. Boudringheen. A. Matham sc. fol.*

WILLIAM FORBES, first bishop of Edinburgh, 8*vo. in Pinkerton's "Iconographia Scotica."*

While the English possessed Lothian for a short time, in the seventh century, there was a bishopric of Abercorn. The province exposed to hostile inroads, was afterward ruled by the metropolitan see of St. Andrews, which appointed an archdeacon of Lothian, till Charles I. in 1633, created the bishopric of Edinburgh.

William Forbes, a native of Aberdeen, and principal of the Marischal College there, was nominated bishop on the 26th of January, 1634; but he only survived his appointment about two months, dying on the 1st of April that year. He was succeeded by David Lindsay, who was exposed to the fury of the populace on account of the new liturgy; and was deposed in 1638.

Of Bishop Forbes, Keith gives the following character: "A person he was endued most eminently with all Christian virtues, insomuch that a very worthy man, Robert Burnet, lord Crimond, a judge of the session, said of our prelate, that he never saw him but he thought his heart was in heaven; and that he was never alone

* "Vita Jo. Barwick, p. 253.

with him, but he felt within himself a commentary on those words of the apostle, 'Did not our hearts burn within us, while he yet talked with us, and opened to us the Scriptures?'" During the time he was principal at Aberdeen, he had interspersed several things among his academical prelections, tending to create peace among the contending parties of Christianity; some notes whereof were published, about twenty years after his death, under the title of *Considerationes Modestæ et Pacificæ*, &c.

ZACHARIAH BOYD, minister at Glasgow; *from a picture in the college there. Trotter sc.* 8*vo.*

Zachariah Boyd was minister of the barony church of Glasgow, and bequeathed 20,000*l.* Scottish money (about 1600*l.* sterling), to the university there. In gratitude his bust was erected in marble, with an inscription commemorating the donation of that sum, and of his library.

His translation of the Scripture, in such uncouth verse as to amount to burlesque, has been often quoted; and the just fame of a benefactor to learning has been obscured by that cloud of miserable rhymes. Candour will smile at the foible, but applaud the man.

Macure, in his account of Glasgow, p. 223, informs us he lived in the reign of Charles the First.

PRIESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

FATHER PHILIPS, confessor to Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. *wood-cut, prefixed to his Impeachment,* 4*to.* 1640.

Father Philips; *in an oval neatly etched,* 8*vo.*

This bigoted and enthusiastic priest was confessor to Henrietta Maria, queen of King Charles I. and directed that misguided princess to those steps that brought her unfortunate husband to his unhappy end. On one occasion, Philips had the audacity, by way of penance, to enjoin the queen to offer up prayers on her knees under the gallows at Tyburn, where many catholic priests had

offered up their lives for popery in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of the king, he banished from the kingdom the whole of her foreign servants. Philips was so obnoxious to the people, that he was impeached as an evil counsellor, but, to escape the impending storm, prudently withdrew himself abroad.

During the exile of the royal family in France, Henrietta Maria, in a conference with Mr. Hyde (afterward earl of Clarendon) on the topic of religion, expressed a great sense of the loss she had sustained by the death of her old confessor, father Philips; who, she said, "was a prudent and discreet man; and would never suffer her to be pressed to any passionate undertakings, under pretence of doing good for Catholics; and always told her, that as she ought to continue firm and constant to her own religion, so she was to live well towards the Protestants, who deserved well from her, and to whom she was beholden."—This would have been excellent advice had it been given in time, to prevent the mischief she occasioned; but it only came when in her power to do no more.

Vera effigies reverendi patris AUGUSTINI BAKER; 12*mo*. This print is uncommon.

There is also a whole length of him, in octavo, without the engraver's name, in the manner of Faithorne.

AUGUSTINE BAKER. *Jac. Neef's sc. two English verses, "I nothing am," &c. rare.*

David Baker, an English Benedictine monk, of whom Mr. Wood has given us a very circumstantial account, and particularly of his miraculous conversion from Atheism to Christianity, was educated, at Broadgate's Hall,* in the university of Oxford. He afterward studied at the Temple, where his excellent natural abilities enabled him, in a short time, to make a great proficiency in the law. Soon after his conversion, he went to Italy, where he entered into the order of St. Benedict, having changed his name from David to Augustin. He was, in the late reign, a considerable

* Now Pembroke College.

time resident in England, in the quality of a missionary: but as he was much given to retirement and abstraction, he was, by some of his brethren, thought a very improper person for that employment. He was, for several years, the spiritual director of the English Benedictine Dames at Cambray, and afterward their confessor. He spent the latter part of his life in London, where he died in 1641. He is said to have been much employed in *mental prayer;* and was author of several books relating to the "Exercises of a Spiritual Life." He wrote an exposition of the famous mystical book, entitled, "Scala Perfectionis," by Walter Hilton. These, and the rest of his works, which are extant, are, as Mr. Wood tells us, "conserved in nine large tomes in folio MSS. in the monastery of English Benedictine Nuns at Cambray." He made large collections for an Ecclesiastical History of England, and other subjects of antiquity, in which he was assisted by the most eminent of our antiquaries. But these, which were in six folio volumes, are lost; as are also three large volumes of his translations of the works of "Spiritual Authors." None of his books were ever printed; but Hugh Cressy, in his "Church History of Britanny," and other writers, have been much indebted to him.

RICHARD CARPENTER, *Æt.* 33. *W. Marshall sc.* 1641. *In the upper part of the print, he is represented kneeling before the pope; just below, is this inscription: "Mitto te in Angliam, ad pascendos Catholicos, et hæreticos reducendos." Frontispiece to his "Experience, History, and Divinity," in five books,* 1642; 8*vo. The same book was republished in* 1648, *under the title of "The Downfall of Antichrist," and dedicated to the parliament. There is a fine head of him by Faithorne, after the dedication of his Sermon on Genesis,* i. 14, *entitled, "Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious;"* 4*to.* 1657; *and another, before his comedy of "The pragmatical Jesuit."*

Richard Carpenter was, about three years, a scholar of King's College, in Cambridge, and studied afterward in Flanders, Artois, France, Spain, and Italy. He was sent into England by the pope

to make proselytes; but from the natural inconstancy of his temper, and the flexibility of his principles, he soon turned Protestant, and was presented to the vicarage of Poling, in Sussex. He was alternately a Papist and a Protestant, three times afterward, and died in the communion of the church of Rome. He is very differently represented in his portraits. In one, he appears like a dull and formal clergyman; in another, with all the spirit of an enterprising missionary. His writings are a medley, perfectly suitable to his character. He was living in 1670. See the next reign.

THOMAS ALBIUS (WHITE), Anglus; natus 1588, *Ob.* 1680, *Æt.* 92. *Vertue sc.* 12*mo.*

Thomas White, an eminent philosopher and divine, and a secular priest of the church of Rome, was son of Richard White of Hutton, in Essex, esq. by Mary, daughter of the famous Edmund Plowden, author of the Reports. He was particularly intimate with the celebrated Hobbes of Malmsbury, with whom his friendship commenced very late in life. When they were about eighty years of age, they frequently met and wrangled as philosophers, but agreed perfectly well as friends. He wrote against Glanville's book, entitled, "The vanity of dogmatizing," and several other pieces, published abroad. He applied himself more to philosophy than to divinity, and was, by many, thought not inferior to Hobbes himself, of whom he had often the advantage in disputation. He died according to Wood, July 6, 1676, *Æt.* 94.

SIR TOBIAS* MATTHEWS, knt. *J. Gammon sc.* 12*mo.* *Before his "Letters."*

SIR TOBIAS MATTHEW, 12*mo.* *G. Barrett*, 1798.

SIR TOBIAS MATTHEW; *in the print with Petitot, in Walpole's "Painters."*

Tobie, son of the excellent Tobie Matthew,† archbishop of York,

* He spelt his name Tobie Matthew. In the "Biographia," vi. 4048, he is styled "a jesuited priest."

† His name was so spelt by himself.

was educated at Christ Church, in Oxford, of which he was matriculated a member at eleven years of age. While he was at the university, he was reputed an acute logician, and a good orator; and his father conceived the greatest hopes of him from his forward and lively parts. To complete his education, he went abroad; and was, by Parsons, the Jesuit, seduced to the church of Rome, and persuaded to enter into the society of Jesus. He appears, like many of his fraternity, to have been a much greater politician than divine; though among the various things with which he amused himself, divinity had its turn. His excellent constitution required but few hours' sleep, which he frequently took in a great chair; and rising by break of day, he dipped his head in cold water.* He was then fresh as the morning, and in spirits to write panegyrics upon Lady Carlisle,† or pursue whatever else was started by his volatile genius. He was often a spy upon such companies as he was admitted into upon the foot of an agreeable companion; and with the most vacant countenance, would watch for intelligence to send to Rome. He affected much to whisper in public, and often pretended to discover, when he was only fishing for secrets. We find him much at court, and deeply immersed in politics, in this and the former reign. *Ob.* 13 Oct. 1655. See Class X.

JOANNES DE TRELSON. *M. Lasne sc. h. sh.*

He was confessor to Henrietta Maria, and died the 6th of February, 1647, in the fifty-second year of his age.

EDMUNDUS ARROWSMITH, Soc. Jesu, Fidei Odio suspensus et dissectus Lancastriæ, 1628; *prefixed to "A true and exact relation of the Death of two Catholicks," &c.* 8*vo.* 1737.

Edmund Arrowsmith, a native of Lancashire, was educated at Douay, whence in 1613, he was sent as a missionary into England.

* He, from his own experience, wrote a book to shew "the benefit that proceeds from washing the head every morning with cold water."

† He wrote "the character of the most excellent lady, Lucy, countess of Carlisle," of whom he was a great admirer. See his "Letters," 1660; 8vo.

In the reign of Charles I. he was apprehended upon the information of one of his own flock, whom he refused to marry to his first cousin. He was tried and found guilty upon two indictments, one of which related to his sacerdotal character, and the other to his making proselytes of the king's subjects. It has been said, that he entered into the Society of Jesus a few days before his execution,* which was on the 28th of August, 1628.

"Vera effigies R^di^. P. AMBROSII BARLO, presbyteri, et monarchi congregationis Anglicanæ, ordinis S^ti^. Benedicti, qui pro Christi fide, sanguinem fudit Lancastriæ, in Anglia, 10 Septembris, 1641, *Æt.* 55." *in* 18*mo.*

Ambrose Barlow, who was also a native of Lancashire, and a Benedictine monk, was a missionary here in the reign of Charles I. Dod tells us that there is a manuscript account of him by one of his domestics, which "describes his way of life, which, in all respects, was primitive and apostolic." He suffered death for his activity and diligence in his priestly character.

Joannes Baptista, alias BULLAKER, Ordinis F. F. Minorum Recollectorum Provinciæ Angliæ; Martyrio coronatus 15 Oct. † 1642; *small* 4*to. copied by W. Richardson.*

Thomas Bullaker, who was born at Chichester, entered into the order of St. Francis, in Spain, where he finished his studies. He was about twelve years a zealous and industrious missionary in England, where he often expressed a desire of suffering martyrdom for his religion. His wish was accomplished, according to Dod and others, on the 12th of October, 1642. He, upon his trial,

* Many of the Romish clergy are said to have become Jesuits at the approach of death, with a view of sharing the joint stock of good works which belonged to that society, and therefore judged it an excellent order to die in.

† N. Mason, called Father Angel, in his History of the Franciscans who were executed in England, entitled "*Certamen Seraphicum, &c.*" *Duaci*, 1649, 4to. says, that he suffered death on the 12th of October. *In this book are prints of Bullaker, Heath, Bell, Woodcock, and Colman, who are all mentioned in their proper places.*

which was very short, frankly owned himself to be a priest, and that he returned to England purposely to confirm Catholics in their faith, and to reconcile others to it.

THOMAS HOLLAND, Anglus Londini, 22 Dec. 1642, a Puritanis suspensus et dissectus in quatuor Partes, eò quòd Sacerdos esset Ecclesiæ Romanæ; *a small oval.*

Paulus a S. Magdalena, alias HEATH, Convent. F. F. Minorum Recoll. Anglorum, Duaci, Guard. &c. *small* 4*to.*

R. P. F. Paulus, alias HEATH; *in an oval; small* 4*to. W. Richardson.*

Henry Heath was born at Peterborough, in Northamptonshire. He studied at Cambridge, and afterward at Douay, where he became a Franciscan. He was sent a missionary into England: and soon after his landing, was apprehended, condemned, and executed, as one of that character. He suffered at Tyburn, the 27th of April, 1643. His head was placed on London-bridge, and his quarters on the city-gates.

FRANCIS BELL, *a friar; a rope about his neck, and a knife in his breast; executed* 1643.

R. P. F. FRANCISCUS BELL; *in an oval; small* 4*to. W. Richardson.*

Francis Bell, who was born at Hanbury, near Worcester, was a member of the English college at Valladolid, in Spain. In 1618, he became a Franciscan. He was sent by the general of his order to Douay, to assist father John Gennings in his design of erecting a convent of the same order in that place. He was twice chosen guardian of the convent. He was also provincial of the English and Scottish Franciscans. In 1643, he was apprehended, con-

demned, and executed, for acting here in his ecclesiastical character. He suffered at Tyburn, on the 11th of December. It is said, that he was master of seven languages.

RODOLPHUS CORBIE, Societatis Jesu ab Hæreticis pro Fide suspensus et dissectus, Londini, 2 Sept. 1644 ; *a small oval.*

THOMAS COLMAN, *a friar. He died in prison,* 1644.

He is, in the "*Certamen Seraphicum,*" called Walter Colman ; and is said to have been of the Franciscan order, and a missionary in England, and to have been condemned to die, but was reprieved by the favour of the king.

HENRICUS MORSE, Soc. Jesu pro Fide suspensus et dissectus, Londini, 1 Feb. 1646 ; *a small oval. This print, and those of Holland and Corbie, are in the "Certamen triplex a tribus Soc. Jesu ex Provincia Anglicana Sacerdotibus," &c. Antv.* 1645.

HENRY MORSE ; *small folio.*

POWEL, alias MORGAN, of the order of St. Benedict ; *executed at Tyburn, June the* 30*th,* 1646, *in the fifty-second year of his age ;* 12*mo.*

POWEL, alias MORGAN. *J. Berry sc.*

Philip Powel, who was a missionary in England, was condemned to die on account of his character, and was, as Dod informs us, executed the 20th of July, 1646.*

MARTINUS WOODCOCKE, ex Convent. F. F. Minorum Recollectorum, Anglorum, Duaci,

* "Church History," vol. iii. p. 109.

Missionarius: Lancastriæ, in Anglia, Martyrio coronatus, 1646; *small 4to.*

V. P. F. Martinus Woodcocke; *in an oval, small quarto. W. Richardson.*

Martin* Woodcocke, who was born in Lancashire, studied at St. Omer's and Rome, and afterward at Douay, where, in 1631, he entered into the order of St. Francis. In 1643, he was sent hither in the character of a missionary, and was seized and imprisoned soon after his arrival. He was detained in prison two years before he was brought to his trial, when he readily owned himself to be "a priest of the catholic church," and was condemned in consequence of that confession. He was executed at Lancaster, the 7th of August, 1646, together with Reading and Whitaker, who were also priests of the church of Rome.†

The condition of a missionary, in the beginning of this reign, was very different from what it was in the latter end of it; when religious zeal against popery was heightened and inflamed with all the rage of faction. If a Turkish dervise had then preached Mahomet in England, he would have met with much better treatment than a popish priest.

* His secular name was John. † Dod. iii. 109.

END OF VOL. II.

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